"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, colder today; partly cloudy Thursday; strong north winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,773. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

OUR DEFENSE SAFE, SAYS PRESIDENT

Will Find Means, When Necessary, Without Turning America Into a Military Camp.

STRONG NAVY OUR BULWARK

Favors Training of Volunteers in Arms and Strengthening of National Guard.

BUSINESS ROAD NOW CLEAR

That Legislation Completed—Urges Merchant Marine Bill—No Mention of Mexico in Message.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—"The country has been misinformed," said President Wilson today in his annual address to Congress, replying to those who contend that the United States is not adequately prepared for war, if war should come. "We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done."

These words were spoken in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, assembled in joint session in the hall of the House of Representatives, and of the usual crowds in the galleries. The address, the longest the President has yet delivered to Congress, dealt first with matters of legislation and for a full half hour the President spoke without the encouragement of more than a few faint rounds of handclapping from his legislative auditors. But when he touched on the subject of national defense and discountenanced the efforts that had been made to agitate the matter of preparedness for war, the Democratic Senators and Representatives cheered him enthusiastically. From that time on the President had no cause to complain of lack of sympathy on the part of his hearers.

Always Ready to Defend Ourselves.

"It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war," said the President in taking up the subject of national defense. "What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready, upon brief notice, to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions.

"We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and manoeuvre, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps.

"A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and when will they be right for ten years together; if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?"

Reassurance to Business.

Departing from his prepared address, President Wilson spoke a word of assurance to business that it would not be embarrassed by further legislation. He said the trust and currency legislative programme of his Administration virtually had been completed, leaving no conjecture as to what was to follow, and that there was a clear and firm road ahead on which honest men might travel with perfect confidence.

The legislative programme for the session which the President recommended included pending bills for the conservation of natural resources, the bill providing for the ultimate independence of the Philippine Islands, the measure to enable the Government to purchase and operate merchant vessels and thus lay the foundation for a merchant marine, and measures for charting the Alaskan coasts to provide better means for safeguarding shipping. He also urged the ratification of the London Convention for insuring greater safety at sea, and admonished Congress to be careful in the matter of appropriations for Government expenditures. There was mention of proposed rural credits legislation, but the President expressed the view that the session would be too short to give Congress time to enact a law dealing with this subject.

When he entered the House chamber, where Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark presided over the joint session, the President received an uproarious ovation, which continued for several minutes. This ovation was repeated at intervals throughout the delivery of that portion of the address dealing with national reform. Even some of the Republicans joined in the applause when the President said that we never have had, and while we retained our present principles and ideals, never should have, a large standing army. Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts, whose resolution for an inquiry into the question of military preparedness started discussion of the subject, was one of those who applauded.

The Democrats broke into loud laughter, when the President remarked that, "we shall not alter our attitude because some amongst us are nervous and excited." Representative Gardner, to whom this thrust was taken to apply, sat silent and solemn-faced. His Republican associates did not join in the merriment.

The President's address occupied about forty minutes in the reading. There

Continued on Page 6.

ENGLAND TO BUY LESS HERE

Has Been Making Preparations to Manufacture Her Own Supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The opinion prevails in certain well-informed circles that the purchase in London from America of war supplies is at its height. England has been buying a great deal of machinery for the manufacture of khaki, shoes, blankets, and other war supplies, from rifles to aeroplanes.

In ninety days it is expected that the shop capacity will be so increased that England will be much more independent of America than at the present time.

OIL SHIP LOST; 34 DEAD.

Burning Gasoline Covers Sea Around Vedra, Cutting Off Escape.

BARROW, England, Dec. 8.—Wrapped in flames and with the sea about her ablaze from the cargo of gasoline she was carrying, only two men of her crew of thirty-six escaped death today, when the British steamer Vedra, bound from Port Arthur, Texas, to London, piled on the shore near Barrow during a heavy gale and broke up and was consumed. The two men rescued were severely burned while swimming through the flaming sea to a tug. A majority of the crew were trapped in the forecastle.

So suddenly did the fire appear when the vessel grounded that only four of the ship's company had time to reach her weather side. These were the chief engineer and three sailors. Their predicament, however, was almost as bad as that of the others on board, who were unable to reach a vantage point, for hardly had the vessel touched bottom when the jagged rocks cut through her keel and broke the cofferdam containing the oil. Flowing in a torrent from the rent in the cofferdam the gasoline invaded the engine room, and in a second had ignited and spread to all parts of the doomed vessel and also poured through rents in the hull to the sea outside.

NEW STEEL TO CHECK WAR.

Would Make Indestructible Forts, Says Inventor—Aid In Peace, Too.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—War may be ended, skyscrapers may pierce the clouds to heights never attempted, and all manner of structures may be undertaken on a grander scale than ever before by means of a steel of tensile strength many times greater than that of the present product, it was said here today.

Prof. A. A. Michelson, winner in 1912 of the Nobel prize for physical research, today exhibited before the National Academy of Sciences, in session here, a bar of the new steel and subjected it to torsion tests which, he said, proved that continuation of the treatment might produce a metal of unlimited cohesion.

Fortifications built of that metal, he said, might be made indestructible so that it would be useless to bombard them, thus achieving a long step toward the elimination of warfare. Peaceful projects might be carried far beyond the scope within which they are held now by the limit of the resistance of steel.

Prof. Michelson applied torsion to the sample bar four times with periods of rest between. Each time the bar withstood a greater application of force without reaching the rupture point. The society devoted a session to study of the new treatment of steel.

TO LET MERINO COME HERE.

British Government Announcement —No American Demand Yet.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—It was announced today that the Government would permit the exportation to the United States of Australian merino wool bought during the present sales or at other times provided satisfactory guarantees were furnished that the wool would not be forwarded to hostile countries.

Offerings in the wool market today amounted to 9,500 bales, mostly Sydney and Queensland merinos.

Buying was confined to the home trade, which often paid an advance of 5 per cent. for crossbreds. These wools are now at almost famine prices. Merinos were neglected. Fine 5 per cent. 7½ mediums were 10 to 15 per cent. lower. Inferior grades were practically unsalable at a decline of 20 per cent.

Notwithstanding the orders now in the hands of manufacturers and the Government's announcement that it would permit the exportation of merinos to America under restrictions, there is so far no American buying. This is due to the fact that negotiations regarding the guarantees to be furnished by exporters to America are still in progress.

PANAMA AGREES TO TREATY.

Boundary Convention with Us Is Signed by the President.

PANAMA, Dec. 8.—The boundary convention between the United States and Panama passed its third reading in the National Assembly today and received the President's signature. It is yet to receive ratification by the United States Senate.

The convention was signed on Sept. 2 by the Panaman Secretary of Foreign Relations, Ernesto T. Lefevre, and William J. Price, the American Minister.

By the terms of the boundary convention the United States gains control of the waters of Colon and Ancon, together with other valuable rights. The instrument replaces what has been known as the Davis Agreement of June 15, 1904, in which the boundaries of the Canal Zone were tentatively fixed, and also amplifies the Panama Canal treaty of Nov. 18, 1903, under which the Canal Zone was acquired from Panama.

In addition to absolute control over all the waters of Colon and Ancon, the United States acquires two small islands in Ancon Harbor, the site of Battery Hancock on the Colon water front, and control of all the piers at the northern entrance of the canal.

ORDERS SULLIVAN INQUIRY.

President Directs Investigation of Charges Against Minister.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Wilson today ordered an investigation into charges that James M. Sullivan of New York, now Minister to the Dominican Republic, had been guilty of misconduct in office, mainly through alleged use of influence to obtain contracts from the Dominican Government for a relative and friends, and by having Dominican revenue collections transferred to a bank in Santo Domingo City, which New York financial interests, friendly to Mr. Sullivan, were said to control.

In making known that he had ordered the investigation, President Wilson said that his action has been taken at the cabled request of Minister Sullivan.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE SOUTH. 3 Ltd. Trains Daily to Florida, Cuba, South. 9:15 A. M., 9:34, 9:30 P. M. 1218 B'way. —Advt.

OSBORNE SETS UP CONVICT REPUBLIC

Inmates' Own Court Will Try and Sentence Offenders at Sing Sing.

GRANTS 13 OF 15 REQUESTS

New Warden's Replies Put Golden Rule Brotherhood Men on Their Honor.

THEIR AID ASKED IN RETURN

"Reforms" Relate to Letter Privileges, Picture Shows, Lights, Housing and Sanitation.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Sing Sing Prison is to be the ideal penal institution in the State, or the reform plans of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, the new head of the prison, must be pronounced a failure. Today, in a long letter to the Golden Rule Brotherhood, the convicts' organization, he granted requests made by the prisoners for special privileges and changes in rules and regulations which the men asked as "reforms."

Whether or not it was an evidence of appreciation on the part of the convicts, not a single one of them violated a rule of the prison. It is the first time no infraction has been reported throughout twenty-four hours in the history of the institution.

Sing Sing inmates who formerly counted themselves the most unfortunate of those the State kept under confinement now may be said to have everything they have sought except their liberty. Warden Osborne has put the men practically on their honor. A trial court of convicts will be allowed to pass on cases of insubordination and infraction of the rules, and will be under supervision of the prison officials only. So far as the men make it possible they are to be allowed to govern themselves.

Thirteen Requests Granted.

In return for the privileges he granted Mr. Osborne made requests of the convicts for better discipline and spirit and the evidence of a greater willingness to work and to help themselves to the rewards which his concessions held out to them. In his letter the Warden took up fifteen requests submitted to him by the brotherhood in their order, and replied to each individually. He granted thirteen of them and held the two others under consideration, not, however, declining to grant them. Here are the reforms which Mr. Osborne granted:

Moving-picture shows will be held on Sunday instead of Saturday afternoons this Winter whenever such arrangements shall not interfere with religious services.

Members of the brotherhood in good standing may receive visitors on Sundays and holidays. Mr. Osborne recognizing that many are prevented by their employment from visiting the prison on week days.

Prisoners' correspondence no longer will be restricted to the list furnished by them on arrival at the prison, subject to the customary examination and regulation.

Special Letters Allowed.

Postage stamps may be bought with funds on deposit, provided that no less than 20 cents' worth be purchased at one time to avoid the bookkeeping of small items. Heretofore prisoners have had to depend on friends or relatives for stamps.

Special letters will be provided for inmates, whether or not they have stamps to their credit, in unusual cases, such as men going up for parole, or death, or serious illness in their families.

Daily newspapers may be retained so long as they are not permitted to accumulate in cells, passages, or the yards.

Money on deposit to the credit of members of the brotherhood may be expended regardless of whether the name and address of the sender be known, Mr. Osborne recognizing that fictitious names and addresses would evade this rule anyway.

Members of the brotherhood may receive sweaters or prison gray and shoes from the outside, inasmuch as this tends to save money to the State, as well as promote the comfort and health of the inmates.

No two men, except in cases of father and son or brothers, and then only when the request be made, will be "doubled up" in a single cell where this can be avoided.

Places in the dormitory will be given first of all to men who are suffering from heart trouble, epilepsy, and who are crippled, &c. In granting this Warden Osborne wrote:

"I am greatly pleased to have this evidence of concern for the general welfare which this request shows. The places in the dormitory should be given first to those who suffer most from the bad conditions of the cell block. I will take steps to have a list made of those who should be changed."

Lights Until 10 O'Clock.

Lights in the cell block and dormitory may be kept on until 10 o'clock, an extension of half an hour, so that those who desire may read or study. Warden Osborne put the matter to a vote in the dormitory where more than one man was concerned, while granting the privilege to inmates of the cell block. The dormitory men voted for the privilege by 159 to 28.

An attempt will be made to improve the sanitary conditions of the mattress shop, made bad by the floating lint and dust, perhaps by the suggestion of the brotherhood that an exhaust fan be installed.

The last request, called by Mr. Osborne "the most important suggestion of all," provided:

"That the system of discipline should

Continued on Page 4.

The "Yellow Book" of France

The exclusive right to publish in America the French diplomatic correspondence (more than 200 communications) relating to the negotiations preceding the war has been obtained by The New York Times by special arrangement with The London Times, which has acquired the English copyright from the French Government.

These most important documents, comprising France's case, will be published complete, twelve pages of matter in all, in

Next Sunday's Times

ORDER THE TIMES IN ADVANCE. IT IS SOLD OUT EARLY.

ARTILLERY ORDERED TO MEXICAN BORDER

Naco Guard Strengthened After President Discusses Situation with the Cabinet.

CHANGE OF POLICY DENIED

Clash Feared Over Mexican Shots Reaching Arizona Side—Gen. Bliss Ordered to Take Command.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Orders were issued tonight by Secretary of War Garrison to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the Eighth Army Brigade on the Mexican border, to dispatch three batteries of field artillery at once to Naco, Ariz. This action followed a discussion of the subject by President Wilson with his Cabinet today. No information was obtainable tonight further than the statement that there had yet been no change in the Administration's Mexican policy.

The significance of the order lies in the fact that diplomatic efforts to keep the Mexican belligerents from shooting across the international border have been fruitless, and it has been admitted that the only effective means that could be employed to attain this end would be a resort to force on Mexican soil.

The troops ordered to Naco are Batteries A, B, and C, which have been encamped at Ft. Bliss, near El Paso, Tex. The troops now in Arizona available for service are cavalry and infantry, and the dispatch of field artillery to Naco is interpreted here as indicating that the Administration is preparing for eventualities.

Whether the orders to Gen. Pershing to send the artillery to Naco presages a change in the Administration Mexican policy cannot be ascertained tonight, but it would not be surprising, in view of developments yesterday and today, if that policy were changed with respect to the situation at Naco.

Secretary of War Garrison said yesterday that the sending of the entire American Army to Naco would not alter the situation there with respect to the intermittent firing of Mexican revolutionists' bullets across the line, causing many casualties to non-combatants and injuring American soldiers and their horses, unless there was a change of policy, and that the President was the only one who could change that policy.

This point was developed in connection with the appeal of Gov. Hunt of Arizona for action by the Administration to put a stop to the series of casualties at Naco caused by bullets flying across the line. When Secretary Bryan received Gov. Hunt's message he referred it to Secretary Garrison. It was then that Mr. Garrison, realizing that nothing more could be done by the army without a change of policy, sent a note to Secretary Bryan saying it was assumed by the Secretary of War that the Secretary of State had or would take up with the President the international question that would have to be decided before the army could take further action at Naco.

The international question involved is whether the American troops be ordered to cross the line, if necessary, to put a stop to the firing of bullets into American territory after serving a final and explicit warning upon the Mexican leaders that the American border will be protected unless those in charge of the Mexican troops are able to control the flight of their bullets.

Up to late tonight no change in the Administration policy had been announced. It is possible that the troops are being ordered to Naco so that they may be ready for action if a change of policy is ordered, or the idea of the Administration may be that sending artillery to that point is expected to have a sobering effect upon the factions.

With the dispatch of the three artillery batteries to the border the American force in the neighborhood of Naco will be as follows:

Sixth Field Artillery—Batteries A, B, and C.

Tenth Cavalry—Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, and M at Fort Huachuca; Troop L at Fort Apache.

Ninth Cavalry—Headquarters at Douglas.

Twelfth Infantry—Companies A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M at Nogales; Company D at Yuma.

EL PASO, Dec. 8.—Gen. J. J. Pershing received orders tonight from department headquarters at San Antonio, Texas, to dispatch Batteries A, B, and C of the Sixth Field Artillery to Naco, Ariz., at once.

SAN ANTONIO, Dec. 8.—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss left San Antonio early tonight for Naco to take charge of the situation there.

CAVALRY MOVES BACK.

Gives Mexicans More Room—Other Border Towns Protest.

NACO, Ariz., Dec. 8.—The Ninth United States Cavalry will move tomorrow from its position along the international boundary to a point one mile north to get the men and horses out of the range of Mexican bullets. Two soldiers were hit yesterday.

Since the American troops settled down in trenches along the boundary sixty days ago seventeen of the soldiers have been hit by stray shells and bullets from Naco, Sonora, where Gen. Benjamin Hill's Carranza force is defending the town against the attack of Gov. Maytorena's Yaqui Indians. One American cavalryman died from his wounds, one is blind, and several are in a serious condition.

Five persons in all have been killed on the American side of the line and forty-

Continued on Page 4.

ALEX. TAYLOR SCHOOL OF GOLF.
Engagement books now open.
26 E. 42 St., opp. Hotel Manhattan. M.H. 7077. —Advt.

WHITMAN FAVORS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Will Vote for It from Personal Conviction, Governor-Elect Tells Women Delegates.

800,000 ENLISTED IN FIGHT

Ballots for Women Not Indorsed by Party's Platform, Miss Chittenden Points Out.

Gov.-elect Whitman, by appointment yesterday morning, received a big delegation of suffragists and a very small delegation of anti-suffragists at 37 Madison Avenue.

There were fifty suffragists, headed by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union, who made a long address to the Governor-elect, followed by Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. Mary Beard, and James Lees Laidlaw, who spoke for the men suffragists.

The anti-suffragists were represented by Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, who told Mr. Whitman that she had the reputation of making the shortest speeches on record to busy men, and Arthur Wheeler Francis, who introduced Miss Chittenden.

Mr. Whitman listened with close attention to all the addresses. He told the suffragists that he would consider their request to recommend in his first message a favorable consideration of the putting the question of votes for women before the people.

"I shall vote for the women," Mr. Whitman told Mrs. Raymond Brown as the women left at the close of the conference, "but, of course, that is personal and not official."

"In 1912," said Mrs. Blatch in her address, "all the political parties pledged themselves in their platforms to refer woman suffrage to the voters at the earliest possible moment. In the Legislature of 1913 these pledges were fulfilled; in 1914 the parties renewed their pledges of 1912, and I have no doubt intend to honorably fulfill them in the approaching session of the Legislature."

"It would produce a very bad effect if we should be defeated in the Legislature," she said, and every one laughed as she said in conclusion:

"We have got one Legislature trained and we don't want to have to train another."

Mrs. Blatch told of the petitions sent out last Summer to the enrolled voters of the two parties, asking them to urge their representatives to fight for the women in the State conventions, and also to stand for a Constitution embodying woman suffrage in the Constitutional Convention. She said the Democratic Party had seemed to value the petition more than the Republicans, and it was locked in a safe at the Democratic headquarters, while the women themselves had the Republican petition.

At the request of Mr. Whitman, Mrs. Blatch promised to send him the Republican petition and to have the one at Democratic headquarters copied for him.

Mrs. Brown spoke for the Empire State Campaign Committee, which comprises the State Association, the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League, the Equal Franchise Society, and the Men's League.

"Although this has been going on for only about six months, we now have 800,000 enrolled suffragists outside New York City," said Mrs. Brown. "The canvass shows that it is not true that the majority are opposed to woman suffrage. From two to three men are in favor to one opposed."

Miss Chittenden, speaking after the suffragists, was brief. She said she had not come to ask the Governor-elect's position on the subject or to give arguments against suffrage. The anti-suffragists, she said, believed in women occupying public positions to serve city and State, if they were not hampered by family ties.

"Your first message is one of construction," she said, "and you have been asked to embody some statement indorsing woman suffrage. Your party did not indorse it in its platform last September, and we hope you will stand by your party."

LORD ANNESLEY SLAIN FLYING OVER OSTEND

Official Announcement that Germans Killed the Earl and Lieut. Beevor, His Companion.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Earl of Annesley and his companion, Lieut. Beevor, who disappeared early last month after starting on an aeroplane flight to the Continent, were both killed by the Germans.

The Countess of Annesley was notified today that her husband and Lieut. Beevor were shot on Nov. 5 while flying over Ostend.

During the siege of Antwerp, which ended on Oct. 6, when the city was occupied by the Germans, Lord Annesley, a volunteer, and his pilot, Lieut. Beevor, the latter one of the most skilful aviators in the naval air service, were reported to have performed "valuable and daring service." On Nov. 5 they made a flight from England for the purpose of examining the Belgian coast held by the Germans. When several days passed without news the Admiralty issued a statement concerning their mission, and added that "Lieut. Beevor's loss as a skilled airman would be keenly felt."

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Advt.

AMERICAS UNITE TO CURB EUROPE

All Republics Except Mexico to Confer on Problems Arising from War.

MUTUAL PROTECTION PLAN

Rights of Belligerents and Neutrals to be Clearly Defined by Joint Board.

WAR AREA TO BE RESTRICTED

Peru Suggests Line in Atlantic and Pacific Midway Between This Hemisphere and Other Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — The most important stride yet taken in the direction of Pan-American welfare and solidarity was accomplished today, when the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union adopted unanimously the project of the Argentine Republic for the creation of a special commission to study new problems growing out of the European war.

Secretary of State Bryan, as Chairman of the Governing Board, presided over the meeting, which was attended by the diplomatic representative in Washington of every Latin-American Republic except Mexico. The absence of Mexico was only due to the unfortunate troubles in that country, and the break in diplomatic relations between that nation and the United States, as a result of which there is no Mexican Embassy in Washington.

The project of the Argentine Republic was presented to the conference of the diplomats by Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Ambassador from that republic to the United States, and was adopted without a dissenting vote. Its adoption was all the more important because Dr. Naon had submitted the plan for a commission of instruction to his Government, and on account of the spirit in which the Argentine idea was received by the diplomatic representatives of the other Latin-American nations. The action taken emphasized in most gratifying fashion the recognition of the common bond of interest and solidarity of the nations of the Western Hemisphere and the necessity for united action in Pan-American matters.

Neutral Zone Idea First Advanced.

Prior to the conference the idea was abroad that the Governing Board would today adopt some one of the various suggestions that have been made for the establishment of some sort of a neutral zone within which the European belligerents should not conduct hostilities in waters of this hemisphere during the war. One of these suggestions was that of the Peruvian Minister, Señor Pezet, declaring that America could not permit its commerce to be harassed in American waters as a result of the present war.

There have been other neutral zone ideas advanced, but the conference today was unanimous in its decision that the best plan presented was that of the Argentine Republic for the creation of a special commission to consider all these new problems of war carefully, wisely, and thoughtfully, and submit the results of its labors to the Governing Board for ultimate action.

The spirit of the meeting, the manner in which the Latin-American diplomats approached their task, fraught with so much international importance, was very striking. There was not a single discordant note struck, no extravagant speeches were made, the initiative was taken by the Latin-American nations, and there was not the slightest suggestion or intimation that the United States was seeking to impose anything on the republics to the south. The keynote of the meeting was sounded by Dr. Naon in a speech in which he asserted: "The right of the belligerent ends where the right of the neutral begins," and concluded by saying: "As long as the war continues to offer us the sad spectacle which moves all of us, may at least our democracies continue to develop their productive energies and build up their tradition of harmony and continental fraternity which rest above all on right and justice."

The resolution offered by Dr. Naon and unanimously adopted read:

The Governing Board of the Pan-American Union
Declares:

1. That the magnitude of the present European war presents new problems of international law, the solution of which is of equal interest to the entire world.

2. That in the form in which the operations of the belligerents are developing they redound to the injury of neutrals.

3. That the principal cause for this result is that the respective rights of the belligerents and of the neutrals are not clearly defined, notwithstanding that such definition is demanded both by general convenience and by the spirit of justice which doubtless animates the belligerents with respect to the interests of the neutrals.

4. That considerations of every character call for a definition of such rights as promptly as possible upon the principle that liberty of commerce should not be restricted beyond the point indispensable for military operations.

On these grounds the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union
Resolves:

1. A special commission of the same is hereby appointed, to consist of nine members, of which the Secretary of State of the United States shall form part, acting as Chairman thereof ex officio.

2. This commission shall study the problems presented by the present European war and shall submit to the Governing Board the suggestions it may deem of common interest. In the study of questions of a technical character this commission will consult the Board of Jurists.

3. Each Government may submit to this commission such plans or suggested resolutions as may be deemed convenient on the different subjects that circumstances suggest.

Personnel of the Commission.

Upon the adoption of these resolutions the Special Pan-American Commission was appointed as follows:

William J. Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States, Chairman ex officio.
Domicio da Gama, Ambassador from Brazil.
Eduardo Suarez Mujica, Ambassador from Chile.
Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador from the Argentine Republic.
Dr. Carlos M. de Pena, the Minister from Uruguay.
Federico Alfonso Pezet, the Minister from Peru.
Dr. Gonzalo S. Cordova, the Minister from Ecuador.
Dr. Alberto Membreno, the Minister from Honduras.
Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the Minister from Cuba.

The commission held an informal ses-

Continued on Page 7.

KAISER ILL IN BERLIN; CAN'T VISIT FRONT

Suffering from a "Feverish Bronchial Catarrh" — Belgians Suspect a Secret Trip.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (via Amsterdam and London.)—It was officially announced this afternoon that Emperor William was ill.

The announcement states that he is suffering from a feverish bronchial catarrh, and has been obliged to postpone for some days his return to the front, which had been arranged for today.

Despite his indisposition, it is said, he is able to give attention to reports of the war situation from the chief of the General Staff.

SAS VAN GHENT, Holland, via The Hague, and London, Wednesday, Dec. 9.—The news of the slight indisposition of Emperor William, combined with the extraordinarily strict orders against persons entering or leaving Belgium, (all diplomatic couriers, even being detained, except those of the United States, Holland, and Spain), has caused a widespread belief among Belgians that Emperor William is about to visit Antwerp and does not desire the fact to become known.

There is no further news from Belgium, except that the strict rule of the new Governor Gen. von Bissing, who is much more precise and severe than Field Marshal von der Goltz, has had the effect of making the situation more tense than ever. It is reported that the confiscation of rural and communal funds continues.

TRENT AS THE PRICE OF ITALY'S NEUTRALITY

Rome Newspaper Says Prince von Buelow Comes to Offer It, and Austria Is Willing.

ROME, Dec. 8, (Delayed in Transmission.)—"Prince von Buelow, the new German Ambassador to Italy," says the Idea Nazionale, "comes to Italy authorized to negotiate the cession of the Province of Trent to Italy in exchange for the maintenance of neutrality by Italy."

It is asserted that Austria, on Germany's invitation, will proclaim the independence of Trent, where a majority of the population is Italian, and after this is done that Italy will occupy Trent.

Austria will make a protest for the sake of appearance, but Germany will recognize the annexation of the Province of Trent to Italy. Some persons even assert that Triest will be proclaimed a free town under an Austrian protectorate.

BEYERS, BOER LEADER, BELIEVED TO BE DEAD

Conflicting Reports in Regard to the Manner in Which He Met His Fate.

JOHANNESBURG, (via London,) Wednesday, Dec. 9.—It is officially announced that Brig. Gen. Christian Frederick Beyers, one of the leaders of the rebellion in the Union of South Africa, has been shot.

It is believed that he is dead.

PRETORIA, via London, Wednesday, Dec. 9.—An official statement issued here says it is believed that Gen. Beyers was drowned, while endeavoring to cross the Vaal River.

Gen. Beyers was Commandant General of the Citizen Forces of the Union of South Africa when the European War began. He objected to the loan that the British Government had made to the Union for defense, and called it a "bribe." He also took a firm stand against the proposal that the Union forces invade German Southwest Africa. On Sept. 15, in a heated letter to Gen. Smuts, Minister of Defense, he resigned his commission and became a leader of the Boer rebellion.

Before long his forces, as well as those of Gen. De Wet, were defeated and surrendered. Both Beyers and De Wet then became fugitives. De Wet was captured about ten days ago.

NO PROMISE BY JAPAN REGARDING KIAO-CHAU

Statement in Diet—Fleet Looking for German Ships in South American Waters.

TOKIO, Dec. 8.—Baron Takaaki Kato, the Foreign Minister, answering an interpellation in the Diet today, said it had not been decided whether Japan would return to China the captured German base of Kiao-Chau.

The Minister added that Japan had made no promise to any country concerning Kiao-Chau.

Vice Admiral Yashiro, the Minister of Marine, referring to the war in a speech in the Diet, said:

"While the war in Europe endures the duties of the Japanese Navy will continue. In the meantime, our fleet, in conjunction with an English fleet, seeks the Germans in South American waters."

Following the surrender of the German fortification at Tsing-tao and the surrounding territory of Kiao-Chau, the Japanese Embassy at Washington announced that Japan had not altered her intention, made public at the declaration of war by Japan on Germany, of eventually restoring Kiao-Chau to China.

It was added, however, that technically and legally Japan was not absolutely bound to restore Kiao-Chau, as Germany had refused Japan's demand that the fortress be surrendered to her.

XMAS. THE ALTOGETHER POUCH holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores. Advt.

RUSSIA SENDS FRESH REGIMENTS TO BATTLE LINE

New Army Pouring Through Warsaw to Retrieve Check by the Germans.

RAILROAD SYSTEM IN PERIL

Capture of Lodz Threatens Communications of Czar's Hosts with Polish Capital.

WON AT FRIGHTFUL COST

Petrograd Asserts the Invaders Have Failed in Object and Lost Flower of Army.

SERIES OF GREAT BATTLES

Details of Swiftly Changing Fortunes of the Struggle Preceding the Kaiser's Success.

NEW BATTLES IN BELGIUM

German Staff Reported Driven from Roulers by Approach of British Troops.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The great battle for possession of Poland continues. The front extends along 300 miles, and victory over a part of it at least appears to have fallen to the Germans, while the Russians are pressing upon Cracow in the south.

That Lodz has fallen into German hands seems to be undoubted, and a Russian official report just issued apparently is preparing the public mind for the news by referring to the difficulty of defending the city, which gives to the Russian front an abnormal contour, and forecasts a reforming of the line. Great numbers of fresh troops are pouring through Warsaw to the front.

The capture of Lodz will threaten the Russian line of communication with Warsaw; that is to say, the great arterial railway which runs diagonally across Poland from Czenstochowa to the Polish capital. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Germans will be able to make a further advance.

This qualification is made even in Berlin, where it is pointed out editorially that the Germans must follow the retreating Russians relentlessly if they would relieve the pressure around Cracow and on the East Prussian frontier. The opinion is expressed by military critics here that the Russians may merely fall back on their intrenchments to the rear, and remain on the defensive, while their left and right wings respectively batter Cracow and harass East Prussia.

Several American correspondents were with the Russian Army when the great battle broke, but nothing has been heard from them for several days. Evidently they are under the hand of a strict censorship.

British military experts insist that three quarters of the best material of the German Army has been held in the western theatre of the war throughout the campaign and that the troops opposed to the Russians consist principally of second line organizations.

WAR ENTERS NEW PHASE.

Hosts in Poland Reforming on New Lines to Renew the Struggle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.—In today's official communiqué very little indeed is said about Russia's successes, but a great deal about the enemy's strategic movements, and the whole appears intended to give the public to understand that the war has entered on an entirely new phase which will entail corresponding changes in the Russian dispositions.

The Germans have entirely failed to realize the plan which brought them back into Poland after the flight from before Warsaw; that is to say, they have lost three weeks' time and lives appalling in mere numbers—they exceed a hundred thousand—which are irreplaceable in quality, to save themselves from disaster at the hands of the Russians. The Germans, it is now officially stated, moved up from the western frontiers a force exceeding a quarter of a million men, who were thrown into the fighting line after the terrible defeat suffered a fortnight ago, but it has not enabled them to recapture the initiative, which remains with the Grand Duke Nicholas. Germany after the flight from before Warsaw formed an admirable strategic plan, now for the first time fully revealed by the Grand Duke's report, but put too few forces in the field to obtain the results aimed at.

In the middle of November the Russians were pursuing the defeated Austro-German armies back to their frontiers. The Russian pursuit was directed to the southwest of the assured line from the Warthe to the Nidzitsa, a confluent of the Vistula, fifty miles east of Cracow, in a space between the lower reaches of the Warthe and the Vistula. Apparently the pursuit was left to the light horse, while the main armies pursued to the southwest. They

were brought up by the fortified positions prepared long before on the line of Czenstochowa-Cracow.

Reinforcements Rushed North.

In the meantime the Germans, and the Austrians with them, had regained their own railways, leaving the communications in Poland destroyed behind them. With an admirable power of recovery, which alone indicates what a terrible enemy the Allies have in Germany, this network of strategic lines was immediately utilized to throw all available forces northward until the Germans formed a new front, reaching from Slupzy to Thorn. The Germans, true to the German instinct for attack along the line of least resistance, directed their main efforts to attempt to break through the Russian right.

On Nov. 19 they succeeded after a series of frantic efforts in breaking through at enormous cost in life into the neighborhood of Piontek, and thence in a resistless tide they poured down upon Strykow, Brezizin, Koljushki, Tuszyn, and Rzgow. The Russian right of the main armies was then engaged in fighting west of Lodz. Streaming around the Russian right, the Germans directed a series of determined attacks from the rear.

By Nov. 22 the Germans had moved up from the west in the direction of Lask other strong bodies. The Russians were thus caught in front and rear, but they fought in perhaps the most terribly trying situation possible with a heroism rarely equaled anywhere. Attacked from the west and east, the Russians still held on, inflicting terrible losses on the enemy, whose attacks were frantic in character, though sound tactics would have dictated less headlong measures, since yet another body of Germans was coming into action north of Lodz.

The Russians were thus savagely assailed from three sides at once. They held their own and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans until reserve columns moved up from Petrokow and turned the tables, while other forces operating from the Lowicz-Skierniewice line captured Strykow and Brezizin. The German Guards Reserve and Twentieth Corps, both among the finest fighting forces in the German armies, which had originally broken through the Russian defense now found themselves in turn surrounded on three sides, north, west, and east, while to move southward was impossible, as it meant marching into the embraces of the Russian main armies.

Fight to Save Trapped Corps.

This situation was arrived at Nov. 23, and late the same night I telegraphed an account of what was confidently believed to be the Russian victory. The surrounded corps, however, refused to surrender and made desperate efforts for several days to break through northward, whence they had come. They were mercilessly cannonaded by the Russian artillery on the front and rear and subjected to repeated bayonet attacks. At the same time the Germans made attempts from the southwest, west, and north to extricate their crack corps by the most strenuous efforts, which the Russians repulsed with loss while maintaining their terrible punishment of the corps which had been trapped between their two lines.

The result of this was the rapid moving up from the western front of large reinforcements. With these new armies the Germans did their best to punish the victorious Russians during nine days, from Nov. 27 to Dec. 5, but their attacks no longer combined serious operations, and on the 6th they ceased altogether.

Meanwhile, the Austrians had withdrawn from the Czenstochowa-Cracow front, concentrating southward, and with them are some German corps which have also presumably been moved up from the western front. The object sought by this move is to turn the Russian left south of Cracow, where bridges have been broken down across the Dunajec River, actually in rear of positions occupied by Russian troops.

All signs therefore point to a regrouping of the respective hostile forces. At present they face one another in simple formations of parallel lines from the Vistula to the Carpathians. Tangles have been smoothed out, and both sides probably are in need of rest and recuperation. Germany has barely escaped disaster, and is where she was three weeks ago, minus the flower of her armies. North of the Vistula, on Dec. 5, the Germans attempted to attack from Mlawa on Przasny, but were flung back with heavy losses.

Obviously the tactics of the Russians now will be to withdraw yet further into Poland and invite the Germans to repeat their failure under even less promising conditions, for it is essential for Germany to gain a speedy and decisive victory, as it suits the Allies better to gain time and choose opportunities.

LODZ AN EMBARRASSMENT.

Position Made Communication with Russian Rear Difficult.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.—An official statement given out today by the General Staff of the Russian Army indicates that the Russians are considering the abandonment of Lodz. This statement says:

"During the fighting in the second half of the month of November Lodz acquired great military importance, but the German offensive on the Lodz-Lowicz line having failed, the question of the defense of Lodz lost its urgency. The defense of this large city presents many difficulties from the military point of view, and gives to our front an abnormal contour, which is embarrassing to our communications with the rear. It may therefore be expected, with the setting in of a lull on the left bank of the Vistula, the Russian lines in the region of Lodz will be reformed."

The report then takes up the fighting on the left bank of the River Vistula for a period of two weeks in the month of November and part of December. The military developments in this locality are described in the official announcement as follows:

"Toward the end of October Russian troops, pursuing certain Austrian and German forces which were retreating in a southwesterly direction, reached a line stretching from the River Warthe to the River Nidzitsa. This Russian detachment was strongly supported on its right wing. The circumstances, however, were such that our rear guards hampered the conduct ir offensive to a considerable degr and the enemy, taking advantage of this, moved forward along the railroad.

Right Wing Menaced.

"Little by little we observed that the Germans in front of us were moving in a northerly direction and that an important force of the enemy was being concentrated along the front between Thorn and Slupsy. This movement menaced seriously our right wing, and the communication of this wing with its base.

"At the same time we learned that certain important highways in Silesia, which led to the fronts on which our other armies were in position, were being strongly protected by Austrian troops brought from Galicia, and that these forces were in turn supported in part by German troops. The highways in question were, furthermore, doubtless strongly fortified, particularly in the vicinity of Czenstochowa and Cracow.

"This military situation made it incumbent upon us to put into effect a partial modification of the dispositions of our men along our northern front, a change which involved a considerable number of our forces. This manoeuvre was effected under the protection of the supports to our right wing, previously mentioned. These supporting forces were subjected to a series of ferocious attacks in the vicinity of Vloblavsk, Kutno, and Lenczyca. The Russian resistance here prevented the carrying out of the German operations, and permitted us to bring together the forces necessary to check the German offensive movement undertaken in the vicinity of Thorn and Sloupsy.

"After these occurrences the Germans for a period of several days endeavored stubbornly to drive us from the positions held by our right wing, which rested on the River Vistula.

"On Nov. 19, after unbelievable efforts and enormous sacrifices, the enemy succeeded in penetrating our front. This success was at once followed by the driving of a German avalanche into the opening thus made, the forces of the enemy thence making their way in the direction of Strykow, Brzeziny, Koljushki, Tusyn, and Rzow. Ignoring our right wing and our forces in the vicinity of Lodz and to the west of this city, the Germans then attacked with great energy the Russian forces which menaced their rear. Furthermore, on Nov. 23, strong German columns making their way to the east of the River Warthe, already were nearing Lask.

"In spite of these conditions, most difficult and distressing for us, our troops continued to fight with increasing energy. In the region to the north of Lodz our forces repulsed the frantic attacks of the Germans, inflicting on them heavy losses.

"Two detachments of Russian reserves, thrown against the forces of the enemy in the region of Tuszyn and Rzgow, by their energetic action were successful in compelling the enemy first to desist from his offensive movement against our rear positions, and later to take the defensive. These German columns were thrown into disorder.

Strykow and Brzeziny Recaptured.

"In the meantime our troops returning to the fight along the front between Lowicz and Skierniewice were successful in regaining possession of Strykow and Brzeziny, thus severing the lines of communication of the German troops who had withdrawn toward Rzgow and Tuszyn. In this manner there was brought about shortly after Nov. 23 an improvement, and the general situation became distinctly favorable for us along the front between Zdunskawola, Szadek and Lodz.

"The Germans, having suffered enormous losses, found themselves under the necessity of retiring and taking up positions in new trenches. As to the German reserves, they were all sent to Strykow to succor the forces cut off by our detachments. These Germans, on the front between Rzgow and Tuszyn, were retracing their steps in the direction of Brzeziny. At the same time the Germans, by ferocious attacks, were endeavoring to prevent us from throwing a last encircling detachment around their forces which had been concentrated at Brzeziny.

"On Nov. 26 the Germans made an unbelievable effort. By a series of repeated night attacks they succeeded in winning their way to the town of Strykow. In this action, according to their own official admission, they suffered unheard of losses, which were due to the fact that they had to cut a way for themselves while subjected all the time to our fire. The movements of our troops compelled them to retire into a restricted area.

"The losses in the divisions of the enemy which took part in this driving in of our front and the subsequent operations were so heavy that these divisions had to be withdrawn completely, not only from the fighting, but from the front. The fighting, nevertheless, continued. According to the recital of prisoners belonging to other contingents, German companies of an original strength of from 260 to 280 men were so cut up that at the end of the bayonet charges they were reduced to no more than seventy men.

"One of the results of the battle between Lowicz and Lodz not favorable to the Germans is to be seen in the fact that they had to move important reinforcements to their eastern front. All told the Germans brought to these engagements reinforcements to the number of six army corps and five divisions of cavalry. A certain portion of these men were sent to the eastern front, while the remainder were used for the formation of new detachments.

"This coming of reinforcements in large numbers began Nov. 25 and made it possible for the Germans to continue their attacks on our positions from Nov. 27 to Dec. 5. Nevertheless, these attacks were not always made in unison, and were without effect. The evening of Dec. 5 the Germans discontinued their offensive operations, having suffered heavy losses.

Austrian Troops Shifted.

"On Dec. 6 the Germans showed no activity whatever and held themselves at a considerable distance from our front. This same day the arrival of fresh German forces was indicated by changes in the locations of the Austrian troops. These detachments, withdrawn from the front between Czenstochowa and Cracow, assembled in considerable numbers to the south of Cracow, where certain detachments of German troops also were concentrated. For this reason the region of Czenstochowa lost, for the moment, the importance it held in the beginning of the operations. All these circumstances impelled us, in the interest of more advantageous locations for our forces, to move forward for the occupation of certain other points.

"On Dec. 5 the Germans made a tentative offensive movement in the direction of Mlawa and Przasny, but they were repulsed with serious losses.

"To the south of Cracow we perceived recently a turning movement on the part of the enemy directed against our left wing. Reinforcements which arrived for our forces found that the bridge over the Donajec, near Kourove, had been destroyed, and that the heights on the left bank of the river were occupied by the enemy. Under a sustained fire from the Germans one of our glorious regiments crossed the Donajec at a ford. They made their way through the icewater up to their necks, and, coming out on the other side, they captured the heights by a vigorous assault. This assured and made safe the passage of the river for other Russian troops."

GERMANS IN CRACOW AGAIN.

Forced Exodus Reduces Besieged City Population to 20,000.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.—The Bourse Gazette quotes "a high authority" today as saying that the defense of Cracow, the Galician stronghold now being attacked by the Russians, has been stiffened by the addition of German troops to the garrison.

"The German plan of using only German troops in the northern campaign along the Vistula River and of sending all the Austrians to the defense of Cracow has been changed," says this authority. "The need of reinforcements caused the Germans to withdraw Austrians from Cracow to Lodz. Hence the two armies are again mixed."

VENICE, (via London,) Dec. 9.—A dispatch from Warsaw to the Secolo says that the population of Cracow has been reduced to 20,000, the others having been sent away. There are provisions for four months at this place, and the garrison is composed of Germans and Austrians.

All the magnificent trees which surrounded the city have been cut down to afford space for the artillery, and various lines of fortifications and barbed wire entanglements have been constructed.

CIVIL CAPTIVES A BURDEN.

Germany to Get Rid of 200,000 Russians—Taxes Those Employed.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 8.—M. Pjanoff, a Russian Court Councillor, has arrived here to undertake negotiations with the Danish and German Railway for the transportation of 200,000 Russian civilians who are now interned in Germany. It is said the Germans desire to be relieved of the necessity of feeding them. M. Pjanoff states that all Russians employed in Germany have to pay 12 cents a day war tax to the German Government.

LOST 100,000 DEAD IN FIRST LODZ FIGHT

German Charges in Serried Masses Checked by Siberian Rifle Fire.

700 CANNON IN ACTION

How Kaiser's Guards and 25th Corps Were Trapped and Cut to Pieces at Brezizinyi.

BY PERCIVAL GIBBON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WARSAW, Dec. 5, by Courier to Petrograd, (Dispatch to Teh London Daily Chronicle.)—I have wired you previously of the German force which advanced around Lodz and was cut off south and east of the town. This consisted of two army corps, the Twenty-fifth Corps and the Third Guard Corps. The isolated force turned north and endeavored to cut its way out through the small town of Brezizinyi. It was at Brezizinyi that final disaster overtook them.

The town and road lie in a hollow in the midst of wooded country, where the Germans were squeezed from the Vistula and pressed to the rear. They had fought a battle during the slow retirement of five days and were showing signs of being short of ammunition. On the fifth day they made their final attempt to pass through Brezizinyi. That was where that fine strategist and fighting man who held Ivangorod on the Vistula brought off the great dramatic coup for which he had been manoeuvring.

The Germans were holding the town and pouring through when he began his general attack. Brezizinyi underwent nine hours of furious shelling and only half the town is now remaining. The Russian infantry again proved its sterling quality, and, supported by the tremendous fire of its own guns, drove home charge after charge, smashing the German resistance completely. By nightfall out of two army corps, numbering 80,000 men, there remained only a remnant.

The number of prisoners reaches the total of about 20,000, and of the remainder fully 80 per cent. were killed or wounded. This is the estimate supplied to me. Owing to the small area on which the fighting was concentrated, the dead are lying in great mounds and walls at points where the charges were pushed home. For miles the countryside is dotted with dead.

In the sparser grounds an unknown number of fugitives, most of whom are wounded, are lurking in the woods. From Rawa, south of Skierniwice, midway between Lodz and Warsaw, to Lodz on the line of the former German retreat and present advance, not a single village remains. All the burnt-out district is utterly desolate.

On Dec. 1, 2, and 3 the force conducting the defense of the town of Lodz was all but surrounded. The German positions were at Royicie on the southern road, within four miles of the long, straggling street which comprises most of the town of Lodz, while at Zgierz, seven miles to the north, they had a battery of heavy guns with which they shelled the town itself, killing several hundred civilians. The fire was chiefly directed on the railway and station and the Russian guns were unable for some time to locate the battery. It was discovered and reconnoitered at last by an aeroplane.

Then followed an act of heroism and harebrained enterprise which is now the talk of the whole army. On Thursday night last the Colonel of Artillery made his way out and with a little group of assistants contrived to drag a field telephone wire within half a mile of the German battery. While a searchlight was swinging over the face of the country, he lay on the ground, and from there directed the Russian guns, which with his help actually succeeded in silencing the battery. The Russian guns were at this time placed in the streets of Lodz.

On Thursday night when the attack culminated there were 700 guns in action at one time on both sides, and throughout the night all was alight with flashes from the guns and bursting shells, and the thunder of the guns was faintly audible on the outskirts of Warsaw, sixty miles away.

Then there followed a general assault of the Germans, a charge of huge masses of men, who followed up into the glare of the searchlights under an inferno of gunfire. Here again the Siberians demonstrated the qualities which have made them famous throughout the war. They met the Germans with a rifle fire from the trenches which not only stopped them, but shattered them. They again played the old trick of allowing the enemy to approach within fifty feet, meanwhile holding their fire, and then blowing them off their feet with rifle fire and their use of the mitrailleuse.

The attack failed utterly, and from the very manner of it the Russian losses could not be otherwise than light, while the German losses in the whole of the operations against Lodz and the neighboring positions exceed a hundred thousand killed. No guess at the number of their wounded can be attempted, but we know that score upon score of trains filled with them have gone west along the Kalisz line, and still continue to go.

CELEBRATES LODZ CAPTURE.

But Berlin Is Warned Victory May Not Be Permanent.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—News of the capture of Lodz, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam, aroused extraordinary enthusiasm at Berlin. The houses there are decked with German and Austrian flags.

No official report has yet been received concerning the number of prisoners and guns captured.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.—The Berliner Tageblatt, in commenting on the capture of Lodz, considers that it may only positively be called a victory if the Russian retreat is followed by a German pursuit.

If such pursuit is victorious, it says, then the German centre will be strong enough to act forcibly against the northern and southern parts of a broken Russian army.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Russian statement contained in the official communication of Nov. 29 that the German attack near Czenstochowa had failed, with heavy losses, is declared to be untrue. On the contrary, it is said, the Seventeenth Russian Army Corps, which was met in this attack, was defeated on Nov. 29 and suffered extremely heavy losses. The Russians, it is declared, left a great number of killed and wounded on the battlefield and were obliged to retreat.

It is expected here that decisive results in the East may be heard from any day now. The latest reports from headquarters assert that everything is proceeding according to programme, and this is taken here to mean that the operations thus far have been successful. If the investment of Warsaw should result from the present operations, the Russians would lose their most important railway communications.

CAPTURED 100,000 AT LODZ?

Berlin Rumor of a Great Haul of Russian Prisoners.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that according to a message from Berlin, it is reported there that upward of 100,000 prisoners were taken by the Germans when they captured Lodz.

AIRMEN'S HAVOC AT LODZ.

Bombs Killed 30 Persons, Hurt 200, Destroyed Buildings.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, the date of which is not given, says that German aviators with headquarters at Czenstochowa continue to drop bombs on Lods. According to the latest reports, says the dispatch, the Town Hall, three large factories, and forty-seven houses have been destroyed, thirty persons have been killed, and 200 wounded.

In the Kielce district, Poland, two German trains loaded with pyroxylin shells collided and were completely destroyed. There were no survivors.

MORE NURSES FOR SERVIA.

Two Sections of American Red Cross Leave Italy for Nish.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Dec. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Two sections of the United States Red Cross expedition destined for Servia reached Naples today aboard the steamer Finland from New York. Each section was composed of a medical director, two surgeons, and a band of professional nurses composed of twenty-four young American women.

The members spent several fruitless hours scouring Neapolitan pharmacies in search of sanitary materials, but the Italian Government has strictly forbidden any exportations of this kind.

The mission left for Patras on the way to Salonika and Nish.

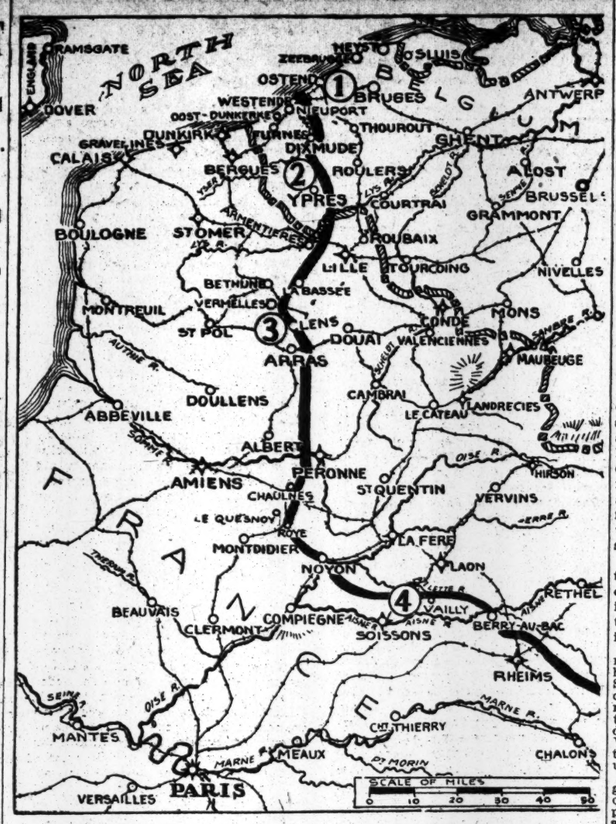
IF YOU ARE DEAF THE HARPER ELECTRIC ORIPHONE will prove invaluable to you. 284 Washington St., Boston. 353 5th Av., New York.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Operations from the Sea to Rheims



1. Renewed activity by the Germans along the Yser is noted in the French official report, but the allied artillery, it is stated, "answered with success."
2. The Kaiser's troops have made a violent attack on St. Eloi, south of Ypres, according to Paris, which says they were repulsed. Presumably this was designed as a counter movement to the reported advance of the Allies eastward toward Roulers.
3. Berlin reports that the German forces have made "slight progress" north of Arras.
4. The heavy French artillery are still busy in the region of the Aisne and in the Champagne, according to the French official report.

Official Reports of War Operations.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—On the coast of Flanders the bad condition of the roads, made worse by the recent torrential rain, is causing great difficulty to the movements of our troops.

To the north of Arras we have made some slight progress.

The war hospital at Lissle was burned down yesterday. This is probably a case of arson. There were, however, no lives lost.

The statement made by the French regarding an advance in the forest of Argonne is not in accordance with the facts. For a long time past no French attacks whatever have taken place there. On the contrary we are continually gaining ground slowly.

The day before yesterday a French position at Malincourt was captured. The greater part of the garrison fell on this occasion. The remainder, 2 officers and about 150 men, were taken as prisoners.

A French attack on our positions to the north of Nancy was repulsed yesterday.

No special reports are at hand from the East Prussian frontier.

In Northern Poland the German troops are closely pursuing the retreating enemy to the east and to the south of Lodz. Besides the extraordinarily large and sanguinary losses reported yesterday, the Russians have lost today about 1,500 prisoners and 16 cannon with ammunition carts.

In Southern Poland nothing special has happened.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—In Belgium a violent German attack on St. Eloi, south of Ypres, has been repulsed. The struggle at all times is very lively in the forests and to the east of the Argonne.

There is no other notable incident to report.

(*Day Report*)—During the day of Dec. 7 the enemy has been more active than the day before in the region of the Yser and in the neighborhood of Ypres. Our artillery has answered back with success.

In the region of Arras a very brilliant attack has given us possession, as we have announced, of Vermelles and Rutoire. Vermelles had been for nearly two months the scene of desperate fighting. The enemy had taken footing there on Oct. 16, and from Oct. 21 to 25 succeeded in forcing us back from that locality. From Oct. 25 sapping and mining operations brought us back until we were again in close contact, and on Dec. 1 we reoccupied the park and château of Vermelles.

In the region of the Aisne and in Champagne there have been some artillery engagements, and our heavy artillery dispersed several gatherings of the enemy.

In the Argonne, Forest of Grurie, and to the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, Forest of Le Pretre, we have gained a little ground.

Along the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—Engagements which have developed in the region of Przasnysz and Ciechanow (east of the East Prussian border and Mlawa) have not yet terminated.

In the fighting which took place in the region of Piotrkow we were only partially successful.

The battle which commenced Dec. 5 southeast of Cracow, in the region of Wieliczka on the River Dertuty, has developed in our favor.

After having courageously forced the passage of the Douajec River in the vicinity of Neu Sandec, our reinforcements pursued the offensive and inflicted a serious defeat on the German troops which had formed in the valley of Lososzyna. The German right wing, which was pursued, was turned.

The Twenty-fourth German corps, transported here from Belgium, opened this combat with an automobile battery in its advance, which was partly disabled and partly put to flight without striking a blow. Following this we successfully put out of action several pieces of heavy artillery, silenced five field batteries, and captured several cannon.

The German prisoners affirm that their units sustained enormous losses, some of the companies being reduced to forty men. We are pursuing the offensive.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—The battles in West Galicia increase in severity. Austrian troops, also attacking from the west, drove the enemy from his positions at Dobezyce and Wieliczka. More than 5,000 prisoners, among them 27 officers, were taken.

In Poland renewed Russian attacks southwest of Piotrkow have been repulsed by the German troops.

In the Carpathians nothing of importance has occurred.

The enemy, who entered the Counties of Saros and Miemplin, in Hungary, are everywhere in full retreat. Only two or three communities in Hungarian territory are in the hands of the enemy.

SERVIA.

NISH.—The enemy has been overwhelmed on the northern front, and has had to retire in disorder. In pursuit we took 6 officers and 1,810 men prisoners. We captured 2 howitzers and 9 other guns, and also ambulances, many rifles, and telegraphic material.

ENGLISH TO UNLOAD SUSPECTED VESSELS

Cases of Smuggling Contraband Have Produced a More Drastic Policy.

HAVE NAMES OF SHIPPERS

Cargoes for Neutral Countries to be Limited to Amounts of Previous Consumption.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—It is impossible to ascertain precisely how far the system of endeavoring to run the English blockade through smuggling contraband, described in these dispatches yesterday, has gone, but further investigation today revealed that the Government had found many cases. In one instance, silk, such as used for airships, was found in a bale of cotton. The ballast tanks of one ship are now being searched for contraband.

The British Government is aware of the names some of the firms in America engaged in this work—these firms, it is understood, are paid in advance for the illegal shipments, the buyers hoping they may slip through.

The direct result is that England's idea of searching a vessel is to take her into port and completely unload her. So far no American ship has been caught; all are other neutral ships carrying American cargo. It is expected that some of the Government's evidence which has been transmitted to Washington will be brought out before the prize court when the cases come up.

The Government has recently investigated commercial statistics of neutral countries adjacent to enemy countries, particularly Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, in order to ascertain their normal needs of articles now declared contraband by England and has determined to permit shipments to those countries only to the extent of their actual needs as shown by previous consumption, assuming that anything in excess thereof is destined to enemy countries. Such excess will be held here.

TURKS ROUTED NEAR BATUM

Suffer Heavy Losses in Trying to Prevent a Russian Landing.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"Stubborn fighting has occurred near Batum, Transcaucasia.

"Turkish forces from Trebizond attempted to prevent a Russian landing, but the guns of the transports, co-operating with the Russian infantry and frontier guards, routed them with heavy losses."

TROOPS GO THROUGH WARSAW

Russians Hurrying Reinforcements to the Front.

VENICE, (via London,) Dec. 9.—Endless trains of military convoys, says a Petrograd dispatch to the Secolo, are passing through Warsaw westward with new regiments of fresh troops, for the most part Cossacks and Siberians.

The Vistula is beginning to freeze.

Seventy thousand fugitives are reported to be in Warsaw. Four months of the war has caused fearful devastation in Poland and the inhabitants are suffering terribly.

TURKS OFFICER GERMANS.

Several Pressed Into Service in Poland from Military Schools.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.—According to wounded German officers in the prison camp at Bielostok, Russia, a number of Turkish officers are serving in the Germany Army in Poland. It is said that they have been training in the German military schools and were drafted on account of the lack of competent officers.

Two Turkish officers who were sent from Constantinople to Berlin on a mission in connection with the shipment of war supplies are said to have been pressed into the service in Poland.

SAYS RUSSIANS HAVE FAILED.

German Critic Figures the Russian Loss at 1,100,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Major Morant, the military critic of the Berlin Tageblatt, announces that the Russian war plan has completely failed. He says that modern warfare requires that the operations of great armies shall be carried out in accordance with plans carefully prepared beforehand, and adds that "the Moltke genius has been preserved in a series of plans."

He remarks that Field Marshal von Moltke was always able to adapt himself to altered circumstances and contends that Moltke's influence is revealed in the German leadership in Poland.

The Major asserts that Russia conceived no plan of her own until the end of the fourth month of war, and, according to him, this plan was of absolutely no avail, for it was not evolved by a master hand. The consequence is, he states, that the Russian armies have had to dance to the tune set by the superior German strategists.

Major Moraht informs his readers that up to the present time the Germans and Austrians have taken 400,000 unwounded Russian prisoners, that on a low estimate, 400,000 Russian soldiers have been killed or wounded, and that about 300,000 Russian soldiers have been sent home ill, owing to the insanitary condition of the armies.

One German General, von Janson, it appears, calculates that the full war strength of the Russian Army is about 2,400,000 men, while Gen. von Blume estimates the full war strength of the Russian field and reserve formations at 8,650,000 men.

Major Moraht is inclined to believe the latter estimate more correct, and he points out that even if this is the case, the Russians have already lost 33 per cent. of their fighting forces.

GERMAN STAFF MOVES AS BRITISH ADVANCE

Kaiser's Officers Forced to Leave Roulers—Allies Begin New Coast Attack.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Rotterdam says that a bombardment of the Belgian coast, between Ostend and Nieuport, began at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in conjunction with land operations.

A correspondent of The Daily Express, telegraphing from the Belgian frontier, says:

"The German divisional headquarters was removed from Roulers, when shells began to fall in the town after the British had recaptured Passchendaele, eleven miles northeast of Ypres. This indicates a distinct and important advance by the Allies."

The Germans have made a violent attack upon the Allies at St. Eloi, south of Ypres, and have been repulsed, according to the French official report.

This may mean a renewal of the German attempt to batter through the allied lines, which the correspondents predicted from the movements of the Germans in Belgium.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Dec. 8.—According to telegrams from Sluis, fierce fighting has been resumed on the Yser.

The Germans, it is said, are taking renewed precautions against the bombardment of Zeebrugge by British warships. Windows and balconies in the houses on the shore are being provided with sand bags and machine guns are being installed to reply to such an attack.

GERMANS ATTACK DIXMUDE.

Bring Up New Heavy Guns and Are Fighting Fiercely.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

DUNKIRK, Dec. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A fresh battle has commenced at Dixmude. Both Pervys and Dixmude are being constantly shelled, and the roads leading into these towns are under a constant hail of shrapnel.

Repeated night attacks are being made by the Germans, and though the official reports say little, the battle is being waged fiercely as every German attack is. It is the first strongly offensive movement taken by the enemy for some weeks.

The Germans have succeeded in bringing up fresh heavy guns. They are now firing from a range of sixteen kilometres (ten miles).

The constant night attacks have caused the Germans further heavy losses. The floods form well-nigh impassable barriers and on each occasion the Franco-Belgian forces catch the enemy in midwater. Hundreds of dead bodies are floating on the water.

The Belgian Army is again bearing the brunt of these attacks. Their efficiency is unimpaired, their numbers have been considerably strengthened and they continue to play an important part in the struggle.

GERMAN LURE TO INDIANS.

Airmen, Falling in British Lines, Had Load of Printed Appeals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHEAST FRANCE, Dec. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Indian troops have been the cause of much solicitude on the part of the German staff, who are taking more than a fatherly interest in them.

An odd attempt was made the other day to wean them from their allegiance to their Emperor. A new military biplane appeared high up over their trenches, flying slowly. It was out of range and so no shots were fired. It flew on, and over the Indians, went on a mile or two and sweeping round flew back.

Just before it reached the rear lines it began to drop and it was seen that the engine had stopped. To the amazement of our men it planed rapidly down and came to earth on our lines. The machine was captured and the pilot and observer were taken prisoners. A leaking patrol tank had been their undoing.

Then it was found that the hull was loaded with pamphlets and leaflets bearing most fervid admonitions to the Indians printed in excellent Hindustan. These enlightening documents pointed out in the most rhetorical fashion that the Indians were fighting for "the powers of darkness," that the German empire would very soon spread over the whole world, and that the great war lord and his people had in all time held the peoples of India in the deepest affection and respect.

After painting the British Empire in the grimiest colors and exhorting the reader to give up the fight before it was too late it made an exceedingly business-like offer. Every Indian soldier was to receive double pay from the moment he laid down his weapons and all passages back to India would be free.

Wants Deputies to Cut Salaries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Since the beginning of the war French Deputies have been subjected to considerable criticism for not following the Canadian example and devoting part of their $3,000 salary to victims of the conflict. Among the resolutions to be voted on in Parliament on Dec. 22 is a proposal by André Hesse, Deputy from Charente Inférieure, that from next Jan. 1 the Deputies give one-fifth of their salaries each month for the Committee for National Relief.

Smokers of the highest quality Turkish cigarettes may now obtain

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES

with Plain Ends in the distinctive single-row package

A Shilling in London — A Quarter Here

60,000 WOUNDED NOW IN VIENNA HOSPITALS

At Least 120,000 Others Slightly Wounded or Convalescent, Official Advices Say.

VENICE, via London, Wednesday, Dec. 9.—Reports received from Austrian official quarters admit that 60,000 wounded soldiers are now in the Vienna hospitals and that at least double that number are slightly wounded or convalescent.

By order of the police, all public resorts in the Austrian capital are closed at 1 o'clock, and no music is allowed after midnight. The official order declares that it is unseemly that the residents of Vienna should be dancing or otherwise amusing themselves by night while the young manhood of the nation is fighting at the front. The municipal authorities have decided to abandon the annual ball of the City of Vienna.

POPE HAS SENT APPEAL TO THE TWO KAISERS

Has Some Hope that Plea for Suspension of the War During Christmas Will Be Granted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Dec. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Pope Benedict XV., in approaching the belligerent States with a view to a mutual suspension of hostilities during Christmastide, beseeches them in the name of the Divinity, whose patronage they have so frequently invoked or claimed, to cease the clang of arms while Christendom celebrates the Feast of the World's Redemption.

It is stated that his Holiness has directed that the particulars of his appeal be communicated to the German Kaiser and to the Austrian Emperor, and that he is not without hope of favorable consideration for it.

Seeing, however, that Christmas has no meaning for Islam, and that the belligerent countries of the Orthodox Greek Church keeps the "Old Christmas," thirteen days later than the Western Churches, the Papal initiative can meet with but partial success.

Another interesting Vatican communication announces that the Austro-Hungarian, British, and Canadian Governments, in response to a request made by the Pope through Cardinal Gasparri, the Pontifical Secretary of State, have granted to all their subject Roman Catholic Bishops full diplomatic privileges in respect of their private correspondence with the Holy See, including free postage and the right to use cipher telegrams.

BELGIAN WAR MINISTER CALLS ON KITCHENER

London Visit of Baron de Broqueville, Also Premier, Is Thought Very Important.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Baron de Broqueville, the Belgian Premier and Minister for War, had a long conference today with Lord Kitchener. The Baron had tried to come incognito, but the fact of his being here became known and was published today.

He was in company with King George when the latter made an inspection of the Belgian troops at the front, and his arrival here soon after the return of the King has given rise to a belief that his mission is most important.

It was admitted by an official closely associated with him that consideration of financial matters had much to do with his visit.

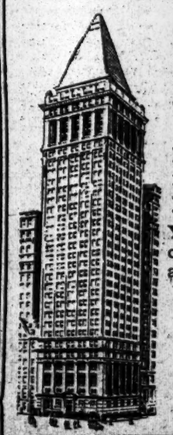
GERMANS HELP BELGIANS.

Will Divide Country's Food with Them, and Get It Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The Belgian situation has been still further relieved by the Germans agreeing to hand over to the commission half the food possessed in Belgium, on condition that the commission will afterward replace it, the Germans placing no tax on food and putting no difficulties in the way of distribution.

A safe, profitable and convenient way to care for funds now idle—



Our interest-bearing Certificates of Deposit, payable either at a near future date convenient for you, or on demand.

By this arrangement you can avoid loss of interest while waiting for a favorable opportunity to invest your funds permanently.

You are cordially invited to write to or call upon our Officers in regard to this or any other banking or trust business.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

16 Wall Street, New York City

Capital, $10,000,000
Surplus, $10,000,000

The Ideal XMAS GIFT

Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookcases

THE GLOBE-WERNICKE COMPANY

Main Store 380 Broadway
Branch Store 30 Church St.

RELEASE OF BARON SOUGHT BY AMERICA

United States Embassy in London Trying to Get Louis von Horst Freed.

ENGAGED IN AGITATIONS

British Authorities Think Him Dangerous—Gave Up Citizenship and Then Reclaimed It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The American Embassy is taking an active interest in the efforts to obtain the release from detention of Baron Louis von Horst, who claims American citizenship, and who is now held as an alien enemy.

Von Horst is quartered in the old liner Prince Edward, where a large number of prisoners are placed. His case has been attracting much attention, his friends including such well-known men as Franklin Lane, Gov. Johnson of California, and Otto H. Kahn. They have proposed that the British Government release him on the promise that he immediately proceed to California and remain there until the end of the war.

Von Horst was once an American citizen through his father's naturalization, and was a candidate for public office in Brooklyn. A few years ago he obtained the title of Baron from the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. He believed that this vitiated his citizenship, and thereafter declared himself a German subject. When the war began he registered as such with the London police. Later, after being placed in a detention camp, he raised the point that his mere acceptance of a title did not destroy his citizenship.

The United States State Department has been wrestling with the problem, and has, it is said, practically reached a decision that the Baron is an American. There are still doubtful points, however, and tomorrow Second Secretary Bell of the Embassy will go to obtain certain statements from Baron von Horst.

There is no doubt that the British Government suspects von Horst of being a dangerous alien. He has taken part in numerous agitations, including the suffragette movement, strikes, and the Irish question, so there is certainty that proof of his American citizenship will result in his immediate release, although it will be helpful.

The efforts of von Horst's friends have been increased on account of the fact that he is in bad health.

RELEASE "DOC" BIEGEL.

Pride of the Bowery Set Free in London Police Court.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Henry Biegel of New York was discharged in the Bow Street Police Court today, the prosecution having ascertained that he is a naturalized American citizen.

Henry Biegel was arrested at the Savoy Hotel in London while at luncheon on Dec. 1, and, in spite of his vehement protests, was taken before the Magistrate at the Bow Street Police Court, a few yards away, charged with being an alien enemy. He produced an American passport and naturalization papers, and said uncomplimentary things about the German Emperor, but was held for further examination.

Biegel, who is known as "Doc" on Broadway and the Bowery, is a great favorite in certain circles in New York, and indignation was expressed when the news of his arrest arrived. He is known as a gambler of high stakes, and is believed to have won big sums on recent transatlantic journeys.

He admitted to the London Magistrate that he was born in Germany, and said he came to this country when two years old. When he was fourteen he returned to Germany, but when he was eighteen he deserted from the German Army and became an American citizen.

RENEWS DUMDUM CHARGES.

Bernstorff Says British Used Missiles and Americans Made Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has brought to the attention of the State Department new charges of violation by British troops of the rules of international law. With his note the Ambassador filed photographs and original cartridges, said to have been used in violation of international law and photographs of wounds, said to have been caused by their bullets.

An official statement, issued today by the German Embassy, says:

"New proofs of violation of the rules of international law by British troops have been found by the German Government:

"1—Soft-nosed cartridges have been delivered by a wounded soldier of the Eighty-eighth Connaught Rangers Regiment on his return from France. They were given to that regiment before the battle of Mons, mixed with regular infantry ammunition.

"Other dumdum bullets were given to the Duke of Wellington's infantry corps on Aug. 8. Both kinds of dumdum bullets were made by Eley Brothers, 254 Gray's Inn Road, London.

"2—The British Government has ordered with (from) the Winchester Repeating Arms Company 20,000 riot guns with 50,000,000 of 'buck-shot cartridges.' The buck-shot cartridge' contains nine bullets. The use of these weapons and this ammunition has hitherto been unknown in civilized warfare.

"3—The Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn., has, on Oct. 20, secured through Mr. Frank O. Heasland a patent for a 'mushroom bullet.' It has been ascertained from reliable source that since October, 8,000,000 cartridges, made according to this patent, were sent by the above-mentioned firm to Canada for use in the British Army. No outside sign distinguishes these bullets from ordinary ammunition, so that the soldier who uses them does not know that he is using dumdum bullets.

"Even if the bullets mentioned under 2 and 3 were not destined for the European war—which, however, seems unlikely on account of the large number of cartridges ordered—but for the use in British colonies, this would all the same represent a barbarous method of warfare.

"The above-mentioned facts have been brought to the knowledge of the United States Department of State with photographs and original cartridges, also with photographs of wounds caused by these bullets."

WINCHESTER COMPANY DENIES

No Riot Guns and No Buckshot Cartridges Ordered, It Says.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8.—This statement was given out by the Winchester Arms Company today:

"The charge made by the German Ambassador that the Winchester Company has received an order for 20,000 riot guns and 50,000,000 buckshot cartridges is absolutely without foundation.

"This company has not received any such order from the English Government or any agent of it, or from any other of the Governments involved in the European war.

"In fact, no such order for riot guns or buckshot cartridges has been received from any one and none is expected."

COLOMBIA STOPS WIRELESS.

Orders Removal of Plant Which Germans Were Accused of Using.

BOGOTA, (via London) Dec. 8.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs today ordered the removal of the high-power wireless station at Cartagena.

URGES BALKAN HARMONY.

Ex-Premier Jonesco Sure Rumania Will Take the Allies' Side.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The Temps publishes an interview obtained by its Bucharest correspondent with ex-Premier Take Jonesco, who, since the European war began, has been a strong partisan of a Rumanian alliance with the Triple Entente. He says:

"There exist two reasons why Rumania should join the Allies. Firstly, Germany stands for force, overriding justice and ignoring the rights of small and weak States, while the two great western republics—for England is virtually a republic in the best sense of the word—represent fair and equal treatment for all.

"Secondly, the moment has now arrived for the realization of the Rumanian national ideal. It is true, as the Austrians tell us, that Rumanians are subject to Russia in the Dniester Provinces, but even supposing—which I think unlikely—that Russia should now be defeated, we should be unable to free those brothers of ours by another war before ten years, whereas, if Rumania now gets Bukovina by an Austrian defeat, it will remain ours eternally. I think every Rumanian agrees with this view.

"During thirty-one years we have been allied with the Triple Alliance because we considered it a mainstay of peace, but we ought to have renounced it in 1909. Perhaps the second Balkan war, which led to the present conflagration, might thus have been averted.

"You can draw the definite conclusion that, in my opinion, no possible future awaits Rumania save in union with the Triple Entente, with which her interests are indissolubly connected. We must act soon, and I am convinced that we shall do so."

Referring to Bulgaria, M. Jonesco concluded with the suggestion that the Serbs, and even perhaps the Rumanians, should agree to a territorial sacrifice in order to conciliate Bulgarian opinion, because "the sacrifices which any Balkan State makes to insure a general entente would be only temporary, since directed toward universal gain and benefit." He added: "Above all, let our little States avoid a narrow, local view. What are really our interests are identical."

FRANCIS JOSEPH VIGOROUS.

Austrian Emperor Begins His Daily Work at 4 o'Clock in the Morning.

VIENNA, Nov. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is described in a semi-official communication sent to the Vienna newspapers as enjoying particularly good health. His appetite is stated to be excellent, and so far he has escaped the catarrhal attack which so often occurs at this season of the year. Every day at noon he walks in the private garden at Schoenbrunn, and his step is said to be as firm and elastic as ever.

Rising at the usual early hour of 4 o'clock, his Majesty begins his ordinary daily work. He receives until 8 o'clock any members of the imperial family who may desire audiences, and after that hour come the Court officials and perhaps a Cabinet Minister or two.

One of the most frequent visitors these days is Gen. Krobatin, the Minister of War, who comes with a staff officer laden with plans showing the latest developments in the various theatres of war. These plans are complete even to the smallest detail, and are designed to give the monarch almost as much information as though he actually were with the headquarters staff. The study of these plans frequently consumes two or more hours.

After his walk in the garden and a light midday meal the Emperor resumes work again until 5 o'clock. As a rule he gives no audiences in the afternoon, unless, perhaps, to Count Berchtold, the Foreign Minister, or to Baron Bolfras, Chief of the Military Cabinet.

GERMANS GREET THE JASON.

Officials Welcome Vessel at Genoa —Banquet to Americans.

GENOA, Monday, Dec. 7.—The American Christmas ship Jason, which arrived here today with gifts for the war orphans of Austria and Germany, was stopped by three warships while on her way to this port from Marseilles. The warships, as soon as they learned the character of the vessel and her cargo, immediately drew off, but not before the officers had wished godspeed to the Jason and her mission.

When Commander Courtney and other officials from the Jason came ashore they were visited at their hotel by representatives of the German Government, who officially welcomed them and their gifts. The German delegation consisted of Baron Adolph Lutz, Chamberlain of the King of Bavaria; Gottlieb Krais, Councilor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Ferdinand May, Councilor of the Government of Bavaria, and Franz von Herff, German Consul General at Genoa. The delegation was accompanied by Baron Miske, the Austrian Consul General, who explained that an Austro-Hungarian delegation would arrive tomorrow, when they would pay a formal visit to the Americans.

JOAN OF ARC HOME STANDS.

It Was Another Domremy That the Germans Destroyed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 8. — The London Daily Mail recently published a photograph showing, it was asserted, the complete destruction of Domremy, in Vosges, the village in which Joan of Arc was born. This, said The Daily Mail, indicated German savagery toward France's most sacred treasures.

The Figaro today prints a letter stating that Domremy was never even menaced by the Germans, who now occupy a position fully fifty miles distant. It says:

"Domremy is situated a few miles north of Neufchâteau, which the Germans were unable to attack without capturing Toul or Epinal. They have not done so yet, limiting their advance to the line between Sampigny and Triaucourt. Even their famous German mortars do not carry that distance."

The Liberté also comments on the error, which it ascribes to confusion between the historic Domremy and the Domremy in the Marne district, near Blesme, which was sacked and burned by the Germans and is recognized in the photograph. The article concludes:

"No vandalism would have moved France more than the destruction of Joan's dwelling, which, however, would probably have escaped even had the Germans attacked the village, for never was a monument more humble, consisting of a cottage of the meanest, least pretentious kind."

Apostolic Delegate Arrives.

Archbishop Benaventura Cerretti, Apostolic Delegate from the Holy See to Australia, arrived yesterday from Rome on the Italian liner America on his way to Sydney via San Francisco. He will be the guest of Cardinal Farley at the Archiepiscopal residence on Madison Avenue during his stay in New York. He was met at the pier by Msgr. Hughes and three priests from St. Patrick's Cathedral.

ACTORS ADD $15,000 TO BELGIAN RELIEF

Stage Memories Revived by Notable Players at Strand Benefit Matinee.

PORTRAITS NEW AND OLD

Joseph H. Choate, In the Principal Speech, Proclaims Friendly Neutrality.

Many of the happiest memories of the American stage were revived in the Strand Theatre yesterday afternoon, when, for a few hours, the picture screen was put aside and the house given over to a performance for the benefit of Belgian women and children. Some thirty prominent players presented notable stage portraits, a procession of famous dramatic characters. It was a striking review of the American theatre.

This benefit, arranged by a committee of which Mrs. August Belmont was Chairman, yielded about $15,000, and additional money was brought in by an elaborate thé dansant which followed the final curtain. Every anticipated incidental expense was met by the contribution of services, so that 90 per cent. of the gross receipts will go to aid the Belgians. The 10 per cent. is reserved for the special actors' fund, of which Daniel Frohman has charge.

All Friendly Neutrals.

It was Joseph H. Choate who made the speech of the afternoon, and, though he insisted he was neutral, he confessed himself a friendly neutral. He said he suspected the audience of ardent and enthusiastic neutrality, and their response was a distinct assent. Indeed, it was a Belgian afternoon from the colors that Mme. Alda wore as she sang of the Belgian warriors to the tremendous enthusiasm that greeted every mention of the Belgian King.

In this memorable performance, there was none of the eleventh-hour sleaziness of the traditional benefit, and remarkably little of eleventh-hour desertions by the promised talent. The directing force of Winthrop Ames was reflected in the admirable arrangements.

The stage was hung with curtains of gray velvet, and at either side sat the figures of Tragedy and Comedy, Walter Hampden and Sybil Carlyle, lending their fine voices to the lines of introduction, as time and again the curtains parted to disclose the succeeding portraits.

Jefferson Presents Rip.

In this gallery, there was every variety, grave and gay, new and old. Thomas Jefferson came in the part of Rip, that his father endeared to countless theatregoers; Ruth Chatterton gathered about her the tiny gingham-clad folk of the John Grier Home; Mrs. Patrick Campbell appeared as the audibly unhappy Mélisande, and Jane Cowl brought down the house with the famous first-act speech from "Within the Law."

These pictures were not all of this season nor of recent seasons and the older the memory stirred, the warmer seemed the response from across the footlights. Gillette was there with his inevitable pipe and dressing-gown, persuasive deductive in a few moments from "Sherlock Holmes," and it was good to see Francis Wilson, shaking in his high boots as he plaintively protested that "Ravvy was so reckaless," while in the distance you could hear the music of "Erminie." There was William H. Crane, voicing some of David Harum's philosophy of horse-trading, and Rose Coghlan, as Lady Gay Spanker, giving the speech of the hunt.

Roles Matched With Names.

There were players there in rôles most intimately associated with their names, Edith Wynne Matthison, lovely as Everyman; Frances Starr, singing the guitar song from "The Rose of the Rancho"; Nazimova, as the startling figure of Hedda; Blanche Bates, as trusting Mme. Butterfly, and Ethel Barrymore, in the flounces of her rôle in "Captain Jinks." Holbrook Blinn was there, Henry Miller, Mlle. Dorziat, Annie Russell, Mary Shaw, and Marie Doro.

And there was Shakespeare, of course, many lines from many parts. Viola Allen came as Hermione, Julie Opp was the wife of Brutus, Mrs. Sol Smith was Juliet's old nurse. Faversham stood in soliloquy beside the lighted candles, as he told how he hated the Moor, and Eben Plympton spoke the great speech of Mercutio. And there were the two Terry generations, at first Phyllis, in a bit from "Twelfth Night," and then, at the very end, Ellen Terry, in the red robes of Portia, speaking the "quality of mercy" speech.

NEW YORK'S RELIEF WORK.

Red Cross Sends Clothing—Belgian Fund Gets $13,746.

The Red Cross will send several large consignments of hospital supplies, drugs, and clothing to the war zones this week. On the French liner Bordeaux, sailing tomorrow, will go eighty cases of hospital garments, and clothing, and 5,000,000 American cigarettes, all consigned to the Marquis de Vogue, President of the French Red Cross. On Saturday a larger consignment will be sent to the American Ministers at The Hague and at Brussels. All of these supplies are for Belgians and the lot will be 4,000 blankets and four cases of clothing, the latter shipped by Mrs. Leonard Wood. Also for Belgium, in the same ship, will go forty-three cases of shawls, sweaters, and overcoats.

The Red Cross Fund in New York now amounts to $395,205.51, of which $522.22 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street.

Yesterday's Red Cross subscriptions of $10 or more were from the following:

Independent (col.)	$244
Ch. bazar, Rome, N. Y.	100
John Wanamaker, (col.)	32
Ward Line ships, (col.)	26
Ref. Bap. & M. E. Chs., Somerville	23
Cong. S. S., Willow Lakes, S. D.	14
"M. C. S."	10
Menlo, Wash., S. S.	10
Lena G. Norton	10

7,000 Barrels of Flour Ready.

The Belgian Committee in Buffalo notified the New York Committee yesterday that it had ready for shipment 7,000 barrels of flour. The Belgian Fund in this city is now $627,750.41, of which $13,746.82 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.	$5,000	George F. Dominick, Jr.	15
Estate of S. S.	1,000	Charles P. Avery	10
Providence Journal Co.	1,780	Ida I. Gilbert	25
Cortland, N. Y.	917	F. N. Nightingale	25
Japanese Ass'n	700	W. E. Twining	10
Pres. Ch., Sewickley, Penn.	191	W. Blindschaedler	25
J. H. W. Y.	100	S. C. Bryant	25
Sanborn Bros. (col.)	58	S. R. Leonard	15
J. H. Thompson	50	Nevin Class, First Pres. Ch., Newark, N. Y.	20
E. P. M.	50	Hughes Dayton	25
Anonymous	500	Mrs. F. C. Eaton	40
Waxahachie, Tex.	200	Memorial R. T. L.	10
Mrs. J. B. Morgan	200	E. W. Murphy	10
G. E. Lonas	100	R. P. Johnston	25
Mrs. Samuel Sachs	100	M. H.	10
S. S. Franklin	100	V. Putnam	10
H. G. T.	100	Samuel Allman	10
Mrs. A. M. Kidder	100	Anonymous	10
Misses Woodward, Connor, Oettinger, Gold, and Stark	77	Mrs. J. H. Enders	10
I. D. Stedman	57	F. S. Farnsworth	10
E. B. Cox	50	G. W. R.	10
A Friend	50	Mrs. M. E. Stobe	10
Mrs. Fitzsimon	50	Col. by Reynolds-Davis Grocy Co.	24
Misses Adams, A. and K. Jay, Oberdorf, and Sweet	64	William B. Dutton	25
Mrs. A. L. Pierce	60	P. T. Maxwell	25
Miss Dean and Mrs. Orr	60	Mathilde Houret (col.)	27
		First Ch. S. S., Marlboro, Mass.	15

Mrs. M. H. Cardozo, Jr.	25	G. K. Fullager	25
B. F. Corbin	10	D. McC. Wiers	10
F. E. Cobb	10	Kathryn C. Wells	10
C. D. Drew	25	Elizabeth H. Yates	10
E. S. Martin	20	X. Y. Z.	25
Mothers' Club, P. S. 136	10	Catherine H. Grace and sister	10
E. H. Northrop	10	Bap. Ch., Rahway	20
St. Peter's, Carson City, Nev.	21	Mrs. H. M. Howard	20
Milton Sinclair	10	Ten-Cent Fund	41
Florence I. Labau	10	Cornelia Semple	10
Joseph Wiener	25	Island Pond School, Vt.	11
A. O. Weill	10	C. A. Randolph	10
Miss F. Peele	10	Mrs. E. W.	20
Henry B. Wilson	10	Alice Allerton	10
Hillsborough Ch., Millstone, N. J.	20	Anonymous	20
F. A. Halsey	10	W. Emerson	25
2d Cong. Ch., Greenwich	45	Alfred T. White	500
J. M. Diven	25	Newkwerk Guild, Flatbush	50
Hannah Woodman	30	Melvin Brown	25
		J. W. Stephens	25

Prince of Wales Fund, $88,523.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, of which R. M. Stuart Wortley of 25 Broad Street is treasurer, now amounts to $88,523.43. The following subscriptions were received yesterday:

S. A. Miles	$100	Robert D. Kent	$25
Wm. W. Lyons, Newark	10	Robert Logie	25
A. J. Outerbridge	10	Mrs. J. G. Lyle	100
"H. & W. G.," Hewlett, L. I.	10	"A. P. M.," London	10
J. W. Clark	50	J. G. Macaulay	20
A. M. Gannon	10	George MacBain	25
Alex. Grant	10	W. W. Macfarlane	50
James Hardie	25	Henry MacKay	50
Chas. Hathaway	15	W. S. MacDonald	25
T. H. Hopkins	25	G. M. MacDonald	15
A. C. Humphreys	25	G. R. MacDougall	25
C. P. M. Jack	50	W. MacDougall	25
John Jardine	25		

The fund for the American Ambulance in Paris has passed $200,000, yesterday the total being $203,000. It costs about $1,000 a day to conduct the hospital. After deducting the expenses for installation and maintenance up to date there remains on hand barely enough to maintain the hospital three months. Subscriptions were received yesterday amounting to $5,417, from the following:

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly	$5,000	Est. of S. S.	$100
Mrs. J. B. Morgan	200	H. G. T.	100

Subscriptions to the American Ambulance Fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, of which August Belmont is Treasurer, is now $55,609. Subscriptions received by Mr. Belmont yesterday were:

GENERAL FUND.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly	$2,500
W. D. Young, Grafton, Penn.	10
A. L. Lothridge, Jersey City	25
Hornell, N. Y., Branch	300
Dr. Isaac Weil	10

BELGIAN FUND.

Mrs. Robert G. Bushnell, Morristown	25
W. A. Hassinger, Savineford, Penn.	10
Richard Downing, E. Norwich, L. I.	10
Rev. P. J. Bernis, Beverley, N. J.	15

Vice Chairman Lindon W. Bates of the American Belgian Commission, speaking yesterday of the loan of 10,000 tons of wheat, by the Dutch Government to the commission, said:

"It means that famine is impending. In spite of heroic efforts, it has not been possible to get sufficient food forward. Starvation was so close that we could not wait for American consignments now on the ocean. Capt. Lucey, our representative in Rotterdam, does not get excited in an emergency, and even if he did, the Dutch Government would not have taken this action except to save the lives of thousands."

Brooklyn Germans Sing at Bazaar.

Last night's entertainment at the German Relief Bazaar was given by the German societies of Brooklyn. The mass chorus of 500 voices sang under the direction of Prof. Carl Fique, and an interesting programme was presented. Today the New York Arion Society will be in charge. The first three days of the bazaar have brought in $120,000 for sufferers in Germany.

The building at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, once the home of the Calumet Club, has been loaned by Henry Hollins, the owner, to the committee in charge of the Home Relief Sale, which will be opened shortly for relief of the distress occasioned at home by conditions in Europe. Donations of clothing, old furniture, jewelry, or books are requested. Articles which need repair will be turned over to girls who have applied for work. The articles will then be sold at low prices. All money received over expenses will be given to St. Mark's Hospital, 177 Second Avenue. During the sale there will be dancing every afternoon and tea will be served. Mrs. Thomas W. Slocum is Chairman of the committee.

Sent to The Times.

THE TIMES has received $2 from Mary and Catharine Leonard for the Belgian Christmas Fund.

$1,000,000 WAR ORDER HERE?

C. Kenyon Co. Reported to Have Big Contract for Uniforms.

It was reported yesterday that the C. Kenyon Company, a Brooklyn clothing manufacturing concern, has received a big war contract to make $1,000,000 worth of uniforms for one of the belligerent European nations. No confirmation or denial of this report could be obtained at the offices of the company, 754 Pacific Street.

The company has recently leased 25,000 feet of floor space in one of the Bush Terminal buildings, and a large force of men are said to have been active in constructing additional working rooms at the company's plants in Pacific Street, near Carlton Avenue, and a block away in Atlantic Avenue.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The report of an advance by the British to Passchendaele, six miles east of Ypres, indicates the beginning of an aggressive movement by the Allies in Flanders. The Russian situation calls urgently for the Allies in the west to bring pressure to bear upon the German armies to force them to retain as much strength as possible in France and Belgium.

Both British and Belgian interests demand that the main effort of the Allies be made along the northern flank. If they should regain Belgium north of the Lys it would give new courage to the Belgians and would aid the British campaign.

One thing that seriously affects the British campaign is the exposure to submarine attacks of their transport route across the English Channel. If they should clear the Germans out of Northern Belgium they would force them back to Emden, 250 miles east of Zeebrugge, as a base for their submarine expeditions.

The advance from Ypres seems to be directed toward this end. If the Allies capture Roulers they will be in a position to take in the flank the German forces from Dixmude to the coast. The latter must then be reinforced or fall back to a line near Thourout and Ostend.

The German defense against this British move lies in attacking the positions, north and south of Ypres, to force them to call back troops to hold their line. This move is seen in the attack on St. Eloi, south of Ypres, where further pressure by the German forces may be expected.

The French activity along the Moselle, south of Metz, shows that they are continuing their efforts to turn the Germans out of their advanced position at St. Mihiel, on the Meuse. In spite of ten weeks' effort the French have been unable to make progress against the German defense along the flanks of this salient position. The advance down the Moselle aims to accomplish the result by moving up out of range of the German heavy artillery which has heretofore prevented success.

The temporary lull in the operations at Lodz, Poland, is a natural one, due to the necessary reorganization after the severe fighting of the last week. The Germans have a serious problem before them to make further advance against the growing strength of the Russian armies. The successes, already won, have cost them dear. Their enormous losses are more serious for their forces than are the corresponding losses of the Russians.

The German position in Poland is now one where they must keep up a strong aggressive campaign to counteract the numercial superiority of the Russians. If the battle develops into a deadlock similar to that in France, the Russians would in time be able to overlap the German flank, and thus manoeuver them out of position.

Hertofore the Germans have made their forces count to the full value by means of their mobility. After striking a blow in one district, they would leave there a relatively small containing force and would shift their troops so as to gain supremacy at another part of the line. By this strategic handling of their forces they gain double service from part of their troops.

The main object of the German attacks at Lodz and of the advance toward Plotrkow is to relieve the pressure upon the Austrian armies in Western Galicia. The news from Hungary indicates that the Russians are drawnig in their raiding columns in order to get their forces better in hand in Galicia, but there are no signs of an abandonment of the Cracow campaign. If Russia can maintain the present position of her armies west of Warsaw and at the same time can push her Cracow campaign with energy, she can effectually defeat the objects of the present German campaign.

Both the Russians and the Austro-Germans are following the plan of pushing forward their left flank while endeavoring to hold fast with the rest of their line. Both at Cracow and at Lodz it seems likely that this attempted move will be checked. The outcome of the battle in Poland may then depend upon the fighting near Plotrkow.

WAR'S COST TO RUSSIA.

$892,500,000 Spent Up to Nov. 13, Finance Minister Says.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—According to a Petrograd dispatch to the Havas Agency, the Russian Minister of Finance, in a report appended to the 1915 Budget, estimates the cost of the war to Russia up to the end of October, old style calendar (Nov. 13,) as 1,795,000,000 rubles, ($892,500,000.)

The expenses have been met by various issues of short-time bonds, Treasury notes, and loans totaling 1,850,000,000 rubles, ($925,000,000.) Further issues, both interior and foreign, will be made as the circumstances require.

RUSSIA'S REVENUE FOR 1915.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.—A draft of receipts and expenditures for the Russian Empire for the year 1915 has just been made public in the capital.

In this project ordinary receipts are given at 3,080,106,314 rubles, as against 3,672,180,478 rubles for the preceding year. Extraordinary receipts are given at 154,200,100 rubles, as against 41,490,925 rubles for the preceding year. The total receipts are consequently estimated at 3,234,306,414 rubles, ($1,617,154,207,) as against 3,613,669,308 rubles $1,806,834,699) for 1914.

Ordinary expenditures for 1915 are placed at 3,078,814,461 rubles, against 3,309,523,517 for 1914, and the extraordinary expenditures are given at 155,498,953 rubles, as against 304,045,881 for 1914.

The total of expenditures is 3,234,308,414 rubles, ($1,617,154,207,) as against 3,613,569,398 rubles ($1,806,784,699) in 1914.

From the foregoing it is seen that the surplus of ordinary receipts for the year 1915 over ordinary expenditures is estimated at 1,293,853, ($646,926,) as against a similar surplus of 262,645,956 rubles ($131,322,978) in the year 1914.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"The Minister of Finance, in a memorandum accompanying the budget, states that through the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors in accordance with the will of the Emperor, who is anxious to see his people healthy and sober, the country has been deprived of one of its most important sources of revenue, but he is convinced that however much this may be felt by the Treasury, the creative power of the sober Russian people applied to the enormous natural riches of the country will enable future budgets of the empire to be based on new principles.

"The revenue, which in the first two months of the war showed a considerable decrease, has since displayed a permanent upward tendency, which gave him reason to hope that the havoc in the country's economic life, due to the war would not be as grave as had been feared."

LEAPS OUT WINDOW TO ESCAPE OUTRAGE

Woman Hangs from Second-Story Ledge While Men from Crowd Hurry to Rescue.

BREAK OPEN LOCKED DOOR

Man Who Lures Her to Dentist's Office Gets Away During Excitement.

Crowds were leaving Miner's Theatre, 155th Street and Third Avenue, the Bronx, in the intermission at 9 o'clock last night, and an elevated train had just pulled into the station at 156th Street, when the window of Dr. Walter S. Bahner's dental office, on the second floor of the apartment house at 469 East 156th Street, on the northwest corner of Third Avenue, was flung open. The lights in the room revealed a girl who stood with her back to the window and hands raised, screaming hysterically:

"Don't touch me. Oh, keep away. I'll jump out the window. I will, I tell you. Oh!"

With the last cry, the crowd which had rushed toward the building, saw the girl turn, clamber over the sill and drop off. A gasp rose from the throngs below, but the girl caught the ledge with her hands and hung screaming for help. She cried:

"Save me! Save me! Don't let him touch me! Save me for my little boy!"

Beneath her fully 2,000 persons had gathered. Policeman Grady of the Morrisania Station had pulled off his heavy rubber raincoat and now, with the help of three men from the crowd, stood, stretching it as a life net below the swinging girl. Policeman McGrath and Leon Lewin of 496 Brook Avenue, had rushed into the house and up the stairs two at a time.

The door of Dr. Bahner's office was closed and locked. The men put their shoulders to it and burst the lock open. They rushed through the flat and caught the girl who still swung shrieking hysterically. When they dragged her back into the room she collapsed.

Dr. Lenz came from Lebanon Hospital and resuscitated her. For a time she was too nervous to talk, but at last she said that she was Mrs. Margaret Collins, a widow of twenty-six, whose home was at 944 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, where she lived with her six-year-old son. Her husband had died a year ago.

She was coming to Manhattan in the subway early last evening to visit a woman friend, she said, and a good-looking man rose and offered his seat. She replied to his observations on the weather and presently they were chatting sociably. When he invited her to accompany him to the theatre she accepted and rode uptown, scarcely realizing that they had passed the theatre district. They reached the Bronx, transferred to the elevated and alighted at 156th Street.

They were still early for a theatre, and at her escort's suggestion the young woman said they stopped at a cabaret show and had a glass of beer. Then he suggested that his friend, Dr. Bahner, probably would join the party, and asked her to accompany him to the dentist's office. He opened the door with a key, she said, ushered her inside, and then locked the door, putting the key in his pocket. She was terrified, and demanded to be let out, but he refused.

"I fought him off," the young woman sobbed as she told the story, "but he was too strong for me. He was getting the best of me when I got away by a supreme effort and ran to the window. When he came toward me again I jumped out."

Apparently the man, frightened at last by the girl's act, let himself out of the flat and fled, for no trace of him was found. Dr. Bahner happened along while the police still occupied his office. He said he had no idea how any one had got a passkey to the office. Mrs. Collins could describe her assailant only as fine looking, well dressed, and about 30 years old.

BETTS HERE TO FACE TRIAL.

Release in $3,500 Bail on Old Larceny Charge Arranged.

Carleton Hudson Betts, who was arrested in Chicago on Thursday on a larceny charge nineteen years old, has come to New York of his own accord without extradition proceedings, and, according to his counsel, Clarence Darrow, will appear before Judge Malone in General Sessions today. Mr. Darrow went to the District Attorney's office yesterday to make arrangements for the release of Betts on bail.

Betts, Mr. Darrow said, was in New York now. The lawyer refused to make known his client's address. An arrangement has been made whereby Betts may be released on $3,500 bail. He was originally under $1,500 bail, which he forfeited. In Chicago he was living under the name of Carleton Hudson.

Mrs. Margaret McGowan, who made the larceny charge against Betts in 1894, has said that she will appear as a witness.

The Oyster 1-3 size.

←Look for the Tag

Back to Nature for Good Oysters

Oysters with a fresh water education are no match for the six plump selected oysters that will be brought to you at the best hotels and restaurants—each with the tag on the shell—when you order a half-dozen.

Seatag Oysters

They are natural oysters, selected from the natural beds in off-shore ocean water outside Cape Charles, Va. Absolutely, there are no other oysters quite so all right.

Armstrong Seatag Corporation
145 West 36th Street, New York

The Tag—Full Size

This advertisement is addressed to the man who has frequently changed advertising agents.

Many of our customers have been with us for long periods—some for more than 20 years.

Perhaps you would like to know why *they* haven't changed.

You can learn.

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

ASSERTS W. M. HYNE DEMANDED DIVORCE

Wife, Suing for Separation, Says Banker Asked Freedom in Children's Presence.

ENRAGED AT HER REFUSAL

Defendant Upset Furniture and Left House, It Is Alleged—His Letters In Complaint.

Mrs. Maude E. Hyne began suit yesterday for a separation from William M. Hyne on the ground that he was trying to coerce her to sue him for a divorce. Mr. Hyne is the head of the foreign collection department of the Equitable Trust Company, a Governor of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, and a writer on financial subjects. His home is in Rutherford, N. J.

Mrs. Hyne said in her complaint that he had refused to live with her or to contribute a sufficient amount to cover the necessary living expenses of herself and their three children. She alleged that one evening in August, 1913, her husband summoned her and the children to the parlor of their Rutherford home and said to her:

"Maude, I loved you devotedly until the last two or three years, but now I have some one else. I want you to be a woman for once in your life and make my getting away easy. I want a divorce."

Mrs. Hyne was shocked and astonished. She replied:

"I will not make it possible for you. I married you because I loved you."

According to the complaint, Mr. Hyne flew into a terrible rage, overturned tables and chairs, and then went to his room and packed a valise. With the valise in his hand he returned to the room where his family were anxiously awaiting events and asked the children whether they were going to kiss him good-bye and added:

"Do you want to come and live with me or with your mamma?"

"With mamma," chorused the children.

Mr. Hyne walked out of the house, it was alleged, saying as he went:

"Well, you children can call me up at Anna's."

The complaint said that by "Anna's" he referred to Mrs. George D. Ware, but it contained nothing further that would disclose her identity. After that time, Mrs. Hyne said, her husband frequently urged her to get a divorce, and when she refused he began to cut down her allowance until he was paying her only $6 a week. With the complaint were letters which Mrs. Hyne said her husband wrote to her. One of them was dated at 37 Wall Street on April 9. It read in part:

"I will not have any money for you until we are divorced, and suggest for your sake that we start the proceedings."

The children are Mildred W., the eldest, whom her mother described as "a little hunch-backed child, anaemic, and practically dependent" on her; Ruth T., 14 years old, and Marjorie E., 11. Mrs. Hyne's lawyer is Frank W. Burr.

CORONER SYSTEM ALL BAD.

Brooklyn Officials Criticise Methods and Men Chosen.

An attack on the motives of Dr. Israel L. Feinberg, President of the Manhattan Board of Coroners, who recommended that the system be abolished, was made by Dr. Frank Senior, a Coroner of Brooklyn before Commissioner Wallstein yesterday. He declared flatly that he did not believe Dr. Feinberg was in earnest when he made the statement, and that it did not express his beliefs.

Coroner Ernest C. Wagner, also of Brooklyn, gave Mr. Wallstein a long a long statement in which he said:

I find that there is much cause for the criticism and complaint made of the present system, largely due, first, to the character, or lack of character, of the men who have been chosen for this responsible office, and, secondly, because the conditions now prevailing in this large cosmopolitan city have outgrown the present system, which is to my mind obsolete.

When Dr. Feinberg and I assumed office we found that it had been the custom to exact fees for inquisition papers and for certificates setting forth the cause of death, and that certain physicians representing ins

SUBSIDIARIES

What constitutes the greatest danger in a building operation is the fact that it embraces so many subsidiary branches of work, all interdependent and each, therefore, capable of interfering with the efficient and economical conduct of the others.

And what constitutes the greatest advantage of Thompson-Starrett service is the fact that by performing more than sixty per cent of the work direct, we have eliminated the dangers referred to by subordinating all subsidiary lines to one intelligent, undisputed, centralized control.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

FRANK MAY AGAIN ASK FOR A WRIT

His Attorneys Discuss Advisability of Taking Case Before Supreme Court Once More.

SAY MOB RULED COURT

New Point for Appeal Was Mentioned in Opinion by Justice Holmes —Frank Re-sentenced Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 8.—Attorneys for Leo M. Frank held a long conference today to decide whether they would appeal to the courts again, or take his case direct to the Pardon Board and the Governor, with a plea for a pardon, or, at least, a commutation of the sentence.

Should the first course be decided upon it is stated authoritatively that a new effort will be made to get the case before the United States Supreme Court, this time on the ground that Frank was convicted without due process of law in that the distinctly hostile attitude of the people in the courtroom and the crowds outside of it prevented a fair trial.

This point was made in the original motion for a new trial of the case, which was denied by Judge L. S. Roan, the trial Judge, and the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Should the attorneys decide to appeal to the courts, on this ground, they will first go to the Supreme Court of Georgia, and there ask for a writ of error, on which the case might be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. In event of the refusal of the State Supreme Court to certify to the writ, the same course as that pursued with the motion to set aside the verdict, would be followed.

The new turn of the case is particularly interesting in view of the opinion expressed by Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, who said that he did not believe that Frank had a fair trial.

The "question of practicae," which many lawyers of note say contributed principally to the failure of the motion to set aside, would not, it is said, be involved in such a motion as is now contemplated, for the reason that the point that Frank was not convicted with due process of law in that a mob surrounded the Court House was made in the first motion that followed the trial.

In other words, the attorneys now contemplate the taking of a point from the original motion as basis for an appeal to the high court, instead of a motion brought after the filing of motion for a new trial and an extraordinary motion for a new trial.

Other plans in the fight for Frank's life were considered at the conference, but this one appeared to offer the most advantage at present.

If this plan is not adopted, the lawyers, after the resentencing of Frank, will ask for a respite in which to place their appeal for commutation before the Prison Commission and the Governor.

"We are no less firmly established in our belief of the innocence of Frank than we were at the beginning," said Leonard Haas, one of counsel, "and we propose to employ every resource at our command. If there is any legal and proper expedient to save an innocent man from the gallows we intend to use it."

Court officials are preparing for the resentencing of the condemned man, which is expected to take place tomorrow. Judge Hill announced he would be at the Court House in the morning, at which time he will confer with Solicitor Dorsey on the matter. It is believed at the Court House that Frank immediately will be taken from the tower to the Criminal Court room to hear sentence pronounced. This may mark his final appearance in the courts, as any further delay in the execution, unless the Supreme Court decides to reopen the case, can only come about through a respite by the Governor.

NOT CONVINCED OF GUILT.

Augusta Chronicle Believes Frank Should Have Had a New Trial.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

At the request of a good friend and subscriber who lives in Maryland we are reproducing elsewhere on this page, today, an editorial from The Baltimore Sun dealing with the Leo Frank case, which will be found interesting, if not entirely convincing, to those who believe in Frank's guilt.

The Sun seems to be sincerely convinced of Frank's innocence—a view, in all frankness, which The Chronicle does not share—but it does not make the mistake, as so many Northern papers have done, of attributing Frank's conviction to the fact that he was from the North and a Jew.

On the other hand, The Sun thinks it was "community hysteria" that caused Frank's conviction; in other words, that it would have been impossible for any man to have secured an absolutely fair and impartial trial under such conditions.

And herein, we are frank to say, lies the only indictment that could be brought against the people of Atlanta, and the court which tried Frank: that the inflamed condition of the public mind at the time of the trial, as well as the scenes in and around the Court House—the court there occupying temporary quarters on the first floor of a building located at the corner of two busy streets; where a crowd that amounted, both in numbers and conduct, almost to a mob—rendered it difficult, if not well-nigh impossible, to accord the defendant such a dispassionate trial as the law contemplates.

While not believing with those who hold Leo Frank innocent of the hideous crime for which he was convicted—yet not certain, in our own mind, of his guilt beyond all doubt—we, nevertheless, would have been glad had either the State Supreme Court or the United States Supreme Court found it possible to grant a new trial; but, mainly, because we would have the State of Georgia, itself, freed from the charge of having convicted a man through prejudice as to his race or religion, or because of the inflamed condition of the public mind.

We would have preferred to see a change of venue in the Frank case at the very outset; in order that the latter element might not enter into Frank's conviction, and yet, we believe he would have been convicted, just the same, by any jury in any other county in Georgia—or elsewhere, as for that matter.

But we cannot for one moment conceive that the fact of his being a Jew or a Northern man had or could have had the slightest effect in his conviction. If there is any prejudice in Georgia against either—we mean, of course, any that is seriously worth considering—we have yet to come in contact with it. Certainly, it is not of a kind that would send an innocent man to the gallows.

It is true, however—and upon this ground alone, it seems to us, a new trial or a change of venue might not have been out of place, nor yet have defeated the ends of justice—that public opinion was almost unanimous in its belief of Frank's guilt; in fact, our only wonder was that they managed to find twelve men in Atlanta at the time who were willing to swear that they had neither "formed nor expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence" of the defendant.

We willingly reprint The Baltimore Sun's editorial on the Frank case, as we have been requested by our good friend to do, and we congratulate that paper for not having made the inexcusable mistake of trying to see a sectional or racial and religious "issue" in the case. For Georgia is not that kind of a State, even though she—like other States—is obliged to admit that she has a fair share of citizens who are narrow, prejudiced, and intolerant to a degree.

OSBORNE SETS UP CONVICT REPUBLIC

Continued from Page 1.

be materially altered, and that the Executive Committee of the brotherhood, sitting as a court, should be allowed to examine all minor cases of discipline and determine, if practicable, the nature and extent of the penalties to be inflicted for violation of the prison rules or the rules of the brotherhood. It is requested that court be held between the hours of 3 and 4 in the afternoon; that the Sergeant at Arms be authorized to procure the attendance of the witnesses, and that a right of appeal from this court to the Warden's Court be given—such appeals to be made by either the inmates whom it is proposed to discipline or by one of the prison officers appointed by the Warden to be present at the hearings. The suggestion is also made that the court may warn and caution the inmate or may suspend him for a stated time from any or all of the privileges of the brotherhood, and while so suspended he shall cease to enjoy his grade privileges and shall wear on his arm a 'bull's eye' the color of his grade disk."

Mr. Osborne made the following reply:

"Believing that this suggestion is in harmony with the policy of the Prison Department as laid down by Supt. Riley; believing, also, that the increased interest and responsibility for their own affairs will tend directly toward better conditions in prison, I am more than willing to grant this request, and should be glad to see this system put in operation at once."

Two Requests Refused.

The requests which Warden Osborne held under consideration were that screens be removed from the visiting room and that Sunday papers be given to the inmates, the former, for obvious reasons, and the latter because the bulk of the papers would involve considerable trouble in distribution.

In return Mr. Osborne asked for better general discipline in the prison, better order in the cell block as a mark of consideration to those desiring to read or study, more cleanliness and less waste for the reason that "a very small amount of bread wasted by each inmate means in the aggregate the cost of many barrels of flour, the money for which might just as well be put into a greater quantity and better quality of food;" better work, "as one of the concrete tests of the new system;" longer hours of work on Saturday since the entertainments of that afternoon are shifted to Sunday, and "the worst thing a man can learn in prison is to do inefficient work."

In closing, the Warden cautioned the men not to be jealous or suspicious of the motives of the officers of the brotherhood, whom they themselves had raised to high position, since frequent consultations between them and the prison officials would be necessary to carry out the purposes of the brotherhood, and he ended with the admonition:

"It is not necessary to lay special emphasis upon the necessity and desirability of being courteous and respectful to the prison officials," he wrote. "Any appearance of an attempt to encroach upon their lawful authority would work injury to the brotherhood and to all those of us who are endeavoring to forward the object.

"I give my grateful thanks to the men for their very kindly reception of the new Warden and, with the hope and expectation of all working together to better the conditions of Sing Sing Prison, I am very sincerely yours,

"THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE."

Supt. of Prisons Riley with Warden Homer of the Great Meadows Prison and Warden Reilly of Auburn Prison visited Sing Sing today. Supt. Riley said he was satisfied with the discipline, and indorsed the plan of Mr. Osborne of promoting second and third grade convicts to the first grade, so that all might have the same opportunity at the start to share in benefits of the reforms.

AUTOISTS MAY FACE CHARGE OF MURDER

Kern Brothers, Accused of Running Down Woman, Held for Manslaughter.

JUDGE'S DAUGHTER VICTIM

Conrad Chauffeur Had Severe Warning Not to Take Out Car Which He Wrecked on Sunday.

George L. Kern, chauffeur for Henry Conrad, a musical director of 1,277 Madison Avenue, and Kern's brother, Gottfried, who were arrested early yesterday at their home in Maspeth, may face a charge of murder in the first degree. The Homicide Bureau of the District Attorney's office expects to show that while the Kern brothers were unlawfully using the Conrad automobile they ran down and killed Miss Eliza C. Foote at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street on Sunday evening. The Kerns were held in $5,000 bail on a charge of manslaughter by Coroner Riordan yesterday.

Prof. Conrad told the police that he discharged Kern for using the car nine months ago, and took him back last August on his promise never to take the car from the Niagara Garage, 76 East Eighty-ninth Street, without permission. Kern worked on the car last Sunday till 4 P. M., and then ran it around to Prof. Conrad's house. He was told it was not wanted. The records of the garage show that Kern did not return there until 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, and went out again about 8:05. It was 8:30 o'clock when Miss Foote was killed. She was the daughter of Judge Samuel A. Foote of Geneva, N. Y.

The Kern brothers deny that their car struck Miss Foote. They say that when they left the garage they went to the home of a young woman friend in Third Avenue and from there to Long Island. They say they were at no time within four blocks of the place of the accident, and will try to establish their alibi.

The two brothers told Detective Burgess, who arrested them, that after the collision with the trolley car at Woodside they abandoned their auto and went to Winfield, Long Island, where they told an acquaintance of the collision and George Kern said he was going to get away from New York. The two brothers went home, but George, the police say, left the house early Monday morning with a packed suitcase. He came to Manhattan and spent most of the day riding back and forth on the subway. Finally he went to see a brother, who is superintendent of a building at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. He told him about the accident at Woodside, and of his intention to leave this community. Then he went home. To no one did either of the two brothers mention having run down any one.

Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy has found two persons who say they saw Miss Foote struck by the automobile. They are A. B. Charles, 77 East Eighty-ninth Street, and Dr. Harry Zanken of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Neither of them, however, obtained the number of the automobile. Mr. Murphy expects to find several additional witnesses of the accident.

The two prisoners face a charge of grand larceny for taking the automobile without authorization. If it should be proved that their car killed Miss Foote, then, according to the Assistant District Attorney, having done this in the commission of a felony, they could be charged with murder in the first degree.

Hedley Fitton Etching Sold for $85.

"Aisle of Chartres," one of the most beautiful of the Hedley Fitton etchings, showing the interior of the cathedral with the stained-glass windows, brought the highest price at the sale at Anderson's last evening of the print collections of the late James Cockcroft of Northport, L. I.; Samuel P. Tatum, and others, going to O. G. Smith for $85. Max Williams paid $42 for a framed, signed artist's proof of Herbert Dickse's "In the Enemy's Country," a lion and mate, and $40.50 for Axel Herman Haig's "Burgos, South Aisle, Looking West."

S. Arlent Edwards's "Simonetta Vespucci," signed and in an oval frame, went to S. Rosedale for $80; the engraved portrait of Louis XVIII., after Girard, by J. B. Massard, pere, a superb proof from the collection of Prince Alex Lobanow Rostowsky, went to F. Meder for $60, and P. Stam paid $41 for Haig's "Pulpit, Palma Cathedral." The returns for the evening were $1,817. The sale will be concluded tonight.

ARTILLERY ORDERED TO MEXICAN BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

four wounded. Twenty of these were Americans and twenty-nine Mexicans.

As the result of a citizens' meeting last night another appeal for help was telegraphed to President Wilson today. In response to Col. John F. Guilfoyle's request that the citizens indicate a course to pursue, it was suggested today that he recommend to the War Department the establishment of an embargo on the exportation of war supplies across the border.

Telegrams and letters received here today from El Paso and other border points indicate that these cities are joining Naco in appeals to Washington to terminate present conditions.

CARRANZA TAKES RAILWAYS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 8.—All railroads and telegraph and telephone lines were taken over today by the Government. Gen. Carranza issued a decree that owing to military necessities all lines of railroad and wire communication were to be run under Government orders.

Señor Pani was appointed Chief Engineer for the railways taken over. The lines will be under a military commission not yet appointed. Payment will be estimated on the basis of the last five years' gross earnings with 10 per cent. additional, operating expenses to be paid by the respective roads. Farm railways where needed will be taken after an agreement has been reached with the farm owners. The Board of Directors of the Constitutionalist roads is not to be included in the military commission.

TIFFANY & CO.
SILVER
VARIETY QUALITY VALUE

Accumulative Experience

A large measure of valuable experience has been accumulated in handling the business of customers and correspondents in all parts of the world.

Merchants, manufacturers and heads of commercial houses are cordially invited to discuss with us any phases of banking in which they are interested.

STRICTLY A COMMERCIAL BANK
IRVING NATIONAL BANK
Woolworth Building, New York
Capital & Surplus, $7,000,000

—BOOKS— MAKE THE BEST GIFTS

How It Happened

Kate Langley Bosher's new book is just as bright as her "Mary Cary." Dickens might have added this delightful Yuletide tale to his list of Christmas stories without lessening his laurels. It sparkles with the light of the Christmastide. —Cleveland Christian World.

Other Good Stories

THE AUCTION BLOCK
By Rex Beach
THE LOST BOY
By Henry van Dyke
THE BLIND SPOT
By Justus Miles Forman
THE HANDS OF ESAU
By Margaret Deland
LOOKING AFTER SANDY
By Margaret Turnbull
THE NEW CLARION
By Will N. Harben
MAY IVERSON'S CAREER
By Elizabeth Jordan
THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER
By Rupert Hughes
THE SOUND OF WATER
By Margarita S. Gerry
SICILY ANN
By Fannie H. Lea
A Wonderful New Book
TWILIGHT SLEEP
By Henry Smith Williams M. D., LL. D.

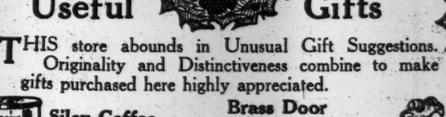
At Any Book Store
Harper & Brothers

Park & Tilford
Chocolates and Bonbons
Are Best

In these brief, definite words we have repeatedly stated the decided superiority of the confectionery WE manufacture. They do not constitute a boastful claim nor worn-out vaunting. Truth is placed in simple language. The many who have read, have evidently had reliance and have believed, for in New York City to-day, PARK & TILFORD CHOCOLATES AND BONBONS, are sold by a larger number of dealers and in larger quantity, than any others which might compare.

Park & Tilford
Chocolates and Bonbons
Are Best

SILVER
Sterling & Plate



The Sterling Silver Bread Tray Is Always a Welcome Selection

The pattern illustrated is a new design, hand-pierced and engraved, 14½ inches long.

Unique and original in shape and liberal in size.

Price $36.00.

But this pattern is only one among scores of varieties, plain, chased, engraved and hand-pierced, many with handles, ranging in price from $9.75 upwards.

There is a richness of variety possessed by the extensive collections in the International Store that provides the broadest selection in sterling silver and silver plate to be found in New York City.

We invite you to drop in at your convenience and view the exhibition, without any obligation to buy.

International Silver Company
Succeeding The MERIDEN Co. Established, 1852
49-51 West 34th Street
through to 68-70 West 35th St., New York

Triton Phonograph
FREE Demonstration in Your Own Home, Greater New York. This little wonder weighs only six pounds; equals in tone any higher priced phonograph you ever heard. Plays Any Needle Disc Record. Price $10—delivered to your home.
Complete outfit, as follows—$15.
Triton Phonograph,
Fibre Travelling Case,
Package Dus-Tons Needles,
Five Double-Faced Records.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
Triton Phonograph Co.
41 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

NEW CHICAGO SERVICE
Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M. No Extra Fare.
Arrive St. Louis, 2:55 P.M. Kansas City, 9:45 P. M.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 25th St.
Cor. Howard St. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.
Practical Gifts—Furs, Wraps
Gowns Tailleur Suits Blouses

The fact that they can be bought at unusually advantageous prices **now** makes their buying doubly attractive.

Beautiful Fur Sets of Natural Blue Fox, Ermine, White Fox, Dyed Blue Fox, Skunk, and other fashionable Furs, that would regularly sell at $95, $150, $165, $250 to $450, are now on sale at *$45, $95, $125, $145, $225 to $375.*

Fur Coats, that were made to sell at $135, $195 to $350, are selling at *$85, $125 and $295* and more luxurious styles are priced accordingly

Beautiful Brocaded Wraps, luxuriously fur-trimmed, worth $250 to $375, are now selling at *$145 to $225*—Fur-trimmed Wraps, previously $125, are *$95*—and plain Velvet Wraps, regularly $95 and $125, are now *$55 and $95.*

Exquisite Evening Gowns, originally priced at $175, are in many instances reduced as low as *$75*—*Dancing Frocks* and also *Silk or Serge Dresses,* worth $50 to $75, are being closed out at *$25.*

Stunning Fur-trimmed Suits that were formerly $125 to $145 are now *$65*—and $75 Suits are now *$45*

Blouses, charming costume styles of lace, *$10, $15*

Millinery—a clearance at—*$10*

B. Altman & Co.

will continue, this day (Wednesday),

A Sale of
Furs and Fur Garments

presenting Furs of superior qualities

at very special prices.

(Fur Department, Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

Patrons desiring to reach the Store from the Grand Central Station or the Subway will find the new Entrance on Madison Avenue most accessible.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

L&C
Useful Gifts

THIS store abounds in Unusual Gift Suggestions. Originality and Distinctiveness combine to make gifts purchased here highly appreciated.

Silex Coffee Percolator
Made of glass with no metal parts to harm Coffee flavor—3 sizes, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00.

Brass Door Porter
Attractive Dolphin Design, 14 inches high, $9.00. Many others, $4.50 to $12.50.

Fire Lighter
For Open Fireplace use in place of kindling wood, $3.50. With Tray, $4.00.

Horn Lanthorn
Quaint design in antique finished brass. Horn sides. 16 inches high, $12.50. Others, $4.00 to $21.00.

Bedroom Door Knockers
Cheshire Cat is $1.00. Sir Walter Scott, $1.75. One hundred others, 75 cents to $2.50.

Glass Ash Tray
Very heavy 3½ and 4¼ in. n diameter, 50c. and 75c.

It will pay you to shop here FIRST
45th Street & 6th Avenue LEWIS & CONGER New York City, N. Y.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street, New York

Special Values Thursday

Women's Fashionable Boots

Incomplete Sizes of Styles To Be Discontinued

Lace and Button Boots with Fawn, Black and Gray Cloth Top, also Fawn and Gray Buckskin Top Boots, Patent Coltskin and Gunmetal Calfskin vamps, Spanish Louis and Cuban heels.

Regular 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 Values.

3.75

A. Jaeckel & Co
Furriers

Ideal Xmas Gifts

384 Fifth Avenue
Telephone, Greeley—2044. Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Ladies wearing Black Furs in Broadtail, Fox, Lynx and Monkey.

We call special attention to the unusual display of new designs, made expressly for our trade, of Real Gun Metal Mesh Bags and Jet Chains. Bright and dull.

Millinery, Gowns, Waists, Neckwear.

20% Off Original Prices on All Stock During December.

Crocker
375 Fifth Ave., at 35th St.

ABERCROMBIE & FITCH Co.

Gifts from the Forests of Kriss Kringle

Echoes from the Rockies Mingled with Memories of the Mountains and Monasteries of Europe

SPORTSMEN, gather round. The Yule log is burning in this Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the world. Tales of the chase and the prowess of hunters are flying thick and fast.

The jingling of the reindeers' bells is heard more plainly here—for the spirit of Christmas at the country fireside, where the men and women and boys and girls gather from the scenes of Winter sports, is the spirit of this establishment.

Men who dote on their dens and their sideboards have been in our eye in collecting this appealing assortment of Christmas articles, as well as those whose evening dreams are peopled with the lively shades of Little Johns, Friar Tucks and jolly Sheriffs of Nottingham.

Here are all the implements and the smartest of gear pertaining to the magic art of the woods and streams, for women as well as men—which true sportsmen and sportswomen prize because they bear the endorsement and the trademark of Abercrombie & Fitch.

Useful articles which proclaim their usefulness in the moments of our greatest enjoyment, when our hobbies are our steeds and the worries of the workaday world are forgotten.

The Arsenal of Sportsmen The Refuge of the Wearied Shopper The Treasure House of Boys and Girls

MOST welcome gifts of all, because they appeal to the natural man and woman, to tastes that are intensely personal—reflecting an appreciation of the things we like most.

Whether it is the man with his guns and golf clubs, the boy with his skates or his canoe, the woman with her bridge or her tennis, or the girl with her skis and her bobsled—every possible thought connected with the great world of sports has been covered.

Not the ordinary thing, but the extraordinary, is the keynote throughout this world-famous stock, which comes into greater prominence as Christmas approaches than at any other time.

And, in addition, a thousand brand new Christmas suggestions from all over the earth—a brass monastery bell for the gate of the lodge, to lure your friends to a sportsman's hospitality—such gifts as your intimates have never before received, each appealing with an air of individuality that you usually look for in vain.

Here is the opportunity to put into immediate practice that Christmas strategy which, this Christmas of all others, is most prominent in your mind:

To find what the recipient will treasure most and costs you the least.

"The Wise Old Owl"

A bronze owl, 18 inches high—with electric light eyes and a secret locked in his breast. Holds two whiskey bottles.

One of innumerable imported single articles—exclusive as they are attractive.

$48.00

"Duck-on-a-Rock"

The sidewalk game of old New Yorkers refined for their children. One of the hundreds of odd games and pastimes.

$2.50

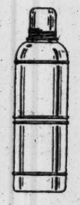
Coin Knife

Exact counterpart of a popular pocket piece — opens two blades.

50 Cents

Other Knives:

Army and Navy, $2. Boy Scout, $1.25. Fisherman's Friend, $2.50.



Non-Breakable Steel Vacuum Bottle

The new Stanley bottle, holding 2 qts. Porcelain lined. Solves the hot-or-cold refreshment problem.

$7.50

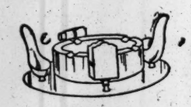
Other vacuum bottles, caraffes and luncheon jars.

Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler"

Popular edition of a rare old volume, with the original color illustrations.

$2.00

All books on bird and wild animal life. Boy Scout Library.



$3.00

Pipe and Ash Tray

Rests for 2 pipes, match box and ash tray, of bronze.

Others, in special designs and various finishes, nested or single, $1.35 to $6.

The World Renowned Lang Shot Guns

Hand-made in London. Single-barrel trap, double-barrel and the new under-and-over. From $225 to $650.

Largest assortment of American shot guns in the country from $5 to $500.

Gun cases, $1.50 to $45.

Gun covers, $1.50 to $15.

Gun cabinets, $30 and $48.

Rifles and gun equipment of every description.

Motor Limousine Case

Can be carried in hand or attached to car. Morocco, with gold-plated fittings.

$20.00

Others $15 to $25.

Skate Sails

$4.50

For the royal sport of sailing on skates. Complete with mast and boom. Others up to $7.50.

Skates for men and women, boys and girls, $1 *to* $12.

English Automatic Landing Net

$10.00

An ideal gift for a fisherman. Used by leading English sportsmen.

Other landing nets for salt and fresh-water fishing, 75 cents to $10.

Rods for bait, fly, salmon and tarpon, from $1 to $70.

Reels, 50c. to $100.

Tackle Boxes, for fresh and salt water, 40c. to $24.

Rod cases, $2.50 to $14.50.

Australian Boomerang

$1.00

The mysterious war weapon of Australia. Thrown afar, it inexplicably returns.

Fascinating and fashionable as a pastime.

English Wicker Dog Basket

$6.50 to $13.

A Christmas remembrance for man's best friend. Sanitary—excellent for traveling—invaluable for house-breaking.

Dog collars, harness, sweaters, boots and blankets.

Sherley's English Dog Remedies.

Most complete kennel department in America.

Siren Wrist Whistle

$1.50

For motor, cycle or signal. One of a large assortment of imported whistles, from 10 cents to $1.50.

Bird and game calls, 30c to $1.

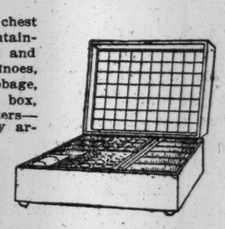
After Dinner Golf

$3.50

Played on the parlor rug—with your own mashie and putter. An approaching and putting game with all the usual difficulties—bunkers and hazards.

Game Compendium

Mahogany chest of games, containing checkers and board, dominoes, chess, cribbage, dice and box, poker counters—all compactly arranged.



$28.00

Poker and game sets, $1.75 up.

FOR THE WINTER PLAY GROUNDS, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Men's Hunting Apparel

Shooting Coats	$4 to $10
Leather Coats	$15 to $22
Sheep-lined Coats	$10 to $22
Trap-Shooting Coats	$10 to $15
Mackinaw Coats	$7.50 to $15
Hunting Caps	$1.25 to $4
Buckskin Gloves	$2.25 to $3
Flannel Shirts	$1.25 to $7

Girls' Skiing Outfits

Flannel Shirts	$3.00 to $6.00
Wool Caps and Hats	$1.50 to $4.50
Wool Scarfs	$2.00 to $5.00
White Wool Gloves	$1.50
Engladine Skirts	$20.00
Engladine Suits	$50.00
Mackinaw Coats	$7.50 to $15.00
Skiis of all kinds	$4.00 to $14.25

Men's Skating Clothes

Knitted Caps	75c. to $2.00
Engladine Reefers	$18.50
Wool Knickerbockers	$7.50 to $10.50
Heavy Skating Hose	$2.00 to $5.00
Shaker Knit Sweaters	$6.00 to $12.50
Waterproof Mitts	$2.25
Combination Two-in-One Gloves	$3.50

Snow Sport Suggestions

Women's Angora and Scotch Sweaters	$6.00 to $18.00
Cap and Scarf Sets	$3.50 to $7.50
Innsbrouck Knickerbockers.	$12.00
Wide-wale Corduroy Suits..	$35.00
Tyrolean Cape with Hood of Austrian Loden	$40.00
Swiss Rucksacks	65c. up
Bobsleds	$8.00 to $27.00

Women's Hunting Requisites

Three-piece Hunting Suit—Forestry Cloth	$70.00
Khaki	$40.00
Separate Hunting Breeches	$18.00
Women's Hunting Flannel Shirts	$3.00
Hunting Hats	$3.50
Khaki Riding Breeches	$8.00
Khaki Skirt	$2.00
Trapshooter's Coat	$15.00

The Caddyless Caddy Bag

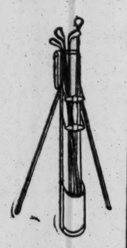
Stands patiently by your side—and collects no fee.

Lighter than ordinary canvas bag.

$6.75

The newest of 20 styles. Bags from $1 to $21.

A. & F. golf goods of every description.



$45.00

Folding Mahogany Poker Table

For 8 players—may be folded and laid aside when not in use.

Other card tables $5 up.

Parisian game tables with roulette wheels.

Write for Our Booklet of Christmas Suggestions, "Big Game for Gift Hunters."

Genuine Navajo Blankets

Indian dyed and woven with patterns of the tribe—very unusual.

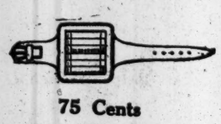
Made by native Navajo tribesmen. Largest assortment in America.

Navajo pillow covers and pillows,

$1.50 up.

Prices, $8.50 to $100

Wrist Golf Score Card



75 Cents

Worn like a wrist watch—pigskin strap with celluloid score card

Golfing gloves, including the new Shetland wool fingerless glove—from $1 to $2.50.

Nested Drinking Glasses

Four glasses nested in an aluminum case, for motoring and travel.

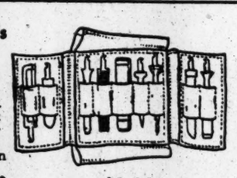
$1.00

An unending variety of other designs, singly and in sets, up to 8 cups—65c. to $5.

Traveler's Tool Kit

Compact in a leather case, at a very special price.

Others in large variety up to $13.50.



$3.00

Pocket Kit Knife.

$6.00

The handiest pocket knife in the world for a sportsman. Every conceivable knife want supplied by one of the many blades.

Boots for Sportsmen and Sportswomen

As illustrated, 12 inches high, of drab calf, soft as a glove, heavy oak soles, $11—for hunters, explorers, and prospectors.

Storm shoes, hunting shoes, athletic shoes, riding boots—the largest department in the country.

Novelty Dinner Bell

$3.50

Push his nose or his tail and he rings for the butler. An ornamental brass pig.

Luncheon Kits

$8.00

An auto luncheon and picnic case, complete with cutlery, sandwich box and two Thermos bottles. Waterproof case. Best case we have ever seen for the price.

Others, including tea baskets, for 2, 4 and 6 people, up to $95.

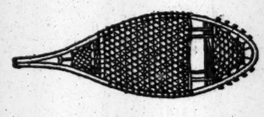
Fitch Binoculars

A perfect gift for the big game hunter, yachtsman or bird student

An explorer's glass for $15 and a vest pocket opera glass for $3.

$75.00

Snow Shoes



Twelve styles carried in stock—hunting, racing and traveling models, for men, women and children. Correctly and expertly made. $5 to $12.

Shoes for men and women, for hunting, tramping, skiing, golfing and tennis—special designs for snow-shoeing.

Swiss skiing and snow-shoeing socks, $2.

Electric Lantern for Christmas

An old-fashioned barn lantern, with brilliant electric bulb and battery for 4 hours' continuous burning. A new touch for the Christmas tree.

White, green or red shades.

$1.25

Sportsman's Match Box

A safety match box of bronze, surmounted by various animals.

European cigar and cigarette lighters.

$2.75

English Weather Indicator

$30.00

An entirely new principle—will forecast the weather from hour to hour. U. S. Navy and Weather Bureau barometers, $16.50 to $24.

Indian Moccasins for Boudoir and Fireside

$3.25

Elkskin slippers, $3.00. Boys' moccasins, $2.

Fancy beaded moccasin conforming perfectly to the foot—an appreciated gift.

Hunting moccasins, large variety, ranging from $1.25 to $20

Sportsman's Britannia Flask

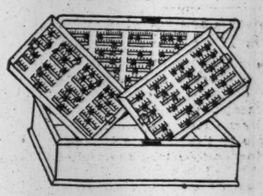
An all-metal liquor flask, with cup top.

Fit-the-pocket style, appreciated by tourists and hunters.

$3.50

An infinite variety of flasks in wicker, leather-covered glass, aluminum, and sterling—from $1.50 up.

English Fly Box



$20.00

Ample for the expert and his stock of flies. Dry flies, wet flies, and salmon flies. Made of leather with compartments, trays, and clips.

Sample boxes of 6 doz. dry flies and 6 tapered leaders, in aluminum box, $12.75.

Musical Clothes Brush

Dispels the dirt and dispenses music. One of the musical mysteries.

Musical puff and powder boxes, bezique counters, cigar and cigarette boxes, jewel boxes and ash trays.

$6.00

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Order as Early as Possible.

ABERCROMBIE & FITCH Co

EZRA H. FITCH, President,

53-57 West 36th Street, New York.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

OUR DEFENSE SAFE, SAYS PRESIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

was loud handclapping at its conclusion. The President bowed gravely and retired.

Among Senators the greatest interest in the President's speech centred undoubtedly in his reference to the National defense. It is not going too far to say that his discussion of this subject, which had been awaited almost with eagerness for several weeks, left Senators of both parties with a feeling of something like disappointment. Many thought that in the gentle raillery he directed against hysterical agitation concerning the country's unpreparedness for war he did not make it plain enough that he approved any steps in the direction of preparations.

There was a tinge of partisanship in the comment of Republican Senators on the things the President did not mention. There was, however, a real regret that the President had given to Congress no interpretation whatever of recent developments in Mexico. To Senators from interested localities there was also disappointment that he had offered no suggestions for the relief of cotton growers. Neither of these subjects was mentioned, even inferentially in the President's address.

Democratic criticism of the address was directed chiefly against the President's handling of the subject of national defense. Remarks on this subject were made by such prominent Democrats as Mr. Shively of Indiana, a prominent member of the Committee on Foreign relations; Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and Mr. Martin of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

"The President's statement of this country's reliance on the navy as its defense against foreign foes was historically correct," said Mr. Shively, "but he did not mention what strikes me as the most important phase of the question. That is the need for strong fortifications on both of our coasts, with guns of the longest possible range, as a defense against attacks by sea. The need of such defenses, to my mind, is the great lesson to be learned from the war in Europe. In that war great battleships have been blown up by tiny submarines, throwing the defense back on the coast forts. And, of course, we need supplies of proper ammunition. While the President did not specifically mention the coast fortifications, it is possible that he included them in his reference to the navy, as the coast batteries are sometimes regarded as supplementary to the navy."

Mr. Simmons was asked particularly for his views on the President's discussion of the national defense.

"It was very well done," he said, smilingly, "very well done. But I don't sympathize with not doing anything to strengthen our defenses and add to our navy. Both ought to be strengthened materially. For myself, I have always been for the maximum number of battleships."

"I am out of sympathy with any hysteria rising out of this agitation," said Mr. Martin, "but I, am and always have been a big navy man."

Democratic leaders of the Senate seem to agree that the President's hope that the Ship Purchase bill will pass at this session is likely to be realized. Mr. Kern of Indiana, the Democratic leader, is of that opinion. There was objection on both sides of the aisle, the necessary votes were in sight to pass the bill and that objection would not be strong enough to postpone action. Mr. Simmons, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, in charge of the bill, said he believed the bill would pass if the President pushed it as he was expected to do.

GARDNER INQUIRY REJECTED.

Committee on Rules Majority Acts —Fight May Be Taken to Floor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The movement for an inquiry into the military preparedness of the United States was informally considered by the House Committee on Rules today. On a poll of the Democratic members, Mr. Henry, the Chairman, was authorized to tell Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, that the committee would not give him a hearing on his resolution providing for a general investigation of the subject.

To this Mr. Gardner tonight replied in a caustic letter, in which he said that five ex-Secretaries of War or the Navy stood ready to appear and tell what they know of military unpreparedness. The Massachusetts Congressman plainly hinted that he intended to carry the fight for his resolution to the floor of the House.

LONDON PRESS ON MESSAGE.

Mail Approves Commercial Aspirations—News Likes Our Neutrality.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.—The Daily Mail, commenting on President Wilson's message, says it is entirely proper and by no means against either the immediate or the ultimate interests of the warring nations that the United States should take into consideration the problem of how to seize the commercial opportunities presented to the American people.

"They have the resources, but not the means of distributing them," says The Mail.

"A system of protection carried to insensate extremes has practically driven their mercantile marine off the high seas."

As regards the problem of how best to use American influence to hasten peace The Mail says that very much will depend on the choice of the proper moment and the proper instrument.

The Daily News says:

"There is manifestly great anxiety on the part of both sides of the belligerents to win the sympathy of the United States. In so far as each strives to obtain approval by an independent judgment of the justice of its cause, that is natural and legitimate enough, but if this striving covers a hope of turning the United States from the straight path of neutrality, it is not only vain, but it is also mistaken.

"President Wilson, in his address to Congress, told his people that it is their greatness to be the true friend of all nations and that their distinction as champions of peace and concord was never more precious than today. The American people stand apart from our European conflict, not with a 'plague upon both your houses,' but as men who love peace and wait with passionate longing to counsel it and achieve it.

"It is quite certain that the States of Europe, for all their present concentration upon war, will one day desire an end of the slaughter and return to sanity. On that day they will need the advice and assistance of some impartial mediator, whose zeal for peace and whose equity are equally above suspicion.

"To the short view it might seem something gained by a partisan to create the impression that the American people or Government was identified at all points, short of positive action, with this or that protagonist. It is Wilson's view that it would be a heavy loss to the world were America to lose her reputation as a friend of all nations, precisely at the time when that reputation is most necessary. His view will be shared by every far-thinking man in this country."

The Daily Express says: "The President declares that the North American Republic is 'a true friend of all nations because we threaten none and covet the possessions of none.' The reasoning appears to us faulty. How can the United States be at the same time a friend of Germany and of Belgium. We know that the American people has for the ghastly outrages in Belgium a hatred and horror, equal to our own.

"We agree that it may be wise for the Government at Washington to maintain its position of impartiality, but it is not possible for any nation or for any individual to be impartial in this great war. Great Britain and her allies are fighting for exactly the same cause as Washington fought for in the war against George III. and Lord North. If Great Britain and France are beaten, it will not be many years before the United States will have to fight jackbootery."

LOCAL COMMENT ON MESSAGE.

How New York Newspapers Receive the President's Views.

Here are editorial comments this morning of other New York morning newspapers on the President's annual address:

People Entitled to Inquiry.

From The Herald.

In his message delivered yesterday President Wilson presents no facts and no arguments that should swerve a patriotic Congress from the duty devolving upon it to provide for a sane and complete investigation into the whole question of national defense. This is what the American people desire and they are entitled to it.

"Rest, Peace, and Reassurance."

From The World.

The most important words in the President's message are these:

"Our programme of legislation with regard to the regulation of business is now virtually complete. It has been put forth, as we intended, as a whole, and leaves no conjecture as to what is to follow. The road at last lies clear and firm before business. It is a road which it can travel without fear or embarrassment. It is the road to ungrudged, unclouded success. In it every honest man, every man who believes that the public interest is part of his own interest, may walk with perfect confidence."

Sophistical Pleading.

From The American.

President Wilson undoubtedly intended to make of the discussion of national defense the most important part of his message. The public concern over the matter indeed gives it primacy among issues of today. But in his treatment of it Mr. Wilson has relapsed into his most unfortunate and characteristic failing and substituted sophistical pleading and rhetorical exaggeration for a straightforward and practical programme to meet the nation's needs.

Wilson's Preparedness.

From The Press.

Addressing Congress, President Wilson gives the Nation an eloquent assurance that his Administration is not neglectful of our military preparedness; but he does not prove it. He declares that the Nation can defend itself; but the very fervor of his casuistry turns widespread doubt about the fact into national conviction that it is not a fact.

President Wilson on Mexico.

From The Sun.

Possibly the President's message to Congress yesterday presented no feature more significant than its absolute silence concerning Mexico and the Mexican policy of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan, his Secretary of State.

From beginning to end not one word even remotely referring to the greatest event in the experience of this Administration, to the most conspicuous of departures from the accustomed paths of common sense and sound principle, to the most discussed enterprise of altruism and "service" that our Government ever undertook!

Wilsonism at Its Worst.

From The Tribune.

In its whole tone and purport Mr. Wilson's message is amazing. Never before has he shown so plainly his unsafe detachment from the realities of of our national life. Never before has he exhibited so frankly his blind self-confidence in the force of a few sham-humanitarian phrases. The elections of 1914 have taught him nothing. He is not in touch with the country, and the country knows it—if he doesn't. Yesterday's message will furnish a wealth of material for the craftsman who is eventually called on to write the present Administration's epitaph.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS TO CONGRESS; DECRIES AGITATION OVER NATIONAL DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The President's annual message to Congress, delivered in the form of an address to the two houses in joint session today, follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third Congress, a Congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it; but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians toward it.

Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past. While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking; but it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now the established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come—face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

Our programme of legislation with regard to the regulation of business is now virtually complete. It has been put forth, as we intended, as a whole and leaves no conjecture as to what is to follow. The road at last lies clear and firm before business. It is a road which it can travel without fear or embarrassment. It is the road to ungrudged, unclouded success. In it every honest man, every man who believes that the public interest is part of his own interest, may walk with perfect confidence.

War has interrupted the means of trade not only but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do—the essential and fundamental things. At any rate, they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

Need Ships; Have Not Got Them.

It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce of which they are in constant need and without which their economic development halts and stands still can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the States, great and small, of Central and South America. Their lines of trade have hitherto run chiefly athwart the seas, not to our ports but to the ports of Great Britain and of the older Continent of Europe. I do not stop to inquire why, or to make any comment on probable causes. What interests us just now is not the explanation, but the fact, and our duty and opportunity in the presence of it. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of action. The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready, as never before, to serve itself and to serve mankind; ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production, and its means of distribution.

It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but are we fully ready to use them? And, if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously; but we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them. We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy to pursue with regard to the use of the ores and forests and water powers of our national domain in the rich States of the West, when we should have acted; and they are still locked up. The key is still turned upon them, the door shut fast at which thousands of vigorous men, full of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navigable streams outside the national domain also, even in the Eastern States, where we have worked and planned for generations, is still not used as it might be, because we will and we won't; because the laws we have made do not intelligently balance encouragement against restraint. We withhold by regulation.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions, even at this short session of a Congress which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Conservation and the Philippines.

Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the House of Representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the Senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage. In them both we turn our backs upon hesitation and makeshift and formulate a genuine policy of use and conservation, in the best sense of those words. We owe the one measure not only to the people of that great Western country for whose free and systematic development, as it seems to me, our legislation has done so little, but also to the people of the nation as a whole; and we as clearly owe the other in fulfillment of our repeated promises that the water power of the country should in fact as well as in name be put at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it, the rights of the public being adequately guarded the while, and monopoly in the use prevented. To have begun such measures and not completed them would indeed mar the record of this great Congress very seriously. I hope and confidently believe that they will be completed.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the Senate: I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Philippines. How better, in this time of anxious questioning and perplexed policy, could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty, as the source as well as the expression of life, how better could we demonstrate our own self-possession and steadfastness in the righteousness of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people, who will now look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed. I cannot believe that the Senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another Congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor.

Government Shipping Bill.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the ships? How are we to build up a great trade if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them? To correct the many mistakes by which we have discouraged and all but destroyed the merchant marine of the country, to retrace the steps by which we have, it seems almost deliberately, withdrawn our flag from the seas, except where, here and there, a ship of war is bidden carry it or some wandering yacht displays it, would take a long time and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disappear or find other channels while we debated the items.

The case is not unlike that which confronted us when our own continent was to be opened up to settlement and industry, and we needed long lines of railway, extended means of transportation prepared beforehand, if development was not to lag intolerably and wait interminably. We lavishly subsidized the building of transcontinental railroads. We look back upon that with regret now, because the subsidies led to many scandals of which we are ashamed; but we know that the railroads were built, and if we had it to do over again we should of course build them, but in another way. Therefore, I propose another way of providing the means of transportation, which must precede, not tardily follow, the development of our trade with our neighbor States of America. It may seem a reversal of the natural order of things, but it is true that the routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of commerce will flow freely and profitably through them.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session but as yet passed by neither house. In my judgment it is vitally necessary that it be needed and cannot wisely be postponed. The Government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide; open them before it is altogether profitable to open them, or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the Government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable; and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital, and engage it in abundance, the Government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the Congress will be of this opinion, and that both houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

Treaty For Safety At Sea.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it cannot be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to; but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month. The conference in which this convention originated was called by the United States; the representatives of the United States played a very influential part indeed in framing the provisions of the proposed convention; and those provisions are in themselves for the most part admirable. It would hardly be consistent with the part we have played in the whole matter to let it drop and go by the board as if forgotten and neglected. It was ratified in May last by the German Government and in August by the Parliament of Great Britain. It marks a most hopeful and decided advance in international civilization. We should show our earnest good faith in a great matter by adding our own acceptance of it.

There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, lest it should escape your attention. It may seem a very small thing. It affects only a single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it. It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts. It is immediately pressing and exigent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska, a coast line greater than that of the United States themselves, though it is also very important indeed with regard to the older coast of the continent. We cannot use our great Alaskan domain, ships will not ply thither, if those coasts and their many hidden dangers are not thoroughly surveyed and charted. The work is incomplete at almost every point. Ships and lives have been lost in threading what were supposed to be well-known main channels. We have not provided adequate vessels or adequate machinery for the survey and charting. We have used old vessels that were not big enough or strong enough and which were so nearly unseaworthy that our inspectors would not have allowed private owners to send them to sea. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreciated.

Governmental Economy.

Before I close may I say a few words upon two topics, much discussed out of doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite, and steadfast?

One of these is economy in Government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and imperative. In the appropriations we pass we are spending the money of the great people whose servants we are—spending their own money. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. I assert with the greatest confidence that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their Government costs if they are sure that they get what they need and desire for the outlay, that the money is being spent for objects of which they approve, and that it is being applied with good business sense and management.

Governments grow piecemeal, both in their tasks and in the means by which those tasks are to be performed, and very few governments are organized. I venture to say, as wise and experienced business men would organize them if they had a clean sheet of paper to write upon. Certainly the Government of the United States is not. I feel that it is generally agreed that there should be a systematic reorganization and reassembling of its parts so as to secure greater efficiency and effect considerable savings in expense. But the amount of money saved in that way would, I believe, though no doubt considerable in itself, running, it may be, into the millions, be relatively small—small, I mean, in proportion to the total necessary outlays of the Government. It would be thoroughly worth effecting, as every saving would, great or small. Our duty is not altered by the scale of the saving. But my point is that the people of the United States do not wish to curtail the activities of this Government; they wish, rather, to enlarge them; and with every enlargement, with the mere growth, indeed, of the country itself, there must come, of course, the inevitable increase of expense. The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed; and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticised for; not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great Government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay. These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

National Defense.

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense.

It cannot be discussed without first answering some very searching questions. It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we maintain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have a right to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart—some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this Government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will; but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity such as has seldom been vouchsafed any nation, the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

Never a Large Standing Army.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, Are you ready to defend yourselves? we reply, Most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and manoeuvre, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which that can be effected is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the National Guard of the States should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our Government. And this, also, not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean memorials that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown out of our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a Government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

Navy Our Natural Defense.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and when will they be right for more than a few years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some among us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons, without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of States, and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times with free-hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own States and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms, and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily, now and in the years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for States, and for mankind.

STILL FOR DEFENSE INQUIRY

League Ignores President's Powder and Armor Lobby Hints.

Although somewhat concerned over President Wilson's hints about the powder lobby and the armor plate lobby, the General Committee of the National Security League voted yesterday at a meeting at the Hotel Belmont to go ahead with plans for a general investigation of the national defenses.

The meeting, the first called by S. Stanwood Menken, President of the league, was frequently interrupted by debates in which the word "lobby" figured.

Once it seemed that the league's purposes might never be proclaimed, as Col. William Conant Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal, objected to a declaration for general army and navy investigation.

"If any one of you gentlemen wants to know the exact state of the national defenses," said Col. Church, "I will show you the latest reports to the General Board of the navy and the General Staff of the army. These reports tell everything, including the things needed to bring the service to the maximum of efficiency. There is no need for an investigation other than that which these excellent officers of the army and navy have made."

Col. Church's statement raised a storm of protest from all parts of the room, in which about 100 financiers, manufacturers, lawyers, and merchants were gathered.

Reginald H. Sayre suggested that Government reports might be colored to suit the political party in control. It was suggested that one member of the committee knew of a bureau report turned back by a Cabinet member and altered materially under his direction before it was made public.

Clarence J. Shearn admitted that he was sometimes suspicious of Government reports. He favored an independent investigation that would give the civilian confidence which he will not have in purely military reports.

Mr. Menken, after being authorized, named Major George Haven Putnam, Frederic R. Coudert, and Courtlandt Nicoll. The statement of purposes which they drafted follows:

The objects of the National Security League are:

First—To secure through effective investigation authoritative and comprehensive information in regard to the condition of our national defenses, naval and military.

Second—To find out how considerable an addition would be required to the present annual appropriations to attain the larger measure of efficiency, that is to say, insurance, that may prove to be essential.

Third—To bring about such organization of citizens throughout the country as may make practicable an intelligent expression of public opinion and may insure for the nation an adequate system of public defense.

The general committee adjourned after President Menken had been authorized to appoint Committees on Finance, Membership, Legislation, and Extension of Branches, and to form an Executive Committee with himself at its head.

NAVAL PROGRAMME 'MEAGRE.'

Should Include Some Light Cruisers, Says London Naval Authority.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.—The Morning Post's naval correspondent says in that newspaper this morning:

"The shipbuilding programme of the United States is singularly meagre. Two battleships, six destroyers, and eight or more submarines are the ships provided for next year—the absence of any provision for light cruisers is remarkable. The two battleships, for instance, in default of their proper proportion of cruisers, would be nearly useless.

"It is difficult to understand upon what principle the United States reckons its naval standard. There is a body of opinion in America which presses for a large navy, but the country as a whole does not perceive any necessity for a powerful fleet.

"Presumably the resolution to be introduced in the Senate calling for an investigation into the military preparedness of the United States will include the naval aspect, and if the investigation is held its results should be interesting."

SUSPECTS MILITARIST LOBBY.

President Says He Finds National Defense Agitation Widely Opposed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Wilson told callers today he favored the disclosure of all facts connected with the preparedness of the United States for national defense, and believed that while the subject should be discussed as fully as possible the whole question hinged on the method of investigation. The commission plan proposed by Representative Gardner he disapproved.

The President said he had no special knowledge of the existence of any lobby for stirring up military discussion at this time, but he intimated he believed there was such an organized effort. He declared that his correspondence showed widespread opposition to any efforts to involve the United States in a militarist movement. The President refused to say whether he believed partisanship entered into the efforts to investigate the question, because he thought partisanship should not be mentioned by Government officials in connection with a subject concerning foreign relations.

Astor Trust Company

OFFICERS
E. C. CONVERSE, President
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President
RANALD H. MACDONALD, Vice-President
HENRY J. COCHRAN, Vice-President
THOMAS HILDT, Vice-President
BARKLEY WYCKOFF, Cashier
JAMES R. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary
HOWARD BOOCOCK, Treasurer
CLIFFORD WILMURT, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS
VINCENT ASTOR,
GEO. F. BAKER, Chairman First National Bank
STEPHEN BAKER, President Bank of the Manhattan Co.
NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Asst. Estate
GEO. B. CASE, White & Case, Attorneys
THOMAS COCHRAN, President Liberty National Bank
HENRY J. COCHRAN, Vice-President
E. C. CONVERSE, President
JOHN I. DOWNEY, Building Construction
M. FRIEDSAM, President B. Altman & Co.
ROBERT WALTON GOELET,
THOMAS HILDT, Vice-President
FRANCIS L. HINE, President First National Bank
RANALD H. MACDONALD, Vice-President
EDGAR L. MARSTON Blair & Co., Bankers
J. B. MARTINDALE, President Chemical National Bank
GATES W. McGARRAH, Pres't Mechanics & Metals Nat'l Bank
CHARLES A. PEABODY, President Mutual Life Insurance Co.
D. E. POMEROY, Vice-President Bankers Trust Co.
WILLIAM H. PORTER, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers
SEWARD PROSSER, President Bankers Trust Co.
DANIEL G. REID, Rock Island System
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Real Estate
ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL,
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Vice-President Tiffany & Co.
THEODORE N. VAIL, Pres. American Tel. & Tel. Co.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, President Chase National Bank

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET, NEW YORK

THE LEADING BRAND

Sales 1907 Approximately $3000.22

Sales 1914 Approximately $1000.000.22

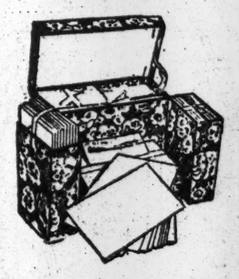
POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

RIKER-HEGEMAN

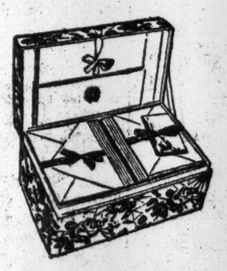
Reliable Drug Store Service

Christmas Stationery

is a gift that will be appreciated by every one. From this dainty assortment of attractive holiday boxes you can readily choose an appropriate and useful gift. Riker Stationery is well made, beautifully finished and reasonably priced.



A CABINET containing 48 sheets of exceptionally fine quality paper and 48 Gold Edge Cards with envelopes to match. Box has separate compartments and makes an unusually attractive gift $1



CABINET of two quires of paper, two dozen Gold Edge Cards with envelopes to match. 75c

UNUSUALLY attractive Cabinet in Delicate Orchid Design containing two sizes of Correspondence Cards and Envelopes, with deep pointed flaps to match. Two sizes cards and envelopes, 48 of each. Tied with gray ribbon. 9908½.... 50c

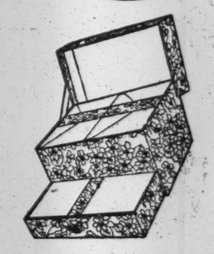
VERY attractive box, containing a quire of paper and a quire of cards. Envelopes to match. 50c

CABINET of three quires of paper in three sizes, with envelopes to match 75c

VERY attractive holiday box containing 48 sheets paper and 48 envelopes to match. Exceptional value for. 25c

People's Cyclopaedia

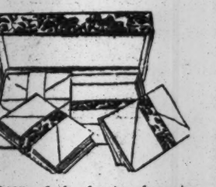
5 vols. Filled with knowledge of the world from A to Z. Handsomely illustrated with many color plates..... $1.98



Young Folks' Stationery Cabinet.

CONTAINING 48 sheets of Linen Fabric Finish Paper and 48 Envelopes to match, in handsome violet and gold box..... 25c

A PRETTY Primrose Cabinet, containing 24 sheets of Paper, Linen Fabric Finish. 24 Gold Edge Correspondence Cards and 48 Envelopes to match. All daintily tied with white silk ribbon. 9860½ 50c



ONE of the best values to be obtained in a holiday box of stationery—contains 48 sheets and 48 envelopes to match 25c

Ivolin Fountain Pen

This fine pen has genuine Iridium point, and is guaranteed self-filling. Pocket clip attached..... 98c

NOTE THE NAME

CELESTINS

VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

PRICES NOW

the same as before the War

Normal shipments from France have now been resumed and this famous Mineral Water can be readily supplied by all Dealers.

Sold in QUARTS, PINTS and SPLITS

CELESTINS CELESTINS

A Christmas Reminder!

Will You Order

A Delicious "FERRIS" Ham and Bacon Thick

OF

PARK & TILFORD?

(At Any of Their Ten Stores)

Cuyler Building
Show Rooms
116-120 West 32nd Street

Admirable light, modern fireproof construction, 100% sprinkler equipment, convenient location, seven swift elevators, prompt, courteous service, good business neighbors—that's our story in a nutshell.

Rentals from $660 for 475 square feet to $8,000 for 10,243.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
Agent and Manager 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Telephone Murray Hill 1570

FOR XMAS!

A Lionel Outfit would give lots and lots of fun to that son, grandson or nephew of yours!

Electric toys teach useful science—ours have been standard of the world for 14 years—the strongest made.

At leading department, toy and electric stores.

Guaranteed by
THE LIONEL MFG. CO., NEW YORK
Makers of the famous

LIONEL
Electric Toys
"High Grade But Not High Priced"

CHRISTMAN PIANOS
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE

Baby Grands, Upright & Player Pianos. Any piano converted into a Player Piano.

USED PIANOS

STEINWAY GRANDS FROM	$100 Up
BEHNING GRAND	125
SOHMER GRAND	150
PLAYER PIANO	200
AEOLIAN PIANO PLAYER	50
VOSE UPRIGHT	150
STEINWAY UPRIGHT	250

CHRISTMAN SONS,
35 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

OVERCOATS,
$20 to $60
JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

GERMAN BIG GUNS OF NO USE TO US

Army Trying Out Smaller, Mobile Howitzers, Says Crozier —Shortage of Ammunition.

OUR NAVY EQUAL TO ANY

Badger Wants 48 Dreadnoughts and 100 Submarines—Scriven Says We Need More Aeroplanes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Lessons drawn from the European war were discussed before the House Military and Naval Committees today by Brig. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, and Rear Admiral Badger of the Navy's General Staff.

Gen. Crozier said that the United States never would have use for guns similar to the great howitzers with which the Germans demolished Belgium's forts, and asserted that the American field guns were as good as any in the world.

Admiral Barged told the Naval Committee that "ship for ship the United States Navy is equal to, if not better, than that of Germany, or any other nation."

Ordnance, from automatic pistols to sixteen-inch howitzers, was discussed by Gen. Crozier in connection with his estimates for the next fiscal year. On this score the United States "has no need to feel uncomfortable."

"Have you seen models of the new sixteen-inch field guns which the Germans are reported to be using in Europe?" Representative Kahn asked.

"No," replied Gen. Crozier, "and we do not contemplate experimenting with those big guns. No one knows what they may come to, but we must consider the purpose for which these guns were used in Europe. The French-Belgian border was defended by armored forts, mounting three-inch and six-inch guns, to meet such artillery as ordinarily accompanies mobile armies. The Germans brought up these special guns to demolish them. From what I understand, it is an engineering feat to move those sixteen-inch field guns, and they can be transported only by rail. Now, we are not going up against anything like that, and I can see no reason why we should need any such guns as that."

"I have understood," said Mr. Kahn, "that this same gun which the Germans are using, or one practically the same, was invented by an American named Gathmann of Chicago and that it was offered to the War Department and the Navy Department."

"There is no invention about building a big gun," returned Gen. Crozier, "anybody can do that. Gathmann's gun was a very different affair from this gun. His original model embodied many new-fangled notions. He finally came down to building a sea coast defense gun using a very large projectile with a heavy charge of guncotton.

"We think our field guns are as good as any in the world," said the General.

In ammunition for field guns Gen. Crozier said the department had 38 per cent. of the estimated needed reserve on hand for the number of guns available. This, he said, he hoped to increase to 60 per cent. within the year. The department contemplated a supply of 1,800 rounds for each three-inch gun, he said.

Gen. Crozier said that automobile manufacturers in this country were now turning out armored automobiles which were being sold to a European power now at war, through Canada.

"What!" suggested Representative Kahn, "we are asked to pray for peace and yet we furnish armored cars to a belligerent to further war?"

An appropriation of $400,000 to equip the newly created aviation division of the army was urged by Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, before the Military Committee. He said that the service planned to equip four squadrons of eight aeroplanes each, with a reserve, which would give the army about fifty machines. Manufacturers in this country were severely handicapped, he said, by lack of demand for their products, and he estimated that for the Government to get 100 aeroplanes in an emergency would take a year or more.

At present the army had eleven aeroplanes on hand, the General said. Eight field machines and two training aeroplanes are under construction.

Admiral Badger advised the Naval Committee that the United States should follow the example of Germany and Great Britain in creating a naval reserve of officers and men who had served in the navy. He insisted that battleships should not be sacrificed to increase the number of submarines.

The Admiral was plied with questions. Members of the committee were particularly anxious to know why the German fleet was permitted to remain bottled up in its own harbor. The Admiral said that as long as the German fleet was bottled up it was performing no useful purpose, and that, therefore, it was unnecessary for the enemy to bring about an engagement. He said probably no commander in chief of a fleet would subject its ships to the attacks of submarine mines as a preliminary to fighting with another battle fleet, as it would mean running the risk of going into an engagement in a damaged condition.

Admiral Badger expressed the opinion that it would be a mistake to station submarine craft at any particular ports along the Atlantic or Pacific or Gulf coast for defense, saying that handling the submarines as flotillas rather than as separated coast defenses would make for greater efficiency.

The committee listened eagerly to the Admiral's account of tests made by the aircraft scouts of the Atlantic fleet. It was demonstrated he said, in the Caribbean Sea and at Guantanamo that an airship could locate a submarine submerged to a depth of 50 feet. He declared that approximately the same results could be obtained anywhere in the ocean or where there were no rivers to muddy the water.

The Admiral dwelt upon the efficiency of the American warships. He said that in the Atlantic fleet every gun was fired twenty times a year in target practice. Personally he advocated devoting more time to target practice. He added that in war time many privately owned ships would have to be taken in and improvised, but those were unnecessary while the country was on a peace basis.

Admiral Badger contended that for adequate naval defense there should be forty-eight battleships with four torpedo-boat destroyers to each ship of the first line, whereas there were now, including those building or under construction, forty battleships and sixty-eight torpedo-boat destroyers. He said that for additional purposes there should be two oil-ships, two supply ships, two ammunition ships, and two hospital ships in the Atlantic Fleet, one of each to be in active service and the other in reserve.

Admiral Badger told the committee the Atlantic Fleet had kept up target practice regularly, though one or two ships may have missed a practice or two because busy at Vera Cruz or undergoing repairs in yards.

While he said the school system aboard ships was of great benefit to the men in steam engineering, wireless, and other vocational work, and academic work, such as grammar, geography, and arithmetic, commanding officers had found it not of much practical value to the men and he suggested that such studies should be voluntary and not compulsory.

Rear Admiral Fletcher, who succeeded Admiral Badger in command of the Atlantic Fleet, gave some supplementary testimony. He will be on the stand as a witness tomorrow, when Secretary Daniels is expected to be before the committee. Brig.-Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, will be the witness at the Military Committee's hearing tomorrow.

Divorce for Alice Key Potter Adams

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Alice Key Potter Adams of Newport, now living in New York, received a divorce today from Newton Adams, a lawyer of New York, on the grounds of neglect to provide. A final decree will be entered in six months.

AMERICAS UNITE TO CURB EUROPE

Continued from Page 1.

sion late this afternoon, and will meet at the call of the Chairman. Meanwhile the Latin-American diplomats will communicate with their Governments, and all plans or suggested resolutions from any of the American Governments will be considered by the commission.

After offering his resolution Dr. Naon spoke in advocacy of its adoption.

Ambassador Naon's Speech.

"I recognize," said Mr. Naon, "that it would have been difficult to foresee how deeply this war was going to affect the nations of the world, which, far from the councils in which European interests were discussed, find themselves, nevertheless, compelled to suffer the restriction of their rights and the paralysis of the essential sources of their economic development. But this situation which has been created cannot continue. In addition to the general convenience, justice, and the law which directs world relations are opposed to it.

"Up to the present time an explanation could be found for the development of the principles of international law in giving consideration above all to the needs of the belligerents and the accentuation of their rights because almost the entire weight of the horrors and sorrows of war fell upon them. The interests of the neutral countries were not greatly affected. Therefore, the interpretation of the principles of international law responded to the situation which explained, if it did not justify, the preferential consideration given to the rights of belligerents.

"Mr. Chairman, the evolution of human events has changed conditions and the interpretation of those principles now compels a modification as fundamental as that which social conditions have undergone. Face to face with the rights of the belligerents, we now have the rights of the neutrals—the rights of those countries, which, though compelled to halt, at an unfortunate moment, in their onward progress to permit the rancor and hate or the conflicting interests engendered by the war to find their satisfaction, bitter though it be, as a recognition of the control which every country exercises over its own destinies, cannot allow their sovereignty to be encroached upon, unmindful of the right and imperative duty we have to protect and defend it.

"The interests of the countries not involved in conflict are as much entitled to respect, as sacred, to say the least, as these which could be invoked by the countries which misfortune has led to belligerency. The mission of the neutral countries is to maintain the progress of the world and to conserve its moral and material energies as a nucleus for the re-establishment of the disturbed equilibrium in a future which we all earnestly hope will be immediate.

"Notwithstanding the longings of those of us who continue to believe in the more or less far-off prevalence of the counsels of justice, of charity, and of law in the relations of peoples, war is a calamity, the realities of which, unfortunately, we are compelled to endure. But it falls to us, the Democrats of America, who are seeking to realize the ideal of civilization founded upon the value and the strength of these principles, to do our utmost that they become the chief basis of international relations. If war can justify the setting aside of the rights of neutrals there would disappear our commercial activities and our economic resources, in the preservation of which are concerned both our own existence and the exigencies of civilization.

"It is those permanent and superior interests which I invoke and which I believe all of us invoke in voicing what may be said to be the earnest desire and conviction of the nations of the continent which seek recognition, once for all, of the rights of the neutral countries in such a form as to respond at the same time to the requirements of their commerce, which are vital, and to respect for their sovereignty, which is inviolable before the law and which should also be so before the conscience of the world.

The Rights of Neutrals.

"The right of the belligerent ends where the right of the neutral begins. Therefore, the restrictions imposed by the fate of war are reciprocal and cannot go beyond the line laid down by the strictest necessity of belligerency; any excess in its favor is an injustice, a violation of law, an arbitrary act which can find justification in no sound concept, in no consideration other than contempt for principle.

"The various equally well-founded and just initiatives taken by several American Governments, as well as the continuous and vigorous propaganda of the press from one end of the continent to the other, show to what extent the non-recognition or non-definition of the rights of the neutrals constitutes for our America the most absorbing and intense problem of the present moment. They justify more than any other theoretical consideration the reason which prompts us and the duty imposed on us of studying the new problems which the present war has presented to us and of obtaining solutions tending to avoid in the future or to lessen in the present the injuries due to such lack of definition."

First Suggestion Submitted.

One suggestion has already been submitted to the commission that was created today. It came from the Peruvian Government, and was presented on behalf of that Government by Dr. Pezet, the Peruvian Minister. After describing the situation Dr. Pezet's memorandum offered a concrete suggestion for an American neutral zone. This portion of the memorandum read:

The changes which the maritime trade of South America has had to suffer since the present European war began leads one to think of the necessity of bringing to an end these constant inquietudes, causing danger to the financial interests of the American republics, which are most desirous of maintaining the strictest neutrality.

In the present European war, which has unfortunately spread to Asia, it cannot be accepted that America, particularly its southern portion, should be made a field of war. The American countries are not solidary with the European nations, either in their policies or their interests. The hospitality systematically shown to everything from abroad which may contribute to their progress and development cannot be so extended that the coasts of the American continent may serve to keep up a permanent system of persecution to merchant ships and to wage a sterile and intermittent struggle to the benefit of no one but to the danger of all.

This is why the Peruvian Government believes that the time has come when the joint action of all the American republics must make itself felt to guarantee the inviolability of their commercial routes, separating these in their full extent from the hostile countries of the belligerent naval forces. A resolution to that effect, declaring that America cannot admit that its commerce within the maritime area belonging to the Continent—supposedly bounded by a line equidistant from it and the other countries, both on the Pacific and the Atlantic side—be subject to the contingencies of the present war, would give ample guarantee to lessen, even in part, the serious effects of the crisis which we have begun to feel and would likewise impose respect for the affected interests, a respect that up to the present time does not seem to have entered into the minds of the belligerent powers.

In moving that the memorandum of the Peruvian Government be laid before the Special Commission so that it may serve as a basis for the study of the problems that the present European war has opened, Dr. Pezet said in part:

"I wish to emphasize the fact that the Government of Peru is actuated solely by a keen desire of friendliness toward all of the belligerent nations, while it holds that the rights of neutral nations and the defense of international commerce should be properly safeguarded. Having these ideas in mind my Government, as early as August last, instructed me to confer with the Government of the United States on the advisability of bringing about a meeting of the representatives of the American nations, to discuss the new questions that the European war presented even in those early days, and which foreshadowed some of the problems that have already arisen, as likewise the possible harm to the interests of neutrals as a result of bringing the operations of war into close proximity to our coasts.

Sounded Other American Nations.

"Feeling severely the strain that this war was causing the neutral nations of the Continent, and eager to preserve its neutrality, as well as to maintain the nation's commerce with foreign countries, my Government addressed itself to some of the neighboring nations of America and exchanged views with them in the hope that a solution might be found that would, without being hurtful to any one of the belligerent nations, remedy the situation, that had become unbearable on the Atlantic and on the Pacific Coasts of South America.

"In submitting the proposition that is contained in the memorandum, my Government has sought to find a means of localizing the effects of actual warfare, in a manner that the commercial interests of neutral nations may not have to be subjected to the contingencies of the war, and so as to insure to neutrals that protection that unquestionably is due them, a consideration that the present unsatisfactory rules governing warfare render illusory.

"In conclusion, I am instructed to declare that it is the desire of my Government that a perfect understanding may be the result of this initiative, and that the sovereign nations of America may be instrumental in bringing about a new condition that will guarantee for all time, to the nations that are in peace, the fullness of their rights and the absolute inviolability of their domestic zones."

The members of the Governing Board participating in today's conferences included, in addition to the nine who were appointed members of the new Special Commission, the following diplomats: Ignacio Calderon, Minister from Bolivia; Dr. Julio Betancourt, Minister from Colombia; Don Joaquin Mendez, Minister from Guatemala; Emiliano Chamorro, Minister from Nicaragua; Don Eusebio A. Morales, Minister from Panama; Dr. Hector Velasquez, Minister from Paraguay; Dr. Francisco Duenas, Minister from Salvador; Solon Menos, Minister from Haiti; Roberto Brenes Mezen, Minister from Costa Rica; Dr. Don Santos a Dominici, Minister from Venezuela, and Dr. Eduardo R. Soler, Minister from the Dominican Republic.

BAFF EVIDENCE WITHHELD.

Coroner, Obeying Police Wish, Holds Perfunctory Inquest.

Fifteen days have passed since Barnet Baff was shot in the West Washington Market by two hired gunmen and the police have made no arrest for the murder. The inquest was held by Coroner Feinberg yesterday morning, and, because the police were opposed to having any of the steps of their investigation made public, it was purely perfunctory. The jury found that Baff "came to his death at the hands of a person or persons unknown."

"I purposely avoided touching upon the conspiracy," said Coroner Feinberg later, "because I was advised that matters had not yet shaped themselves to make material revelations prudent."

Dearden Sale Yields $59,107.

Returns from the Dearden sale, which was concluded at the American Art Galleries last evening, were $7,503 for the day, making a grand total of $59,107. Among the interesting old metals sold, a pair of huge antique brass door knockers went to William Hall for $220.

XMAS GIFTS

Those who are puzzled by this problem will find a solution in our 5% Guaranteed Mortgage Certificates—$50 and upwards.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
160 B'way, N. Y. 188 Montague St., Bkn.
383 E. 149 St., N. Y. 1354 B'y, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
THE ONLY SHOP OF ITS KIND IN AMERICA

Holiday Specialties

PRICES NO HIGHER
THAN ELSEWHERE

Box of Six Handkerchiefs,	from	$1.50
Boudoir Vanities,	from	3.00
Filet Lace Card Cases,	from	5.00
Lace Tea Cloths,	from	9.00
Lace Centerpieces,	from	10.50

538-540 FIFTH AVENUE, at 45th St.

Clearance Sale Goods Will Not Be Sent C. O. D. or on Approval. Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Today—A Most Advantageous Clearance of

Men's Bath Robes, House Gowns and House Coats

Including our entire stock of the finest Imported Goods in Heavy Silk, Fine Camel's Hair and English Woolens of beautiful texture, conservative in style and coloring and perfectly tailored.

Scarcely two models alike, but all extremely desirable for Holiday gifts.

LOUNGING ROBES—Heavy double faced woven silks; rich English silks with lining; medium and heavy camelshair and wool robes. Our entire stock of the finest grades of imported robes. *Regularly $28.00 to $38.00* **26.00**

LOUNGING ROBES—Medium and heavy English wool; light and medium all silk robes; other mixed robes of various kinds. *Regularly $20.00 to $28.00* **17.50**

SILK TRIMMED BLANKET ROBES—A convertible collar model that is new and practical; excellent pattern; suitable for bath or house robe. *Regularly $7.50* **5.00**

LOUNGING AND BATH ROBES—Heavy all wool blankets; imported mercerized heavy robes; imported English taffeta flannel robes, heavy imported Terry robes and light travelling robes of viyella flannel and silk mixtures. *Regularly $12.00 to $18.00* **10.00**

BLANKET BATH ROBES—Plain shawl collar models from warm fleecy blankets; special patterns. *Regularly $4.50* **2.95**

SILK AND VELVET HOUSE COATS—Very finest grades only; plain and fancy colors. *Regularly $22.50 to $24.00* **18.00**

FINE WOOLEN HOUSE COATS—Faced cuffs, lapels and pockets; fancy silk cord trimming. **4.75, 7.50, 12.00**

SUGGESTED CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR WOMEN

At 50c	At 1.00	At 1.50	At 2.00
Cabinet Box—2 quires Stationery.	Fine Wool Gloves.	Real Lace Collars.	Fine Black Silk Hose.
Novelty Calendars.	Fine Lace Vestees.	Celluloid Hand Mirrors.	Black Silk Umbrellas.
Choice Xmas Booklets.	Lace Camisoles.	Celluloid Hat Brushes.	Real Irish Lace Sets.
Celluloid Trays, Boxes.	Smelling Salts Jars.	Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs.	Celluloid Picture Frames.
Colgate's Toilet Water.	Forest Craft Flower Baskets.	Black Silk Quilted Vests	Celluloid Jewel Cases.
Colgate's Extract	Wash Dress Patterns.	Box 6 Initial Handkerchiefs.	Colgate's Extract Radiant Rose.
Sachet Bags.	White Doeskin Gloves.	Fancy Boudoir Caps	Mahogany Candlesticks
Boudoir Caps.	Novel Boudoir Caps.	Fine Silk Hose.	Glace Gloves, black, white, tan.
Fancy White Aprons.	4711 Bath Salts.	Tapestry Cushion Tops.	Spangled Gauze Fans.
Rhinestone Bar Pins.	Outing Flannel Night Gowns.	Embroidered Handkerchiefs.	Cluny Lace Centrepieces
Embroidered Handkerchiefs.	Fine Silk Hose.	Fine Silk Shawls.	Japanese Tea Cloths
Brass Candlesticks.	Ice Wool Scarfs.	Nainsook Night Dresses	Figured Chiffon Blouses
Opaque Candle Shades with fringe.			

French Peignoirs and Matinees

Received by the "S. S. La Touraine," a very choice collection of fine wool albatross boudoir apparel in pastel shades, exquisitely hand embroidered.

Charming for Xmas Gifts—Women or Misses

MATINEES—Pure wool albatross; lingerie collar and cuffs, hand embroidered scallop and eyelet design. *Value $7.50* **5.00**

PEIGNOIRS—Pure wool albatross; collar and cuffs hand embroidered in contrasting shades. Regular and extra sizes. *Value $7.50 to $10.00* **5.95 to 8.95**

Christmas Suggestions
In the Infants' Department

A special offering of dainty French model Coats, Dresses, Bonnets and other accessories at reductions *averaging 1-3 less than former prices.*

FINE SILK COATS—*Formerly $35.00 to $55.00* **22.00 to 39.50**

LINGERIE DRESSES—*Formerly $3.25 to $35.00* **2.75 to 27.50**

REAL LACE BONNETS—*Formerly $6.75 to $10.50* **3.50 to 7.50**

SILK AND WOOL BOOTEES—*Formerly 50c to $1.50* **35c to 1.10**

The Latest in Novelty Jewelry

An Especially Choice Collection in the Newest Designs for Christmas Gifts

BAR PINS—Sterling silver with rhinestone settings; small, medium and large size, **50c., 1.25, 1.75**

NOVELTY BAR PINS—Sterling and silverite, with most artistic combination settings of rhinestone with onyx, sapphire or emerald, **1.45, 1.95, 3.50, 3.75 to 5.75**

CIRCLE BROOCHES of Onyx with rhinestone setting, **1.50, 1.95, 2.50 to 4.50**

BAROQUE PEARL EARRINGS—Screw style; black and white. Pair **1.50**

WHITE PEARL EARRINGS—With diamond tip. Pair **2.50**

EMERALD EARRINGS—With rhinestone setting. Pair **4.00**

BLACK PEARL EARRINGS—Rhinestone circle. Pair **5.50**

PENDANT EARRINGS—Onyx and rhinestones. Pair **6.75**

For the Fashionable Coiffure

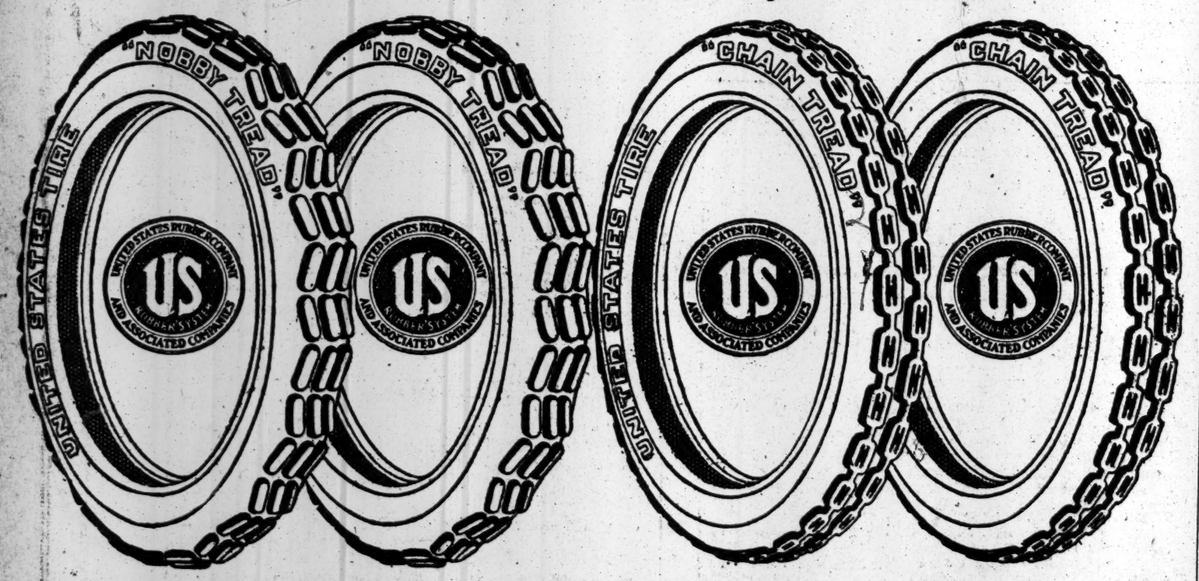
SHELL PINS—Handsome rhinestone mountings. Pair **2.90, 4.30, 5.90, 6.75**

ALUMINUM COMBS—Platinum finish, exquisite rhinestone setting. Each **5.50**

BARRETTES—To match. Each **1.45**

Broadway & 19th Street

"Each in a class by itself"



"Nobby Tread" "Chain Tread"

Our Challenge Anti-Skid Tires

We challenge any competitor's tire to show the same combination of real anti-skid protection and low cost per mile that is given by either "Nobby Tread" Tires or "Chain Tread" Tires.

United States Tires
Made by the
Largest Rubber Company in the World

A Holiday Present For Intelligent People

The New York Times
CURRENT HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

(*Impartial*) (*Pro and Con*)

Issued Twice a Month

First Number, Saturday, December 12th

Price 25 cents a number, $6 a Year

THE FIRST 4 NUMBERS FOR $1.

A Timely Gift

THE New York Times Current History of the European War is printed in large, clear type, on durable book paper, in convenient form for substantial binding. It will have the conventional size and style of the best monthly magazines. Each number will have more than 200 pages, and will contain 16 full-page portraits, in rotogravure, of men distinguished as participants in the war or as authors appearing in the Magazine.

Single Numbers, 25 Cents
$1 for First Four Numbers
$6 a Year (24 Numbers)

CONTENTS, IN PART, OF THE FIRST FOUR NUMBERS

First Number

Published December 12, 1914

A Collection of Important and Brilliant Utterances by Writers on Both Sides, Beginning with

BERNARD SHAW'S

Complete World-Celebrated Article

"Common Sense About the War"

SHAW'S NONSENSE ABOUT BELGIUM..*By Arnold Bennett*
"SHAW EMPTY OF GOOD SENSE"
By Christabel Pankhurst
OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT WILSON
By G. Bernard Shaw
EUROPE AT WAR.....*By H. G. Wells*
WHAT THE GERMAN CONSCRIPT THINKS
By Arnold Bennett
BARRIE AT BAY.....*Interview on the War*
"CREDO" FOR KEEPING FAITH.....*By John Galsworthy*
HARD BLOWS, NOT HARD WORDS..*By Jerome K. Jerome*
WHY ENGLAND IS IN IT.....*By G. K. Chesterton*
TO ARMS.....*By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*
THE NEED OF BEING MERCILESS.*By Maurice Maeterlinck*
AS THEY TESTED OUR FATHERS
Speech by Rudyard Kipling
THE SOLDIER OF 1914.....*By Rene Doumic*
LETTER TO GERHART HAUPTMANN..*By Romain Rolland*
REPLY TO ROLLAND.....*By Gerhart Hauptmann*
TO AMERICANS FROM A GERMAN FRIEND
By Ludwig Fulda
CONCERNING GERMAN PROFESSORS
By Frederic Harrison
TO AMERICANS IN GERMANY.....*By Adolf von Harnack*
THE CAUSES OF WAR.....*By Theodore Niemeyer*
IF THE GERMANS REND ENGLAND.....*By H. G. Wells*
WHEN PEACE IS DESIRED.....*By Arnold Bennett*
THE IMPENDING CRISIS.....*By Norman Angell*
ARE WE BARBARIANS?.....*By Gerhart Hauptmann*
SOUTH AFRICA'S BOERS AND BRITONS,
By H. Rider Haggard
THE VITAL ENERGIES OF FRANCE.....*By Henri Bergson*
GERMANY'S CIVILIZED BARBARISM..*By Emile Boutroux*
THE GERMAN RELIGION OF DUTY.....*By Gabriel Reuter*
THE REPLY FROM FRANCE.....*By M. Yves Guyot*

AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES

25 CENTS BY MAIL, OR AT NEWSSTANDS

$1 for first 4 numbers — $6 per annum (24 numbers)
Address The New York Times War History, Times Square, New York

Second Number

Who Began the War and Why?

Published December 26, 1914

TWELVE ADDRESSES.....*By the German Emperor*
THE MIGHTY FATE OF EUROPE.*By the German Chancellor*
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S VERSION..*By the Austrian Emperor*
SPECULATIONS ABOUT PEACE.....*By James W. Gerard*
AUSTRO-SERVIAN CRISIS.....*By Sir Edward Grey*
RUSSIA'S MOBILIZATION.....*By H. H. Asquith*
CHANGED IRISH FEELINGS.....*By John E. Redmond*
GERMANY AND BELGIUM.....*By Sir Edward Grey*
BRITISH FINANCIAL POSITION.....*By David Lloyd George*
A GRAVE SITUATION.....*By H. H. Asquith*
PEACE THE GREAT OBJECT.....*By Sir Edward Grey*
NAPOLEONISM ONCE MORE.....*By Bonar Law*
THE SPEECH ON RECRUITS.....*By Earl Kitchener*
NOW THE WAR HAS COME..*By Winston Spencer Churchill*
GERMANY SPEAKS.....*By the German Chancellor*
"DAYS OF WORLD'S HISTORY".....*Kaiser to Kaiser*
A DISCORDANT NOTE.....*By Count Michael Karolyi*
BATTLE OF THE NATIONS.....*By Lord Rosebery*
THE NATION IN ARMS.....*By President Poincare*
POSITION OF THE REPUBLIC.....*By Premier Viviani*
RUSSIA TO HER ENEMY.....*By the Czar*
APPEAL TO THE POLES.....*By Grand Duke Nicholas*
RUSSIA AGAINST GERMANY.....*By Prince Troubetskoi*
RUSSIA'S JUST CAUSE.....*By Prince Kropotkin*
NOT SLAV PREDOMINANCE.....*By Baron Korff*
RUSSIA'S "LITTLE BROTHER"....*By George Bakhmeteff*
BEATEN BUT NOT CRUSHED....*Statement by King Albert*
CHARGE AGAINST GERMANY
President Poincare to President Wilson
THE CASE OF LOUVAIN.....*Full Statements of Both Sides*
BELGIUM'S PROTEST.....*By the Belgian Minister*
ATTACK NOT WILFUL.....*By Count von Bernstorff*
LOUVAIN'S ART TREASURES.....*By Chancellor von Falke*
THE SOCIALISTS' PART.....*Many Official Statements*
ENVOY OF MY PARTY.....*By Jules Guesde*
"REVOLUTION".....*By Jean Jaures*
GERMAN SOCIALISTS DIVIDED....*By Dr. Karl Liebknecht*

AND MANY OTHER FEATURES

25 CENTS BY MAIL, OR AT NEWSSTANDS

$1 for first 4 numbers — $6 per annum (24 numbers)
Address The New York Times War History, Times Square, New York

Third Number

What Americans Say to Europe

The Widely Celebrated Article by

JAMES M. BECK

Entitled

In the Supreme Court of Civilization

A DEFENSE OF THE DUAL ALLIANCE
By Dr. Edmund von Mach, in answer to Mr. Beck
PROBABLE CAUSES OF THE WAR
By Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University.
THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE
By Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia
MIGHT OR RIGHT
By President John Grier Hibben of Princeton
A WAR OF DISHONOR
By Chancellor David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University.
AMERICA'S RIGHT TO JUDGE GERMANY
By William M. Sloane
POSSIBLE PROFITS FROM WAR..*By Franklin H. Giddings*
A WAY TO PEACE.....*By Jacob H. Schiff*
TO AMERICANS LEAVING GERMANY—A German Circular.
GERMAN DECLARATIONS
By Rudolf Eucken and Ernst Haeckel
CONCERNING GERMAN CULTURE...*By Brander Matthews*
CULTURE VS. KULTUR.....*By Frank Jewett Mather, Jr.*
GERMAN ACHIEVEMENTS—A REPLY TO PROFESSOR MATTHEWS.....*By Fritz von Frantzius*
THE TRESPASS IN BELGIUM.....*By John Grier Hibben*
THE GERMAN PEOPLE'S WAR.....*By Bernhard Dernburg*
FRENCH HATE AND ENGLISH JEALOUSY
By Kuno Francke
A REPLY TO PROFESSOR FRANCKE..*By R. L. Sanderson*
IN DEFENSE OF AUSTRIA.....*By Baron L. Hengelmuller*
RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.....*By George Haven Putnam*
APPEAL TO AMERICA.....*By Sir Gilbert Parker*
GREAT BRITAIN AND THE WAR.....*By A. Maurice Low*
AS AMERICA SEES THE WAR.....*By Harold Begbie*
IRISH-AMERICAN FEELING.....*By Harold Begbie*
WHAT AMERICA CAN DO.....*By Lord Channing*

AND MANY OTHER FEATURES

25 CENTS BY MAIL, OR AT NEWSSTANDS

$1 for first 4 numbers — $6 per annum (24 numbers)
Address The New York Times War History, Times Square, New York

Fourth Number

The War at Close Quarters

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S OWN STORY
The Famous Dispatches of the British Commander-in-Chief Giving the History of the War in the West.
STORY OF THE "EYE-WITNESS"
The Reports of Colonel E. D. Swinton, Whose Account of the Fighting, Under the Name of "An Eye-Witness" at British Headquarters, Has Attracted World-wide Attention.
THE FIGHTING DESCRIBED BY SPECTATORS
A Story of Battle, Retreat, Siege, and Bombardment by Men Who Saw or Participated in Them.
THE ENTRY INTO BRUSSELS.....*By John Buchan*
THE RETREAT ON PARIS.....*By Philip Gibbs*
THE BATTLE OF HAELEN.....*By Clarence A. Tileston*
THE RETREAT TO THE MARNE.....*By George Renwick*
HOW PARIS WAS SAVED.....*By J. L. Garvin*
THE BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS
By C. H. Perris and Ward Price
THE EXPLOIT OF THE U-9
By Survivors of the Vessels She Destroyed
THE SLAUGHTER IN LORRAINE.....*By Philip Gibbs*
AT THE KAISER'S HEADQUARTERS
The Famous Dispatch to The Times from German Great Headquarters.
THE KAISER AT THE FRONT
By a London Standard Correspondent
CHARACTERISTICS OF MOLTKE.*By Frederic William Wile*

Incidents of the War

Events and Occurences That Show Graphically Its Character

A GERMAN NOVELIST IN THE FIELD
By Paul Oskar Hocker
A WOMAN MAROONED BETWEEN BATTLE LINES
By Mrs. L. B. Kendall
HOW PARIS'S GAYETY VANISHED...*By Anne Rittenhouse*
HOW GERMANY WENT TO WAR..*By Frederic William Wile*
A NEW RUSSIA.....*By Perceval Gibbon*
THE SILENT BRITON.....*By Herbert Kaufman*
THE HELPLESS VICTIMS.....*By Nina Duryea*

AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES

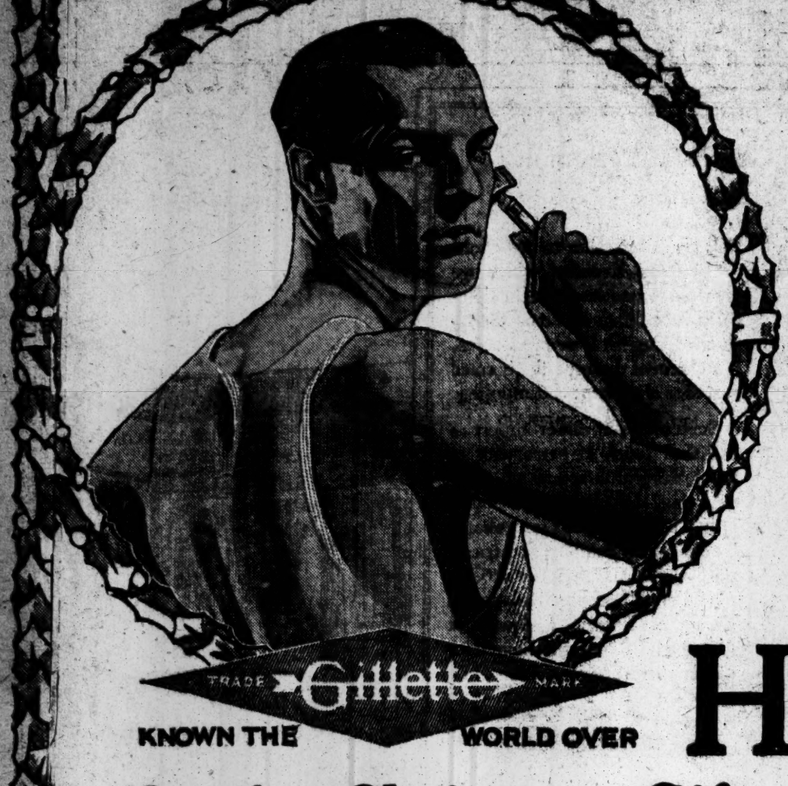
25 CENTS BY MAIL, OR AT NEWSSTANDS

$1 for first 4 numbers — $6 per annum (24 numbers)
Address The New York Times War History, Times Square, New York

With Holiday Greetings

Make up a list of your friends. To each person whose name and address you send us, enclosing $1.00 for each name, we will mail the first four numbers of The New York Times Current History of the War, and with the first number, a presentation card in your name, carrying your holiday greetings.

THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK



Give Him a Gillette for Christmas

The Quality Razor—the Quality Shave

HERE are the Gillette Safety Razor Sets that are most popular for Christmas Gifts—shown in this way to help you make your selection. You know his needs, his tastes, and how to select for him—and you may like to see the most popular Gillette Sets all together before you go to your dealer's.

If he already owns a Standard Set or Pocket Edition, you are sure to please him with one of the *latest* Gillette models—the "Bulldog" or the "Aristocrat"; or with a Combination or Travelers' Set.

For a *small* gift nothing is more welcome to a Gillette user than a packet of Gillette Blades—*double-edged*—6 Blades (*12 shaving edges*), 50c.: 12 Blades (*24 shaving edges*), $1.

The "Bulldog"

A new idea—the *stocky bulldog handle*, with extra weight, different grip, balance and swing to the stroke. Equally welcome to new Gillette users and old. Triple Silver Plated Razor, and two Blade Boxes with 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*). Case and Blade Boxes of Gray Antique Leather. With Gold Razor, $6. **$5**

The "Aristocrat"

The Gillette Set in *French Ivory*, the material so much in vogue for men's brushes, combs and other toilet articles. Triple Silver Plated Razor, in beautifully designed case of French Ivory with Blade Boxes to match, containing 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*). With Gold Razor, $6. **$5**

No. 501—Basket Pattern Pocket Edition

Ever since it first came out, the Basket Pocket Edition has been a great favorite. It appeals to men everywhere. Metal Case, handsomely modeled in relief, and Triple Silver Plated—containing Triple Silver Plated Razor, and one Blade Box with 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*). With Gold Razor, $6. **$5**

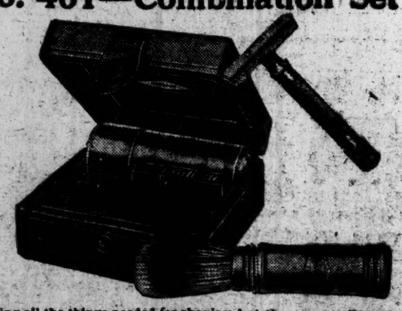
No. 460—Standard Set

The original Gillette Set that introduced the modern way of shaving—no stropping, no honing—known the world over. Contains Triple Silver Plated Razor; Blade Boxes with 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*). The whole contained in Morocco Grain Case. **$5**

No. 502—Shell Pattern Pocket Edition

Specially designed with finely modeled shell border, and highly polished plaque in center—for monogramming or initialing if desired. Triple Silver Plated case containing Triple Silver Plated Razor, Metal Blade Box to match Razor, containing 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*). With Gold Razor, $6. **$5**

No. 461—Combination Set



Containing all the things needed for shaving, but the mirror. Possesses peculiar interest for gift purchasers who want their Christmas Gillette to possess individuality. Set contains Triple Silver Plated Razor; Blade Box containing 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*); Telescope Pattern Badger Hair Shaving Brush; Stick Gillette Shaving Soap in Triple Silver Plated Holder. Morocco Grain Leather-covered Case. **$6**

No. 00—Standard Combination Set

One of the most widely popular of Gillette Combination Sets. Has Triple Silver Plated Razor, Badger Hair Shaving Brush and Stick Gillette Shaving Soap in Triple Silver Plated Holders, and two Blade Boxes with 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*). Seal Grain Leather Case. **$6.50**

No. 422—Combination Set

Exactly suited to the needs of men who travel, because it keeps all their shaving things together in compact form. Consists of Triple Silver Plated Razor; 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*). Fine quality Badger Hair Shaving Brush in Triple Silver Plated Holder; Stick Gillette Shaving Soap in Triple Silver Plated Holder; Plate Glass mirror; all contained in Seal or English Pigskin Case. **$9**

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON

RIKER HEGEMAN Drug Stores Are Headquarters For Gillette Safety Razors and Shaving Supplies

In no other stores can you get more satisfactory service than in Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores.

The Christmas Goods are all on one floor. You don't have to tire yourself out. The variety is satisfactory—the goods are the best in the world—the salespeople are intelligent and courteous, and you can make your selections without delay.

Ladies may rest assured that what they get will be satisfactory, genuine and fully guaranteed.

A Riker Store purchaser never goes away dissatisfied.

Gillette Razor.

Of all the Safety Razors there are none more popular than the Gillette.

We carry a large assortment of these popular Razors in all Riker Stores from

$4.49 up

RAZORS		BLADES	
Gillette	$4.49 up	Auto Strop, 6 for	50c
Clark's Silver King	$1	Clark's No. 8	5c
Durham Demst'r	35c	Durham Duplex, 12	89c
Durham Derby	$2.24	Ever Ready	27c
Durham Duplex	$4.49	Gem Junior	35c
Ever Ready	$1.00	Gem Jr. De Luxe	50c
Gem	$1.00	Gillette, 6 for	45c
Auto Strop	$5.00	Gillette, 12 for	89c
Mark Cross	23c	U. S., 5 for	23c

Colgate's Shaving		Toilet Water	
Soap	5c	Charmona	$1.00
Stick	20c	Florida	38c
Cream	20c	Incensia	75c, $1.25
Powder	20c	Lily of the Valley, 25c and	50c
Williams' Shaving		Violet Excelsis, 75c and	$1.50
Soap	5c	White Heliotrope, 25c and	50c
Stick	20c	White Rose	25c, 50c
Cream	20c	Witch Hazel	15c, 25c
Powder	20c	Bay Rum	25c

Riker Razor Strops	23c, 59c
Nev-a-Hone Strops	75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00

Extension Shaving Mirror

Any man who shaves will be delighted with one of these strong, serviceable extension mirrors. Brass, heavily nickeled.

$2.59

Rubberset Shaving Brushes

It would be difficult to select a more appropriate gift for a man. Bristles cannot come out, as they are set in hard rubber by the Special Rubberset Process.

EACH ONE GUARANTEED.

23 Cents to $4.98

Hot Point El Boilo—Heats water for shaving in 30 seconds; attaches to any electric light socket $3.00

RIKER-HEGEMAN

Reliable Drug Store Service.

THE HORSE IS REAL FEATURE AT GARDEN

Ring Exhibits at Charity Event Prove Only Attraction, "Strange to Say."

Not even the call of sweet Charity has as yet induced the social world to take the Horse Show to its heart as of yore. There were more occupants in the boxes last evening than on Monday, even though the so-called Golden Box was unoccupied. There was a little more elaborateness in costuming, a more profuse display of jewels, more interchange of visits, and small talk among the attendants, and more cheeriness generally. But there was room for very many more people in the vast reaches of the Garden. With charitable appeals on all sides, not even the opportunity to combine the pleasure of seeing smart horses cleverly driven to smart turn-outs seems as yet to have attracted the willing givers to this particular method for giving. It still remains what it was primarily intended to be—a horse show.

Such people as crowded about the ring-side rail were men and women who themselves ride or drive. Their costuming was "horsey," their small talk was of conformation, of gaits, of shoulders, and hocks and withers, a criticism of "seat" and "hands" of appointments, and finish. Even the venders of catalogues were last evening arrayed in riding costumes of tan or black or drabs, with puttees and the inevitable red or white cross on the badge about the arm. These misses wore hunting caps and carried crops and carried the airs of the hunting field and riding academies. It gave an added tinge of picturesqueness to the show and made a hit with visitors. Possibly, too, it coaxed some quarters from pockets which would have been tightly closed otherwise.

In the evening, as had happened in the afternoon in the roadster class, the questionable wisdom of more than one judge to a class manifested itself in the delay of the awards in the class for saddle horses between 14.2 and 15.2. After all but six of the contestants for the prizes had been sent from the ring there was a twenty-minute delay before the three judges could agree as to which horse should have the ribbon of honor, and not until the bell had twice been rung on the judges did they finally agree to give it to Miss Rose Waters's chestnut, Field Marshall, placing Sceptre and Supreme, both well-known show horses, second and third respectively. As a result none of the competitors was satisfied, as they knew as well as did the watchers at the ringside that it was a compromise award. On just which shoulders the praise or blame was to fall none could tell. So competitors for horse show honors are again resuming their clamor for one judge and a quick decision, with responsibility centred.

An attempt to introduce a tinge of the horse of the plains was made with a party of strolling players from some Wild West show, who threw the lasso, rode in what is supposed to be cowboy fashion, and wound up with the "bucking broncho" act of the side show and vaudeville stage. It failed to arouse much enthusiasm and fell far short of the thrill of the gun-firing, Indian-hunting, shoot-'em-up sort of thing of the Buffalo Bill show of almost a generation ago. Its flavor was antediluvian almost.

But the distinctive horse show features kept up their high average of excellence. At least 90 per cent. of the entries appeared in the ring at the call for their classes. There was a wide range during the day, from the thoroughbred sire to the diminutive pony, and in each class quality was above the general run where classes are so diversified. It was no sinecure to be judge, as the gentlemen who served found. But the delight of the onlooker with no responsibilities was supreme, for he could revel in a good, long look at good horses. To him there is no greater joy. So to him the show is an unbounded success, no matter how the Treasurer may look at it as he counts the gate receipts.

Dissatisfaction with the awards in the roadster class for novice horses on Monday, in which J. Miller Ward made the decisions alone, led the Executive Committee of the show to invite Francis M. Ware to assist Mr. Ward yesterday afternoon when the open class for roadsters was passed on. Railbirds crowded the edge of the ring, for the class was one that excited the liveliest interest among Speedway drivers and such others as still have an affection for the light harness horse. There was a class of sixteen entries shown to road wagons. These were put through their paces until a quartet was selected as worthy of the ribbons. Then there came a hitch. Mr. Ward favored giving the blue ribbon and first honors to Guert, a showy bay stallion belonging to S. C. Pendergast of Phoenix, N. Y. Mr. Ware agreed as to the pre-eminent quality of the horse in the class, but held that as he was a stallion he was not fitted for a road horse for general driving, and preferred to give the blue to the mare Trixy Briggs, the property of R. E. Moreland of Lexington, Ky., and placing the stallion fourth in the class.

As no agreement could be reached the Executive Committee finally called on Robert A. Fairburn to settle the matter, and the judging was held up until he had a chance to look over the horses. He agreed with the others that the quartet originally selected were the best four in the lot and did not hesitate to award the blue to the stallion, on the ground that the conditions did not bar him from winning the blue, though he did not favor a stallion as a roadster. So the blue finally went to Guert. The dispute made the first long delay in the judging of any of the classes, and apparently satisfied none of the road drivers, who insisted that only a gelding or mare was fit for a roadster. In proof of their contention they quoted all sorts of precedents in horse show history, from the day of the late Col. Lawrence Kip down to the last show. They also pointed to the fact that Guert was placed third in the class for novice roadsters on Monday with practically the same horses, Ashlander which won the blue in that class getting "the gate" in this. Trixy Briggs, a handsome smooth-going mare with a race record of 2:18½, got second in both classes.

Riding with lead halter and saddle cloths only, twenty members of Troop I. of the Second Cavalry gave an exhibition of Cossack riding that stirred the onlookers at the afternoon session. It was the first genuine rough-riding the clever cavalrymen from Fort Ethan Allen had indulged in, their mounts having become accustomed to the unusual surroundings of the show ring. The troopers were a fearless lot and their mounts well schooled to their work, even though some of the critics thought the animals were not as good specimens of cavalry mounts as the U. S. A. should have. But what they were asked to do they did well, no matter how they looked.

Standing on the saddle cloths the men drove their horses by command, and without the use of bridle reins, over the hurdles, pairs of riders on a single horse, pairs on two horses, and then on three. With a rider on both the night and off horse of a trio, the rider of the nigh horse would leap from the back of his mount to the ground as the hurdle was reached, catch the mane and girth of his horse and leap over him and the middle horse to the back of the off horse and then stand erect as the trio of horses moved about the ring.

The show of rough riding, which lasted for a half hour, culminated with riding by pyramids of men mounted on teams of three and four horses, the men riding in pyramids of three and six on the three-horse teams, and a pyramid of nine on a four-horse team, the horses carrying their unusual loads over the hurdles without a mistake. This performance had enough of daring and danger in it to make it the hit of the show.

WITH JUDGES IN RING.

Keen Competition in Nearly Every Class Shown in Garden.

One of the features of the Horse Show has been the keenness of the competition in almost every class that has been shown. Whether it is that the stars of former exhibitions have found their equals, or that the exhibits are of a higher order than in the past, it is hard to say, but the present show is notable for the few horses which have been far superior to other entrants, in the classes in which they have won ribbons.

The judges throughout, have shown that they are no respectors of past performances and horses, although they may have won many blues in other shows, get no ribbons here if they are not up to the requirements.

In the class for the much-talked-about, five-gaited saddle horse, which is commonly known as the "horse before the railroad," there were five entries, but only two showed. These two were as near up to the specifications as could be asked for. R. E. Moreland's Cascade won the blue and F. P. Mitchell's The Manager second.

The pony class for children was marked by a rather unusual occurrence, in that it saw the downfall of Jimmy Trigger, the handsome spotted gelding owned by Dr. V. T. Churchman of Charleston, W. Va. Jimmy Trigger has been entered in fifty-one events of this description and has never failed to carry off the blue ribbon. Yesterday, however, he got the gate on a technicality. The judges ruled after careful examination that the pony exceeded the size specifications by three-sixteenths of an inch. Dr. Churchman, the owner, made a protest and called attention to the fact that he had always been entered in the same class and had never before been disqualified.

The event was won by Grasshopper, a bay gelding, owned by Miss Audrey Lewisohn, and ridden by Miss Barbara Guggenheim. In the class for Shetland broodmares, John T. Dixon, Jr.'s, brown mare Dell, winner of twenty-five blues in two years, again received first honors.

The showy, yet efficient, saddle horse was seen in the class for horses, ladies to ride side saddle, up to carrying 200 pounds. The blue went to a handsome chestnut gelding, owned by Walter H. Hanley of Providence, and shown by Miss Ellen Rasmussen. Miss Laura Stanley, on Searchlight, who has been a winner at many previous shows, obtained the red. Searchlight is owned by Mrs. A. H. Scott, New York City. Miss Louise B. Webb rode Miss Clemence Craft's The Minstrel for third prize.

The Delchester Farm made quite a clean-up in the harness ponies above 13 hands and not exceeding 13 hands 2 inches. The master mind of this institution and named the three entrants, Master, Masterpiece, and Masterhand. This trio took three ribbons, the red going to Thomas L. Watt's Mel. Valley Cinder. The Greentree Stables, well known to followers of the thoroughbred, and whose horses are seen on all the Eastern courses, exhibited the chestnut mare Carlton Quality, but she was unable to get a place.

J. Campbell Thompson made a splendid showing in the novice harness class for horses over 15 hands 3 inches. This popular exhibitor took the blue and the red with Nestledowns—Counsellor and Chancellor. The latter was also placed third in the open harness class for the best horse suitable for a gig for the Paradise Farm Trophy.

One of the keenest competitions of the evening was in a saddle class for horses over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches. Eighteen of the smaller type of saddler were shown and after the judges had gone through the usual weeding out process, six were left. It took fully twenty minutes' deliberation, in which the competitors were sent through their paces time after time before the blue was finally awarded to Miss Rose Watson's Field Marshal. Miss Helen Preece with the prize-winning mare Sceptre was second.

Another particularly showy class was that devoted to harness horses, shown to ladies' phaeton with rumbles, ladies to drive. As appointments were to count 50 per cent., the six turnouts shown were spick and span. The Whip, a flashy mare, with high knee action, appeared to be the judges' type for this style of wagon, and was awarded first prize. Bushnell Farm's Gipsy Girl, a more serviceable looking mare, received the red. The awards:

Shetland Brood Mares, Registered, Shown to Hand.—Won by John J. Dixon, Jr.'s, Ozell; Miss Dora W. Voight's Raffelletta, second; Golden Pansy Farms Company's Black Bess, third; John G. Voight's Minnie Rice, fourth.

Trotters in Harness.—Won by Harry R. Small's Rose Hunter; Oscar Seeley's Ashlander, second; John Hanlon's McCarney, third.

Novice Pairs Harness Horses, (over 15 hands 3 inches.)—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's Nestledown Counsellor and Nestledown Chancellor; William Ziegler, Jr.'s, The Skipper and The Steward, second; Emil Seelig's Glitter and Glory, third; Emil Seelig's Royal Jay and The Bondsman, fourth.

Children's Saddle Ponies, (not exceeding 12 hands 2 inches.)—Won by Miss Audrey Lewisohn's Grasshopper; James Dooley, Jr.'s, Cupid, second; George Cary's Livery Rachel, third; Miss Jean Sala Regan's Bantam Mite, fourth.

Gaited Saddle Horses, (horses must show five distinct gaits.)—Won by R. E. Moreland's Cascade; F. P. Mitchell's The Manager, second. No other awards.

Hunters (that have been hunted at least eight times during 1913 or 1914, with some recognized pack of hounds; performance to count 75 per cent., conformation 25 per cent.)—Won by Heartlands Farms' Merryman; Arthur A. Fowler's Gold Pitcher, second; Hart Brothers' Nicholas, third; Blue Ridge Farm's Steeltrust, fourth.

Novice Harness Horses, (over 15 hands 3 inches.)—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's Nestledown Counsellor; J. Campbell Thompson's Nestledown Chancellor, second; William Ziegler, Jr.'s, The Steward, third; A. W. Atkinson's Walton Treasure, fourth.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, (over 14 hands 2 inches, and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, up to carrying 200 pounds.)—Won by Walter H. Hanley's Break o' Day, ridden by Miss Ellen Rasmussen; Mrs. A. H. Scott's Searchlight, ridden by Miss Laura Stanley, second; Miss Clemence Craft's The Minstrel, ridden by Miss Louise B. Webb, third; Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot's General Rosalie Jones, ridden by Miss Kate Tiernan, fourth.

Roadsters, (horses three years and over.)—Won by S. C. Pendergast's Guert; R. E. Moreland's Trixy Briggs, second; Devlin Stable Co.'s Ohimuta, third; Harry R. Small's Rose Hunter, fourth.

Saddle Ponies (exceeding 13 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches.)—Won by Delchester Farms' stud First Whip; Miss Belle Beach's Jack, second; Delchester Farm's stud Effie, third; Miss Marjorie Garner West's Cynthia, fourth.

Novice Harness Horses, (over 15 hands and not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches.)—Won by Broadlawn Farms' The Whip; R. F. & S. Gregory's Lady Friar, second; Mrs. M. M. Dimond's Flash, third; A. W. Atkinson's Corinna, fourth.

Jumpers, open to all, to carry minimum weight of 140 pounds; performance only to count.—Won by Lieut. Fred C. Wallace's (Third Field Artillery) Sophomore; Homewood Stable's Nancy Pansy, second; Edward B. McLean's Alarm, third; Arthur A. Fowler's Gold Pitcher, fourth.

Thoroughbred Stallions, shown in hand.—Won by Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Yellow Crest; Thomas L. Regan's Stalwart Models second; Thomas L. Watt's Uncas Chief, third; Miss Vida Milholland's Crown Prince, fourth.

Harness Horses, for best horse suitable to a gig.—Won by William Ziegler, Jr.'s The Pilot; Bushnell Farm's The Governor, second; J. Campbell Thompson's Nestledown Chancellor, third; A. W. Atkinson's Corriana, fourth.

Saddle Horses, over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches.—Won by Miss Rose Watson's Field Marshal; Miss Helen Preece's Sceptre, second; Mrs. J. B. Rovira's Supreme, third; Thomas J. Ryan's Top of the Heap, fourth.

Harness Ponies, above 13 hands and not exceeding 13 hands 2 inches.—Won by Delchester Farm's stud Masterpiece; Thomas L. Watt's Mel Valley Cinder, second; Delchester Farm's stud Master, third; Delchester Farm's stud, Masterhand, fourth.

Harness horses shown to ladies' phaeton, with rumbles. Ladies' to drive. Horses to count 50 per cent., phaetons 25, harness 15, liveries 10.—Won by Broadlawn Farms' the Whip, Bushnell Farms' Gipsy Girl, second; A. W. Atkinson's Terrington Why-Not, third; Emil Seelig's Flashlight, fourth.

Hunters for best performance, over four successive jumps, 5 feet high.—Won by Henry Deegan's Acrobat, Heartlands Farms' Skylark, second; F. W. M. Critcheon's Virginia, third; P. A. Clark's Flying Machine, fourth.

Today's Horse Show Programme.

MORNING.

10:00 A. M.—Eight officers' chargers, (middle and light weight,) jumping only, (school education will be judged at 3:40 P. M. Wednesday;) Class 96.
10:30 A. M.—Five hackney fillies, (shown in hand;) Class 9.
10:45 A. M.—Ten saddle ponies, 12, and not exceeding 13.1; Class 88.
11:10 A. M.—Five hackney mares, (shown in hand;) Class 6.
11:25 A. M.—Six saddle horses, over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2, up to 200 pounds; Class 72.
11:40 A. M.—Three hackney mares, (shown in hand;) Class 8.

AFTERNOON.

2:00 P. M.—Eight pairs harness horses, over 15.1 and not exceeding 15.3; Class 35.
2:30 P. M.—Seven hackney stallions, (shown in hand;) Class 5.
2:50 P. M.—Eleven saddle horses, over 15.2 and up to 200 pounds; Class 70.
3:20 P. M.—Nine pairs harness horses, ladies to drive; Class 44.
3:40 P. M.—Eight officers' chargers, (middle and light weight,) school education only; Class 96.
4:10 P. M.—Champion hackney stallion, post entries; Class 3.
4:25 P. M.—Five polo ponies, up to 150 pounds; Class 94.
4:40 P. M.—Drill, Troop I, Second Cavalry, U. S. A.
5:10 P. M.—Sixteen qualified hunters, (lightweight,) up to 165 pounds; Class 108.

EVENING.

8:00 P. M.—Twenty horses suitable to become hunters, up to 165 pounds; Class 103.
8:30 P. M.—Eleven harness horses, over 15.1, (dealers only;) Class 40.
8:50 P. M.—Exhibition, horseshoeing contest.
9:20 P. M.—Fourteen ladies' saddle horses, over 15.2; Class 75.
9:50 P. M.—Pair four-in-hands; Class 53.
10:10 P. M.—Drill, Troop I, Second Cavalry, U. S. A.
10:40 P. M.—Forty-five jumpers; open to all; Class 118.

Leach Cross Beats Bloom.

Leach Cross, the fighting east side dentist, had an easy time defeating Phil Bloom of Brooklyn in their ten-round bout at the Broadway A. C. last night. Cross, who defeated Bloom several weeks ago, outfought the rugged Brooklynite, and in the seventh round knocked him against the ropes and was raining blow after blow upon Bloom's unprotected face and jaw when the gong sounded. Bloom spent most of the time after the first round, with the exception of the sixth, in running away from the east sider and in hanging onto him in the clinches. The only round in which Bloom had the better of Cross was in the sixth. He started strong in this round and forced the going and, by clever footwork, landed several wallops on the dentist and at the same time kept away from him. The first and fifth rounds were even, but in every other Cross had the better of things and inflicted much punishment on Bloom.

In the last three rounds Leach tried hard to knock his man out, but Bloom was an adept at running and kept away from Cross's swings. The dentist landed uppercut after uppercut on the Brooklyn boxer's jaw and kept boring in, trying to land a body punch that would bring the end.

Purity is an easy word to say—it takes skill and endeavor to accomplish it in whisky. The purity of Cascade Pure Whisky is a *fact.*

Original Bottling Has Old Gold Label

Geo. A. Dickel & Co., *Distillers*
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Sold By All Dealers.

3

The Charm of Personality in Little Things

THE charm, akin to that of old lace and lavender, which we are wont to associate with the time-faded furnishings of some old-fashioned English Drawing Rooms, is a charm of the appealingly small as well as of the large and imposing.

Such pieces of minor import as add their touch of personality to these delightful rooms of other days may be found, and found only, at the Hampton Shops. Tables which exhibit the intricate simplicity of Chippendale's "Chinese Period", dainty rush-seated Chairs of English Lacquer, or Georgian Tabourets fashioned for the smoker's convenience.

Hampton Shops

34 and 36 West 32d St., New York
Between Fifth Ave., and Broadway

The New York Times Gives It Free To Its Readers

In England The London Times Edition Costs 50 Cents

ONE of the most important documents about the war is the official text of the French diplomatic correspondence (over 200 in number) relating to the negotiations preceding the war. This has been copyrighted by the French Government as

The Yellow Book *of* France

By special arrangement through The London Times The New York Times has secured the exclusive right in America to publish this valuable document. It is much more than a record; it is France's case. Twelve pages of it

Complete in Next Sunday's Times

The New York Times is the only newspaper in the world to publish complete the White Papers of England and Germany, the Orange Paper of Russia and the Gray Paper of Belgium—the most distinctive newspaper achievement since the war began.

Order Next Sunday's Times Today *The Times is Always Sold Out Early*

CHICAGO AMERICANS PAY $50,000 FOR EDDIE COLLINS---ATHLETICS

'SOX' PAY $50,000 FOR EDDIE COLLINS

Comiskey Gives Record Price for a Player in the History of Baseball.

TO GET A $12,000 SALARY

Signs a Contract to Play Five Years for $60,000—High Mark in Salaries.

WILL NOT BE MANAGER

Collins Will Play "Second" and Captain Team — Former Columbia Man Has Had Remarkable Career.

The high-water mark for the sale of a baseball player was reached yesterday, when President Charles A. Comiskey of the White Sox announced that he had purchased Eddie Collins, the second baseman, conceded to be the greatest ball player in the world, from the Philadelphia Athletics. The deal is said to involve an expenditure of $110,000 for the player and his salary for five years. The officials of both clubs refused to give out the exact terms of the big deal, but it is understood that the sale of Collins involves a greater financial transaction than any deal for players before consummated in Maor League baseball.

According to baseball men who are well informed, Comiskey gave $50,000 for Collins, and the choice of two players out of five whom he named. In Philadelphia yesterday, when Connie Mack was asked how much was paid for Collins, he stated that he would like to have all over "$20,000 of the purchase price." Comiskey refused to say who the five players he named were, but it is understood that two of them are satisfactory to Mack, one of them being an infielder whom he considers capable of playing in Collins's place.

Comiskey gave Collins a contract which will be the envy of all ball players. He has signed him for a term of five years for $60,000, or $12,000 a year. Collins will not be asked to assume any managerial duties, but will play second base and Captain the team. James J. Callahan will continue as manager, with Collins in the keystone position on the team and with the added batting and field strength he will give the club, President Comiskey considers that the White Sox will be a strong pennant factor next season.

There have been several transactions in baseball during the past few seasons which involved large sums of money, but none had ever reached the mark of $110,000 set in the Collins deal. Tris Speaker of the Red Sox last season signed for two years for $36,000, while Ty Cobb, of the Detroit Club, is down on $15,000 a year. The biggest deal in the major leagues for a player before this time was the purchase of Marty O'Toole from the minors by Barney Dreyfuss, who gave $22,500 for the pitcher who failed to live up to his reputation with the Pirates. The Federal League has also set exorbitant prices in signing players, notably Walter Johnson.

Comiskey is not speculating in signing Collins at a record price. He is getting a young ball player who, in the age of 27, has established himself as the greatest player the game has developed. He was born in Millerton, N. Y., and in 1905 played on the Columbia University baseball team.

After leaving Columbia Collins endeavored to get a chance to play with the Giants. He reported at the Polo Grounds for morning practice a number of times, but was overlooked by Manager McGraw. He finally got a chance with Mack and for the first few months played under the name of Sullivan.

He joined the Athletics in 1906, and in 1907 became a regular. Under Mack, Collins became the greatest second baseman in the game, and his work in the world's series in which he has taken part stamped him as one of the best players of all time.

There is much surprise over Mack's disposal of Collins. The star second baseman was one of the players who last season hampered the harmony of the club. Another reason for his sale was the fact of his great money value. By selling Collins at such a high price the Athletics get back some of the money which they lost through the poor patronage of the club last season.

STRIFE IN MACK'S TEAM.

One Player Blames Manager's Selection of Thomas as Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, denies that Eddie Collins's sale to the Chicago Americans has any bearing on friction between the second baseman and Capt. Ira Thomas. Despite this denial, one of the most prominent member of Mack's team declared today that it has been the selection of Thomas as Captain that has wrecked the once great world's champions. This player declares that the manager must have seen how Thomas was causing dissension, but the tall manager has stood by his Captain.

This member of the Athletics, who knows the game and policy of the club, recited the internal strife in a verbal statement. He is an opponent of Thomas.

"The Athletic baseball club has never been the same," said this Mackman, "since Thomas was made Captain. To begin with, he was not a regular player, and the other fellows always like to see one of the regulars in the Captain's position. Again, the old fellows on the club and many of the new ones were against Thomas because they believed that he was responsible for forcing Danny Murphy out of the Athletics. He had Connie's ear all through last Winter, and there is not any question that what Ira said had a great deal of weight and influence with the manager.

"For that reason and from several things that were dropped, most of the boys felt that Thomas had got rid of Murphy, and that made him unpopular. When he was made Captain he began to call down many players who knew more baseball than Ira Thomas will ever know.

"There shouldn't be any doubt in anybody's mind that Jack Barry is about as fine a shortstop and as great an all-around ball player as anybody would want. Everybody knows, too, that he is as game as they come.

"What do you think of Thomas telling Barry that he was quitting and to get in there and do something'? That happened in one of the world's series at Boston.

"We have a pitcher on our team named Rube Bressler. You have always read how Thomas developed him. Every time the Athletics saw that statement in print they laughed. Why? Because Bressler hated to have Thomas warm him up. If there ever was a chance to spoil Bressler Thomas would have done so. Rube Bressler is a pitcher because Eddie Plank took an interest in him."

BASEBALL RETRENCHMENT.

National League Clubs May Carry Only 21 Players Next Season.

The National League at its annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday took important steps to curtail the heavy expenses with which all the clubs were handicapped last season. The most important movement for financial retrenchment was the reduction of the player limit from May 1 to Sept. 1 to twenty-one men. Last year there was no limit on the number of players a club could carry. This move was to prevent the Federal League from getting any of the youngsters they had turned back to the minor leagues. The player limit previous to last year was twenty-five.

Under the new rule of twenty-one players, there will be an army of young players returned to the minors after the Spring training trip. At present the New York Giants have fifty players on their roster. This will mean that on May 1 twenty-nine of these will be disposed of by Manager McGraw. Baseball men predict that this latest move by the National League will be received with joy by the Federal League, which will lose no time in picking up the surplus of players.

Another important action taken by the league yesterday was a rule prohibiting any of the teams from going to their training camps before March 1. Heretofore several of the teams sent their players South about the middle of February, and two weeks of training had been completed by March 1.

The retrenchment of expenses was brought about by the second division clubs, which complained of the heavy expenses to which they were subjected last season. The prosperous clubs could afford to go South early in the Spring and carry many players during the season. The less prosperous clubs had to do the same thing to keep up the pace, and found it very expensive. President Hempstead of the New York Club objected to the changes, but he was overruled.

That the National League still suspects the influence of Charles W. Murphy in the Chicago Club was shown when the Chicago Club's President, Charles H. Thomas, was dropped from the Board of Directors, a place long held by Charles W. Murphy. The new Board of Directors is made up of Barney Dreyfuss, Charles H. Ebbets, Sr., August Herrmann, Harry N. Hempstead, and James E. Gaffney. Mr. Gaffney takes Mr. Thomas's place on the board.

The league went on record against barn-storming trips at the end of the championship season, and next season the players will be deprived of some of the easy money they pick up from post-season exhibition games.

The league received a large embossed and engraved invitation to hold its meeting next year at San Francisco, but the invitation was declined, as the constitution says that all meetings must be held in New York.

The question of extending the number of games in the world's series from seven to nine was not discussed nor did the Board of Directors take up the controversy between the Brooklyn and Cincinnati Clubs over the Tinker deal of last year. The Brooklyn Club still claims $10,000 from Cincinnati.

Those present at the meeting were President John K. Tener, James E. Gaffney, Robert H. Davis, John C. Toole, and Herman Nickerson, Boston; Charles H. Ebbets, Sr., Edward McKeever, and Stephen McKeever, Brooklyn; Charles H. Thomas and Harry Ackerland, Chicago; August Herrmann, Harry Stephens, and John Cogan, Cincinnati; Harry N. Hempstead, Ashley Lloyd, John B. Foster, and C. J. Sullivan, New York; William F. Baker and Charles L. Ruch, Philadelphia; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh, and Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Britton, St. Louis.

NEW FORDHAM CAPTAIN.

Harry Kane Succeeds Billy Walsh as Baseball Leader.

Harry Flagler Kane, 1915, the right end on the Maroon football team, and left field on last season's baseball team, has been elected to lead the Fordham nine next season. The selection came as a surprise, as "Billy" Walsh, who led the team last year, had been re-elected as Captain.

Walsh is a junior in the Medical School, and as his classes took up most of the afternoon, he found that it would be impossible to give proper attention to his duties as Captain next Spring. Despite his resignation, Walsh has announced that he will come out for practice whenever it is possible, and so the Maroon undergraduates are not worried over the fear of losing one of their most dependable twirlers. Kane's election, following the shifting of the football manager last Tuesday, is the second change on the executive board this week.

The newly elected Captain is a graduate of Mamaroneck, where he starred on the baseball, football, and track teams. Entering Fordham, he captained the freshman eleven and made the 'Varsity ball team in his first year. Since then he has played three years on the Maroon football and baseball teams.

Dooin Gets a Federal Offer.

Otto Knabe, manager of the Baltimore Federal League team, walked right in among the forces of organized baseball in Peacock Alley at the Waldorf-Astoria last night and had a conference with Charley Dooin. After the two men had been talking for a long time Dooin announced that he had received an offer from the Federal League, which was larger than he had ever received from the Phillies. Dooin stated that it was very likely that he would accept. Knabe also talked to Sherwood Magee of the Phillies and whispered flattering offers to him. Baseball officials marveled at the boldness of Mr. Knabe, who wasn't the least nervous about invading the territory of the club owners and taking players right from under their eyes.

International Clubs' Transfer.

The National Commission held a short session last night to receive a committee from the International League concerning circuit changes. The committee was made up of President Barrow, J. J. Lannin, Charles H. Ebbets, Sr., Jack Dunn, C. T. Chapin, and W. S. Bradley, owner of the Richmond Club of the Virginia League. The committee asked the commission to approve the transfer of the Jersey City Club to Syracuse and the Baltimore Club to Richmond. The commission heard the petition and will consider the matter at its meeting this morning.

Joe Dunn Dallas Club Manager.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 8.—Joe Dunn of this city, of the Atlanta, Ga., baseball team, Southern League, signed a contract today to manage the Dallas, Texas, team of the Texas League the coming season. The deal for his release was closed with Manager William Smith of Atlanta, who is visiting relatives in this city. The price has not been given out.

Johnny Evers Ill Here.

Johnny Evers, Captain of the Boston Braves, was taken ill while attending the baseball meeting yesterday and was removed to his hotel. He is suffering from a bad cold and his condition is rather serious.

There is Only One
"Bromo Quinine"
To Get The GENUINE, Call For The Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Used The World Over to Cure a Cold in One Day
Whenever you feel a cold coming on think of the full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for this signature on the box. Price 25 cents.
E. W. Grove

CONNIE MACK MAY MANAGE YANKEES

Maker of World's Champion Teams Ready to Quit Philadelphia.

DISMANTLES CLUB OF STARS

Shibes, After Poor Season Last Year, Start Financial Retrenchment—To Run Cheaper Club.

When the Yankees begin the season next April Connie Mack of the Athletics will probably be manager of the club. A great shake-up in the American League began yesterday, when Collins was sold to the Chicago White Sox. With the passing of Collins, Bender, Plank, and Coombs from the former world's champions, the once great Mackian baseball machine was dismantled, and more changes are to come. Mack, disappointed because of the poor support which Philadelphians gave his world's champions last season and disturbed over internal dissension in his club, has resolved to strip the club of its stars, and is willing to seek new fields of endeavor.

President Ban Johnson of the American League, who is an important factor in legislating the affairs of every club in the league, is in New York now with the avowed purpose of putting the Yankees on a firm footing, and it is stated that his diplomatic overtures will result in the engagement of Mack to lead the Yankees. The American League realizes that New York has for a long time been a neglected field. The younger league has never had a winner here, and with the popular Giants stripped of the championship of the National League, Johnson sees a chance for the Yankees to jump in and command popular favor.

Before Johnson and Charles Comiskey came to New York on Monday they held a long conference in Philadelphia with Connie Mack and the Shibes, who own the Athletics. The small patronage of the Athletics last season caused the Shibes to realize that their baseball club was not as prosperous as it should be. If the Philadelphia public would not patronize the club when it held the world's title they figured that it would not draw even as well during the coming season. The club is a highly paid organization. Mack is one of the highest paid managers, and also has an interest in the club. It was decided to start a policy of financial retrenchment, and dispose of the most expensive men on the club. The Athletics' great slugger, "Home-Run" Baker, sees the handwriting on the wall, and is said to be dickering with the Federal League rather than be traded or sold.

After Monday's conference between Johnson, Mack, and the Shibes, it was decided that the Athletics would thrive better with a less expensive ball club. If the deal is arranged so that Mack will come to New York, Frank Thomas, Mack's right-hand man on the club, will succeed him as manager. Thoroughly schooled in Mack's methods of management, it is believed that the Athletics would thrive under the new conditions. Mack would leave as a legacy the most promising lot of young players in the American League. His young pitchers, who have been groomed for the past few seasons, are now about ready for big League work, and he also has several young infielders who have been kept under cover, who are ready to start their major league careers.

With Mack, the greatest constructive manager in the game, at the helm, there would be a great future for the Yankees here. There is no better judge of young ball player, and no manager who can develop him to his best form so successfully as Mack. The Yankees, under the present régime, have, according to many of the American League officials, neglected to become firmly established in the best baseball centre in the country. There is plenty of patronage in this city for both clubs, even if they were both pennant winners. A few seasons of Mack's management, it is believed, would land the Yankees out of the rut they have fallen into and would launch them on a high wave of popularity. A successful Yankee team would also be the best means of keeping out the invasion of the Federal League from New York.

RUPPERT TO BUY YANKEES?

Price Set by Farrell and Devery Said to be $100,000 Too High.

Coincident with the probable coming of Connie Mack to the Yankees is the latest rumor in regard to a change of ownership in the New York American League Club. Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of this city, who has long had an ambition to own a baseball club, has stated his willingness to buy the Yankees, and it is understood that President Johnson is now trying to swing the deal.

The American League President is trying to negotiate for the sale of the stock in the club owned by President Frank J. Farrell and William S. Devery, the former New York Chief of Police. President Johnson stated yesterday that, at the present time, after the first quotation of possible terms for the club, there was a difference of $100,000, and he is optimistic in his belief that the difference can be satisfactorily compromised.

Col. Ruppert was present at French Lick, but a close friend, Postmaster Sebastiast S. Hueston, acted as his representative yesterday. Capt. Hueston, who has been an enthusiastic baseball man for years, and is a friend of John J. McGraw, stated that it was true that Col. Ruppert was considering the purchase of the Yankees, but the deal had not yet assumed any definite angle.

Another significant fact which points to the probability of a change in the Yankee ownership was a secret meeting of the American League which was held in Johnson's rooms at the Hotel Belmont yesterday. Most of the eight clubs were represented by their owners, while St. Louis and Philadelphia were represented by proxy. What happened at this secret session is not known, but the situation in New York was the principal reason for its being called.

Col. Ruppert Is Non-Committal.

FRENCH LICK, Ind., Dec. 8.—Col. Jacob Ruppert, New York brewer, who is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the New York American League baseball club, refused tonight to discuss the subject. I do not care to say anything about the matter," declared Col. Ruppert, who, it is said, is here for his health.

Mike Mitchell Comes to Yankees.

Mike Mitchell, the former National League outfielder, who played with Washington last season was annexed by the Yankees yesterday. Clarke Griffith transferred the player to the New York Club as a gift as he had no further use for him.

"Red" Ames and Tom Clarke of the Cincinnati Reds are holding out, and have refused to sign contracts for next season. Manager Herzog had a talk with President Herrmann yesterday about his contract for next year, and expects to sign the document today.

Ruddy Hulswitt, manager of the Jersey City Club, has been unconditionally released by President Tom Fogarty.

"K. O." Brown Beats Denny.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—At the Knickerbocker A. C. tonight Knockout Brown of New York and Jack Denny of New Orleans engaged in a furious ten-round bout. Brown extended himself in every round and only received a slight advantage over Denny, who at all stages proved himself a most clever and steady boxer. Brown was in good condition and gave evidence of his long ring experience.

UNGER WINS CLOSE GAME.

Moon, Overconfident, Beaten in Last Innings of Billiard Match.

In a particularly interesting game in the Class C billiard championship at Doyle's Academy, Ferd. A. Unger last night defeated George T. Moon, Jr., by a score of 200 to 184. It was not only the closeness of the match, however, which lent interest, but as much the class of billiards which was offered. And there was the element of a quick change of fortune at the end of the game which gave the victory to Unger after it had appeared that Moon could not be beaten.

In the early innings Moon showed a marked superiority in his play, and this ran him ahead of his opponent by a considerable margin. In the twentieth inning Moon had a total of 167, with Unger but 115. This lead gave Moon a confidence which in a large part resulted in his downfall. He thought that he could not be beaten, and so did all of the spectators, but the result for Moon was that his play became a little careless. His counts were not so large and there was a frequent interpolation of ciphers. Unger, on the other hand, showed himself a nervy, up-hill fighter. He played steadily, if not brilliantly, and then in the next to the last inning he outdid himself with a run of 31, his highest of the match. This placed him within two counts of the game, and Moon could not get a position that would enable him to run out his necessary 16.

The best run of the game was made by Moon, 44, and this also stands as the tournament high run. It was a cleverly executed cluster. Moon showed his liking for the close nursing game and held the balls so that it was almost entirely short-table play. There was one pretty masse on the twentieth shot. The final count was a difficult two-cushion draw and this left the balls badly, the cue ivory being too close to the white. A long drive was necessary and he failed to complete the carrom.

Moon had an opportunity to run out the game in the fourth inning from the last, but by the narrowest margin he failed on a long single-cushion shot, the length of the table. If the count had been completed the spheres would have been in excellent position for a continuation.

The afternoon game was one of the dull affa.rs which make billiards lose interest for the spectator. George H. Spear scored over Louis A. Servatius by a count of 200 to 135. Neither allowed himself free rein in the play. The desire to leave the opponent safe was so prevalent that it seemed that each had full sight of the fact that there was a game to win. If there was the slightest chance for a miss, the man at the table would try to place the ivories so that his opponent could not count. The game ran for sixty-seven innings and neither made an average that was creditable.

Other Winners with the Cue.

Frank Boyd last night won one of the best games decided in the amateur Class C 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Keeney's, in Brooklyn, defeating Charles P. Matthews, 200 to 160.

In the second game of the round robin of the amateur Class C 18.2 balk-line tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, for the championship of Harlem, A. Schlater last night defeated William Mason by a score of 100 to 73 in sixty-five innings.

Mrs. Bertha King, women's pool champion, engaged in her second exhibition game at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, last night, winning from J. Brown by the score of 75 to 35.

The 18.2 billiard tournament at Doyle's Billiard Academy, R. H. Tryer last night defeated Fred Pye by the score of 250 to 140. The winner made high runs of 36 and 21, while Pye's best runs were 21 and 20.

Poggenburg to Play Mayer.

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, international amateur billiard champion, will play Joseph Mayer, national amateur titleholder last year, in the eighth match for the Interstate Challenge Cup at the Arion Society, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, tomorrow evening.

SURPRISES AT SQUASH.

Big Handicap Players Win Matches in National Tournament.

W. T. Mills of the Montclair Athletic Club reached the semi-final round of the national squash tennis handicap tournament at the Columbia Club, Gramercy Park, yesterday. The New Jersey player earned his brackets in easy fashion from F. S. Keeler, the Columbia Club crack. The showing of the latter was a surprise, as his early games had led to the belief that he would figure in the third round. Mills won in straight sets, 15—12, 15—8.

Another upset was the defeat of J. O. Low, Heights Casino, who dropped a hard-fought three-set match to K. C. Stern, Princeton. A liberal handicap proved of material assistance to Stern, who showed a splendid recovery before losing the first set. Low appeared to lose the effectiveness of his stroke after obtaining a commanding lead, while his opponent improved in the last two sets.

The contest between E. T. Biggs, Heights Casino, and J. Taylor, Princeton, was keenly contested. Both players were handicapped at the same mark, and although the match was decided in two sets, there was plenty of action and interest. P. Parker was the second Montclair A. C. representative to qualify. He scored an impressive victory over D. F. Phelps, Harvard, in straight sets, and is drawn against E. du Pont Irving in the next round.

C. E. Adams, Greenwich Field Club, was put out of the running by R. Goepel, Heights Casino, in spite of his big handicap. Goepel was at his best, and played a steady game from the back and side walls. He lost the second set, but recovered his stroke in the third, which was an extra point set. The summary:

National Squash Tennis Handicap Tournament.—Third Round—R. Goepel, Heights Casino, (scratch,) defeated C. E. Adams, Greenwich Field Club, (1 hand plus 5,) 18—15, 10—15, 17—14; K. C. Stern, Princeton, (2 hands plus 5,) defeated J. O. Low, Heights Casino, 8—15, 15—10, 15—8; P. Parker, Montclair Athletic Club, (2 hands plus 5,) defeated D. F. Phelps, Harvard, (1 hand plus 5,) 15—12, 15—10; R. E. T. Biggs, Heights Casino, (1 hand,) defeated J. Taylor, Princeton, (1 hand,) 18—17, 15—12.

Fourth Round—W. T. Mills, Montclair Athletic Club, (1 hand,) defeated F. S. Keeler Columbia, (scratch,) 16—12, 15—8.

Columbia Wins at Basket Ball.

Columbia continued their speedy basket ball playing last night, defeating the Polytechnic Institute five of Brooklyn on the Morningside Heights' floor by the score of 32 to 17. The Brooklyn lads played a hard game and scored more points against the locals than any other five has managed last week, but the home team was too fast for the visitors. Line-up and summary:

Columbia.	Position.	Brooklyn Poly.
Lee	Left forward	Anderson
Calder	Right forward	Young
Wegener	Centre f	Stewart
Rosencrans	Left guard	Miller
Benson	Right guard	Fishel

Goals—Lee, (4,) Calder, (2,) Benson, (1,) Wegener, (1,) Rosencrans, Kornsand, Stewart, (3,) Miller. Goals from foul—Calder, (10,) Stewart, (3.) Substitutions—Walker for Wegener, Kornsand for Benson, Burghard for Walker, Walker for Haaren, Conner for Young, Welser for Fishel. Referee—Mr. Deering. Umpire—R. Thorpe, De La Salle. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

In'ramural Basket Ball at N. Y. U.

New York University commenced its annual intramural series of elimination games for the basket ball championship of the University yesterday, Delta Upsilon defeating Zeta Psi, by 38 to 18, in a fast and well played game. The team winning the championship will be presented with a silver cup, donated by Dr. John P. Munn, the President of the Athletic Association. De Cant, Von Glahn, Carroll, and Campagnoli starred with five goals each. Line-up and summary:

Delta Upsilon.	Position.	Zeta Psi.
Carroll	Right forward	De Cant
Von Glahn	Left forward	Whitcomb
Campagnoli	Centre	Park
White	Right guard	Baum
Kranichfeld	Left guard	Hilbert

Field Goals—Baum, von Glahn, (5,) Park, Carroll, (5,) Campagnoli, (6,) White, (2,) Frerichs, (2,) Whitcomb, (2,) De Cant, (5.) Substitutions—Dibble for Hilbert, Smith for Dibble, Frerichs for Kranichfeld, Horre for von Glahn. Referee—S. Phillips, New York University. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Jamison Refuses Purdue Position.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 8.—Alpha P. Jamison, who last night was offered the position of athletic director at Purdue University succeeding Hugh Nichol, announced today that he would not accept because of business interests.

METROPOLITAN GOLF ASSOCIATION MEETS

Five Clubs Offer Links for Championships—Change in Officers.

One day each Spring and Fall for a golf competition on every links in the metropolitan district in which every golfer can compete was the suggestion of Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the Metropolitan Golf Association, at that organization's annual meeting at Sherry's last night. Mr. Kingsley said in his speech to the assembled delegates that the idea was suggested by Mrs. Joseph E. Davis's plan for running off the Election Day handicap for the relief of the Belgians.

While the meeting voted to leave the choice of courses for the various championship tournaments to the Executive Committee, Sleepy Hollow, Fox Hills, Apawamis, Garden City, and Wykagyl offered the use of their links for any purpose the association may desire.

Wykagyl, through H. L. Pratt said the course would be in better condition for the amateur championship in May and therefore preferred that event. Although no application was made for the junior championship, the attitude of the clubs mentioned is believed to assure a proper place for it.

Robert C. Watson, President of the United States Golf Association, spoke on the importance of prompt returns to the parent body of handicap information so that the 1915 list of eligibles for the national amateur championship can be readily compiled. He also asked the club delegates to urge their clubs to give a definite and prompt expression to the question as to what they believed constitutes an amateur golfer. He said this matter was one for wide discussion through the West and declared the nearby district should not be careless in the matter.

The ticket announced by the Nominating Committee a month ago was unanimously elected, the Secretary casting one ballot. As a result, Darwin P. Kingsley of Siwanoy was chosen President for the second time. In place of John Reid, Jr., of St. Andrews, as Vice President, Mortimer N. Buckner of Garden City was the choice. Frederick H. Thomas of Morris County, after two terms, retired as Secretary in favor of E. Mortimer Barnes of Englewood, while S. Clifton Mabon of Ardsley, having served two years as Treasurer, was succeeded by James A. Stillman of Sleepy Hollow.

Stillman and Buckner were on the Executive Committee, and their advancement, together with the expiration of the terms of Findlay S. Douglas and Cornelius J. Sullivan, left four places on the committee to be filled. The new members are George H. Barnes, Apawamis; Paul Moore, Morris County; Arthur H. Fogson, Fox Hills, and John F. Shanley, Deal. Howard F. Whitney of Nassau was re-elected.

The report of Secretary Thomas showed that there are seventy-two clubs members of the association, the largest in the history of the organization. New York and Long Island have forty-three members, New Jersey twenty-six, and Connecticut three. There were two more invitation tournaments than a year ago, and thirty more entries than before in the metropolitan amateur championship. There also was an increase of twenty in the open championship, another record.

Secretary Thomas gave a summary of the results of the season of competition, expressed satisfaction that the various clubs had responded so well in the Belgian fund idea, and said that the association had presented Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, who conceived the plan, a suitably inscribed medal of appreciation. There are 541 names on the handicap list.

The report of the Treasurer, S. C. Mabon, showed a balance on hand of $676.23, as against $871.10 a year ago.

PENN SCHOLASTIC MEET.

Coach Orton Arranging to Hold Schoolboy Games Here Next Year.

George Orton, coach of the University of Pennsylvania athletic team, was in New York yesterday formulating plans for an interscholastic indoor meet to be conducted by Pennsylvania alumni in one of the local armories next year. The meeting will be planned along the same lines of the indoor games held by the university annually in Philadelphia. An all-star team of schoolboy athletes of this city will be chosen to oppose the Penn freshman team in a dual meet. Some open events may be added to the programme.

Orton classified as a "day dream" the story printed here yesterday that Pennsylvania was negotiating with Alvin Kraenzlein to return to Philadelphia to coach the Red and Blue athletes.

Orton has completed his arrangements for the Spring season, and is devoting much of his time toward the promotion of the Penn relay games next year. He has written to Ernie Hjertberg, the American who is training the athletes of Sweden, asking him aid in inducing Upsala University of Stockholm, Sweden, to send a team to the games which will be held in Philadelphia. Unless the war interferes Cambridge University will also send a squad here, in an effort to repeat the victory last Spring at Oxford over the best college teams in America.

The Penn trainer believes that either Pennsylvania or Princeton will be awarded the next intercollegiate championships. The Quaker institution, he says, would be willing to cast its vote for Princeton, for the Palmer stadium affords a splendid field for holding the games. Harvard has staged the championships at Cambridge for the past two years.

Frank Kaufman and Tommy Lennon, New York boys, are successful at Pennsylvania, Orton asserted. The former has represented the Irish-American A. C. in 440 points and hurdled, and Lennon carries the New York A. C. emblem when competing here. The old Penn distance runner expects Kaufman to develop into a first-class hurdler, while Lennon gives promise of becoming one of the best 220-yard and quarter-mile men in the country. Patterson and Lippincott will be with Penn another year, and Ted Meredith has two years more before graduating. Eighteen men have turned out for the hammer throw alone, according to Orton.

Neutral Zone In Hockey.

Three members of the Rules Committee of the Amateur Hockey League and about twenty-five players informally discussed the regulations which will govern the contests in the coming championship tournament at a meeting last night at St. Nicholas Rink. The rulemakers at the conference were R. L. Von Bernuth of the St. Nicholas Club, L. T. Cammons of the Hockey Club, and Bill Dobby of the Crescent A. C. Some of the players at the discussion were Ernie Garron, Ernie Dufresne, Bud Claffy, Artie Liffmon, Burt White, Tod Brown, and W. Eller. While no changes were made in disputed points, recommendations were made both by the Rules Committee and players, some of which probably will be adopted before the championship games start. Among the most important changes suggested was that which would establish a "neutral zone," an amendment which would make legal a number of plays that at present are considered illegal. For one example: At times a player carrying the puck down the ice shoots it behind the cage and immediately declared offside. Under the new ruling, if it is adopted, he would be onside.

Cornell "C" for Athletes.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Twenty members of the Cornell 'Varsity football team received the "C" from the Cornell Athletic Council today in addition to the men who played on the team in big games. Lahr and Tabor, 'Varsity "subs," who sustained broken legs early in the season, and Mehaffey, a 'Varsity end, who was hurt early in the year and was put out of the game, also got their letter. Five cross-country runners who scored in the intercollegiate race also got the "C." The awards follow:

Football "C"—Collyer, Gallogly, Hill, Lahr, Lautz, McCutcheon, Mehaffey, Munsick, O'Hearn, Phillips, Shuler, Tabor, Allen, Bailey, Barrett, Cool, Collins, Shelton, Anderson, Tilley.

Cross Country "C"—Bolden, Corwith, Potter, Windnagle.

BREEN FOR N.Y.A.C. CAPTAIN.

First Lieutenant Slated for Important Athletic Position.

Dr. John M. Breen, for several years First Lieutenant of the New York Athletic Club, is slated for the Captaincy of the Mercury Foot organization next year. This fact became generally known among the N. Y. A. C. members last night, after the Nominating Committee of the club met and considered its choices for officers to be voted on at the annual meeting on the first Tuesday in January. Judge Morgan J. O'Brien is Chairman of the Nominating Committee, having been elected to that position when the board held its organization meeting several days ago. James Wilson is Secretary of the committee.

Before Dr. Breen was decided upon for the important position of Captain, which gives him control of athletics at the New York A. C., he was consulted, and agreed to accept the place. Unless some opposition candidate is named before Dec. 29, the final day upon which nominations can be posted, he will be the unanimous successor of George Corbett, the star Mercury Foot trap-shooter, who became Captain of the club about two months ago, when Paul Pilgrim, the incumbent, resigned to take charge of the club journal.

Mr. Breen is one of the most ardent athletic enthusiasts in the New York A. C. In addition to being the First Lieutenant, he is Chairman of the Baseball Committee, a member of the Rowing Committee, and one of the best bowlers in the organization. He has been a member of the club since 1903.

In the past year many of the New York members have formed the opinion that the club has not been as successful in its athletic endeavors as it should be, considering its size and influence, and the amount of money spent annually on athletics generally. It is said that more than $25,000 is expended each year by the New York A. C. for athletics alone.

In rowing and several other sports the club representatives have won their share of events, but on track and field the Mercury Foot has not had sufficient success to please many of the members. The West Fifty-ninth Street club has turned out a consistently winning junior track team, but in the senior events it has lacked winners. During the past four weeks the Winged Foot club was unable to muster a team to enter in the junior metropolitan or national cross-country championship runs.

Dr. Breen is keenly interested in track and field sports, and is pledged to produce a winning team if he is elected.

The Nominating Committee is said to be in favor of renaming the eight members of the Board of Governors whose terms expire at the end of the year. No opposition was reported against the present officials, and William H. Page now appears certain to be placed at the head of the "regular" ticket to succeed himself.

A fight for the Captaincy was expected to develop, but several prominent Mercury Foot men asserted yesterday that there is little likelihood that Dr. Breen will meet serious rivalry.

ALUMNI STAND BY BROOKE.

New York Graduates of Pennsylvania Want Football Coach Retained.

George H. Brooke will remain as head coach of the University of Pennsylvania football team until his contract expires next Fall if the popular opinion of Red and Black graduates will keep him there. Two hundred and fifty Pennsylvania alumni gathered at the Hotel Manhique last night for the annual smoker of the University of Pennsylvania Club of New York, and not one of those present supported the action taken by the Pennsylvania 'Varsity football players in voting to oust Brooke as head coach. Brooke was invited to attend as one of the principal speakers, but a previous engagement kept him away. Vivian Nickalls, coach of the Pennsylvania crews, and George Orton, trainer of the Red and Blue athletes, were among the speakers.

Harry Bowers Mingle, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Club, denounced in no uncertain terms the players' action against their instructor.

"George Brooke was one of the greatest football players who ever represented the University of Pennsylvania," Mingle added "and that he was not one of her best coaches was not his fault. We consider the showing made by the Pennsylvania team this year all that could be expected under the circumstances. Mr. Brooke had under his charge mostly green players, men who more than likely will next year prove stars. But because they were unseasoned this Fall Pennsylvania had an off year. This cannot be laid at the door of their coach, for he did the best that was possible. Even now most of our alumni do not believe that the Pennsylvania players have expressed disapproval of Mr. Brooke's methods. Personally, I believe the matter was much exaggerated, but, nevertheless, it is a certainty, in our opinion, that George Brooke will be directing the affairs of the Pennsylvania 'Varsity eleven again next year."

Al Journeay, Captain of this year's Pennsylvania football team, attended the smoker, and consented to be quoted to the extent that he "thought Brooke's team showed everything that could be expected of it." He refused to say whether he was for or against the retention of Brooke as coach for another year. He did say, however, that any move made by the Pennsylvania players against Brooke was unofficial, and not sanctioned by the Captain.

It was announced at the smoker that a clubhouse would be opened here probably in a few months. Secretary Mingle said that 1,250 members already are enrolled. It is probable that the clubhouse will be in the club district.

SHARPE STAYS AT CORNELL.

Football, Baseball, and Basket Ball Coach Signs for Five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The Cornell Athletic Association announces tonight that Dr. Albert H. Sharpe has signed a contract to coach the Cornell football, basket ball, and baseball teams for the next five years. This settles all talk of Sharpe going elsewhere.

The success of the Cornell football team in the last season was largely instrumental in the decision to get Sharpe to sign the contract. Sharpe's present contract, which was for three years, expires with the close of the basketball season next Spring. Sharpe was engaged as Cornell coach when the graduate coaching system failed to make good. In the second year of his coaching Cornell beat Pennsylvania the first time since 1901, and this year the Cornell team has had a great success. It is understood that his assistants, Dan Reed and Ray Van Orman, will be offered contracts.

Harvard Football Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 8.—Harvard's football players, who beat Princeton, 20 to 0, and Yale, 36 to 0, this Fall, were the heroes at a large celebration held in the Harvard Union by the undergraduates tonight, all who participated in the games, as well as the coaches, being present.

There was a constant racket, caused by the songs and cheers, and the few speeches were received with tremendous enthusiasm. Head Coach Percy Houghton had the floor for more than an hour, reviewing the Yale game and showing many interesting lantern-slide pictures, and later, when the moving pictures taken at the game were exhibited by courtesy of Paul Keith, Harvard, 1901, Mr. Houghton continued to point out features of the game to the enthusiastic and interest his exuberant audience. Other speakers were Capt. Charley Brickley, J. W. Farley, Chairman of the Football Committee, and Toastmaster Malcolm Donald, '90.

Holy Cross Lyceum Election.

The Rev. James E. Ferris was elected President of the Holy Cross Lyceum at its annual meeting in the clubhouse, 321 West Forty-third Street, last night. The other officers selected are: First Vice President, Frank H. McHale; Second Vice President, Maurice Boylan; Financial Secretary, Charles Nelis; Treasurer, Thomas Donovan; Recording Secretary, James F. Durkin; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph McNamara; Librarian, Patrick Coyne; Track Captain, Joseph Cunningham.

Gancias Imported Wines
Extra Dry Lacrimæ Christi
PARK & TILFORD—CHARLES & CO.
and High-Grade Stores, distributors.

King William IV.
V.O.P
Scotch Whisky
A Quarter Century Record
For Unvarying Quality
Now in Non-Refillable Bottles

TO CLOSELY WATCH BOXING RECEIPTS

State Athletic Commission to Investigate Charges of False Returns.

The New York State Athletic Commission will do a little sleuthing before the next meeting of the commission, one week from yesterday, to ascertain whether the managers of local boxing clubs are working against the financial interests of the State. Five per cent. of the gross receipts must be paid to the State, and it is thought that some of the clubs are making false returns of their receipts to the State Commission.

Two cases involved the receipts of the shows given under the management of different clubs. It was asserted by the two complainants that the [illegible] each instance were in error. [illegible] reports made, and an investigation will be made with a view to verifying or disproving the assertions. Numerous [illegible] constantly arising through violations of the State boxing laws, but several new angles were developed yesterday.

A

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. CHARLES R. FRANCK, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....368 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Staten Island.....Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City.....604 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City.....368 Jackson Avenue
Hoboken.....81 Second Street
Paterson.....12 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....90 Broad Street
Washington.....Post Building
Philadelphia.....Public Ledger Building
Chicago.....1,202 Tribune Building
St. Louis.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
Detroit.....626 Ford Building
London.....2 Pall Mall East, S. W.
Paris.....33 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates:	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.50	$0.75
DAILY, without Sunday	6.00	.50
SUNDAY, with Picture Section and Review of Books	2.50	.25
Canada, Sunday only	1.00	.10

Postage to United States, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Canal Zone, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Shanghai.

Other countries:	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
Daily and Sunday	$24.00	$2.00
Daily, without Sunday	15.60	1.30
Sunday only	8.40	.70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays.) per year, $4.00 Canada, $5; other countries, $5.50.
THE BOOK REVIEW, per year, $1.00 Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA, (Thursdays.) Three months, $1.50. Six months, $2.50. One year, $5. Canada, $6; other countries, $8.50.
NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, (semi-monthly.) Three months, $1.50. Six months, $2. One year, $4. Per copy, 25 cents.
NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per Year, $8; per copy, $2.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1914.

MR. WILSON TO CONGRESS.

We are not sure that President WILSON did not mar rather than mend his annual address to Congress when he departed from the prepared and printed text to assure the honest business men of the country by a few extemporaneous words that they need have no fear of further molestation from the Government. Since the beginning of that century there has been until now no Presidential address or message to the opening of Congress in which restraint of trade, the wickedness of corporations, the dangers inherent in big business, the strangling of credit, and the need of new laws to put our daily concerns under more stringent Federal regulation have not been prominent among the heads of discourse. The agitation has been kept up for half a generation. Much moral good has been accomplished, that will not be denied, but immense and needless harm has been done, great loss has been inflicted upon the country's industries, and the souls of many politicians have been put in peril of endless future torment because of the hypocritical professions and false pretenses under which, while proclaiming public ends, they have selfishly sought personal profit through the popularity usually accruing to demagogues. There is an end of that, the President says so. The cudgeling of corporations is no longer profitable politically, the country has set its face against it. It will be grateful to him for his assurance that "the road at last lies clear and firm before business."

The people will not be troubled, the business of the country will not be disturbed, by the policies Mr. WILSON commends to the attention of Congress. He persists with his recommendation of the Government purchase of merchant shipping. It is probably a piece of good luck for him, though quite without real significance, that pending the discussion berth and charter rates have gone up and a scarcity of cargo accommodations is noted. This is due to the destruction or withdrawal from service of great numbers of commerce carriers, to the sudden increase in the exports of foodstuffs and war supplies and to the lowering of insurance rates. It is a temporary condition. In another part of his message Mr. WILSON says "our policy will not be for an occasion." But this policy of buying ships with public funds is for an occasion, and for an occasion that will soon pass. He makes the worst possible choice of a justifying precedent when he refers to the Government subsidies for building transcontinental railroads. "The case is not unlike," he says. It is wholly unlike. Ocean commerce exists in enormous volume, and has existed for generations; the shipping trade is attractive and profitable to those who are permitted to engage in it without hampering restrictions. But in the early sixties there was no transcontinental trade worth speaking of. The Middle and Far West and the Pacific Slope were sparsely settled. Population and freight and passenger traffic could be created only by building railways, but the risk and the magnitude of the undertaking prohibited the employment of private capital. It was only by Government aid that the roads could be built. If at that time without railroads there had been a great existing traffic, and if private capital had been excluded from railroad construction to take advantage of it only by Federal full crew laws, and by other laws prescribing all sorts of conditions, taxing materials, and fixing rates of wages and determining the nationality of employés, then, indeed, the parallel would have been sufficiently close for Mr. WILSON's purpose. The President has to admit that it is by our "many mistakes" that "we have discouraged" and all but destroyed the merchant "marine of the country." He thinks we should retrace our steps, but he, unquestionably, has chosen the wrong path. Not by the investment of public funds, but by removing unreasonable restrictions upon the use of private capital can our place upon the seas be regained and permanently held.

In what he has to say upon the subject of national defense the President's words leave upon the mind the impression that he has become convinced but won't admit it. We find the customary platitudes. We are at peace with all the world, we are afraid of nobody, and we do not intend by any aggressive act to make others fear us; we are not going to turn America into an armed camp; we are not going to ask our young men to spend their best years in making soldiers of themselves. Every head will be bowed in assent to all this, for nobody has proposed the going over to militarism. But Mr. WILSON sees the need of adequate means of defense, the need of timely preparation, and he outlines the measures necessary to be taken. It is worth while to reproduce here, as significant of the response of the Executive mind to what is rapidly assuming the character of a national demand, that passage of the address in which he indicates what is to be done;

> We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and manoeuvre, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the National Guard of the States should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our Government. And this, also, not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

That is the very substance of the demand. We must have not a great standing army, which nobody wants, but in "a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms," the potentiality of a big and efficient army, adequate for our protection. The President evidently has in mind the volunteer system under a Federal law. He touches upon the vital point when he says that the volunteer system should be made as attractive as possible, to the end that we may "induce our young men "to undergo it at such a time as they "can command a little freedom." On the attractiveness and on the inducement all will depend. Mere permission to undergo training without any inducement greater than that which the National Guard now holds out, without any comprehensive plan or system, and without the rigid exclusion of the meddling and control of sentimental faddists, will not accomplish the purpose. If we want to train and accustom men to arms in sufficient numbers we must go about it in the way experience points out.

If the President is prepared to listen to authoritative counsel, if he is now actually ready to take up the question of the national defense, it does not make so much difference whether we have one form or another of inquiry into the present state of those defenses. Mr. WILSON says the country has been misinformed. The surest way to correct misinformation is to let the truth be known. We do not see why the Administration should resist inquiry. Nobody is "nervous and excited," but many millions of Americans are apprehensive, are reasonably certain, that in our Army and in our Navy things have not been going as they should. It would be unfortunate for Mr. WILSON if it should prove that the advocates of inquiry are right and that he is too complacent. But the main thing is to get something done. The public will not be satisfied or quieted by sneers about militarism.

ANCIENT AND MODERN CROESUSES

The list of the securities of the Rockefeller Foundation in yesterday's TIMES suggests a distinction between ancient and modern fortunes. CROESUS was the ancient type of human prosperity, and his wealth was what is commonly thought the real thing. Among his votive offerings deposited in temples—not to mention his personal holdings—were 117 ingots of gold, six palms long, three broad, and one deep, at Delphi alone. Among other gifts to the temples were a golden lion, life-size; a golden bowl of similar weight, a statue of his cook three cubits high. So HERODOTUS testifies at much greater length. The point is not the total of the wealth, but the form of it. Not an ounce of that precious metal did any good to anybody, not even to possessors of it, until they parted with it. CROESUS is the type of the accumulator. The Rockefeller wealth is typical of the organizer. The difference between ROCKEFELLER and CROESUS is common to all whose fortunes are made or held under modern conditions. Only an inconsiderable portion ministers to personal gratification. The mass of millions of dollars cannot be eaten or worn or handled in the manner of the miser in "The Bells." The Rockefeller Foundation's property is in "securities"; that is, in titles to railways, mills, industrial properties, oil companies, and so on.

The reference here is not to how the Rockefeller Foundation spends its hundred millions, but to the benefaction of the existence of the Rockefeller billion. That large sum is at work. It is not an idle accumulation, but it is the employer of uncounted multitudes. If the Rockefeller fortune were either distributed or confiscated it would cease to grow, as the Rockefeller Foundation is growing, by employment in business methods unknown before the modern joint stock corporation. The Rockefeller fortune was made by co-operation with others, and by accepting the co-operation of others. They are certainly wrong who would wish to push the world backward into the conditions of capitalism when the worker's possessions were limited to what he made with his hands, and when combination of resources for the good of society was unknown. The existence of "swollen fortunes" nowadays attests the abundance of goods, and reveals the manner in which the abundance is produced, and distributed both more generally and more generously than would be possible if the fortunes of this sort were forbidden.

There is another distinction between ancient and modern Croesuses. The ancient CROESUS visited SOLON, exhibited his treasures, and asked the sage if his wealth did not make him the happiest man alive. The question seems to have implied a doubt. The wise man answered that he knew happier, and he named them. The sources of their greater happiness were their services to others. The Generals who died in the service of their country, the sons who died in the service of their parents, and were rewarded by permission to die in the temples, were happier than CROESUS. The gods are jealous of human prosperity, and no man can be called fully happy until a happy death has closed a happy life. That is ancient philosophy, but it is receiving examples such as ancient precedents do not afford. CROESUS made no others happy, and his gifts to the gods were of idle wealth. The true robbers of the people are those who would disqualify from public service the talents of the organizer, the services of the brain, without whose direction strength and skill of hand are of little avail. There is no greater need than to educate ignorance into appreciation both of its own folly and of the public worth of private wealth under modern conditions, when the world is a township, and men at the ends of the earth talk together as though their hands were clasped.

GEN. WOTHERSPOON ACCEPTS.

It is of good augury that Governor-elect WHITMAN has persuaded Gen. WOTHERSPOON, retired Chief of Staff of the United States Army, to be head of the Department of Public Works under his Administration. Mr. WHITMAN has shown what kind of men he is aiming at in his successive proffers of the District Attorneyship to fill out his unexpired term to ex-Attorney General WICKERSHAM and to WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE. Turning his back on the little politicians, he is addressing himself to men of breadth and ability. That was the habit of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, it was GROVER CLEVELAND'S custom, and it was the way by which Gov. HUGHES got along and served the State.

With Gen. WOTHERSPOON at the head of public works there will be an end of politics and graft in the conduct of an office that has the spending of millions of the people's money. He will supervise the construction of the Barge Canal improvement. Contractors under his surveillance will not seek to cheapen their work or to leave it undone, and the motive for "sandbagging" the contractors in the interest of a political machine will be lacking. As the ruler of navigation on the canals, charged with their special improvement, a member of the Canal Board and ex-officio member of the Highway Commission, Gen. WOTHERSPOON's presence at Albany will do much to clear an atmosphere that has been tainted with graft and chicanery. It will do more than that. Now that Gen. WOTHERSPOON has set the example it will be easier for Mr. WHITMAN to find other big men to associate themselves with his Administration.

THE FRENCH "YELLOW BOOK."

THE TIMES will publish in full in a special section next Sunday the French "Yellow Book" containing the diplomatic correspondence preceding the outbreak of war. Later the "Yellow Book" will be published by THE TIMES in a pamphlet, similar in form to the papers of Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and Belgium which have been so widely circulated.

The "Yellow Book," is issued by the French Government. The Government caused it to be copyrighted, with the right of translation reserved, and it conveyed to The London Times the exclusive right to issue the English translation in Great Britain and in the United States. The London Times issues the "Yellow Book" in pamphlet form at 2 shillings, 48 cents, per copy. THE NEW YORK TIMES has purchased of its London namesake the American rights.

We have been quite unable to understand why the French Government should have copyrighted an official publication, and in particular why it should have conferred upon an English newspaper the exclusive right of publication in that language and sale at what seems to us practically the prohibitory price of 48 cents per copy. The dispatches contained in the "Yellow Book" are of profound historical value. They present in a clear and highly advantageous light the relation of France to the European questions that have long involved the possibility of trouble, and they embody the justification of the French Government for the course it has pursued. It would seem to be plainly in the interest of that Government to give to the "Yellow Book" the widest possible circulation, without hindrance of copyright or price. It is particularly hard to understand why the Government should have assented to an arrangement which would make the book very costly to the people of Great Britain, who are its allies.

THE TIMES is not disposed to make itself chargeable with having any part in an arrangement so entirely contrary to custom and apparently contrary to public interest. Having acquired the American rights and an early copy of the publication from The London Times, THE NEW YORK TIMES will therefore publish the "Yellow Book" as a part of its regular issue next Sunday. Costing the British reader 2 shillings, it will be obtainable by American readers for 5 cents; and will forthwith be issued in convenient pamphlet form, uniform with the "White Papers" already published.

THE FIRST WINTER STORM.

The indications are that the first storm of the Winter has spent its fury on the land, whatever havoc it may still cause on the sea, and the inhabitants of the near-by coast towns and villages were able yesterday to estimate the amount of damage they have suffered. The wind and water seem to have been most destructive within the limits of Greater New York, at Coney Island and the Rockaways. The bulkheads and piers strengthened after the two disastrous storms of last Winter have been badly wrenched again, and in some places will have to be rebuilt. On the near-by New Jersey coast Seabright, as usual, suffered severely. The buildings there are exposed to the fury of wind and waves on both sides. Atlantic City has paid its annual tribute to angry Neptune and Boreas, but the protective works there are rather more substantial than elsewhere along the coast.

What would have been the fate of the towns on the English Channel, Hastings, Folkstone, Eastbourne, Dieppe, Trouville, Etretat, if they had no better protection than wooden bulkheads sustained by loose rocks and sand? Some day New Jersey and Long Island will heed the oft-repeated lesson and build solid sea walls with quoins and piers that will endure any sort of weather. Meanwhile there is reasonable assurance that the three days of gale and torrent have been less disastrous on land than the two severe storms of last Winter; the toll they have taken on the sea has not been enumerated. There are certain poor consolations to be considered. The storm was timely and it did not break without warning. We needed rain. For some weeks we shall hear little or nothing about the scarcity of water.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Unexpected End of a Will Contest.

So general is the indisposition of Probate Courts to sustain wills establishing large trusts to be exercised for purposes vaguely defined and by trustees with responsibilities only loosely defined, that there will be some little surprise among those familiar with the usual course of events in such cases that the contest over Mrs. FRANK LESLIE'S will is not to be carried to what would seem its natural conclusion. What Surrogate FOWLER decides, however, in matters of this kind is nearly sure not only to be right, but to be wholly right. One is forced, therefore, to the conclusion that in bequeathing to Mrs. CATT for use at her discretion in advancing the cause of woman suffrage money to the reported or rumored amount of something like $1,000,000 Mrs. LESLIE exercised testamentary powers unobjectionable from the standpoint of the law.

That the residuary estate of which this unusual and curious disposition has been made will turn out in the final settlement to be as large as the sum mentioned, or anything like it, is put in some doubt by previous experiences in similar cases, and an inclination has been shown in some quarters to suspect that opposition to the probating of the will was abandoned because the nephew who is the "natural" heir has come to the opinion that a contest is not worth while. Some plausibility is given to this view by the stern reticence maintained by all the parties concerned, but perhaps that would be equally well explained by the alternative theory that resort has been made to the more familiar expedient of "coming to an arrangement" or "settling" with the contestant—in simpler words, of buying his acquiescence by dividing the estate with him on terms thought by him more advantageous than protracted litigation could effect.

Either course would be legitimate and creditable to the good sense of those interested, as well as credible, and which of them has been followed—if either—presumably will appear in due time.

Science Invades a Court.

Justice BLANCHARD'S annulment of a marriage at the wife's request, on the ground of the concealment by the husband when the marital tie was fastened of the fact that he had consumption, is likely to excite critical comment from two directions. On the one hand, it will have a tendency to offend those who contend for a literal application of the promise "for better or worse," while on the other the doctors will lift doubting eyebrows at the Justice's assertion that tuberculosis is or may be hereditary as well as infectious, and that therefore such a union as this menaces the welfare of the coming generation.

To the first objection the reply is that even those who insist most strongly on the indissolubility of the marriage contract admit that deception by one contracting party of the other in regard to facts which, if known, would and should have prevented the marriage justifies its abrogation. As such deception or concealment seems to have existed in this case, there remains, to warrant the annulment, only the need of proving that tuberculosis is and should be treated as a sufficient reason for declaring invalid a marriage entered into in ignorance of its existence.

Of course tuberculosis is infectious unless proper precautions are used, but otherwise it is not. As for its transmissibility from either parent to child, that is more than doubted by most authorities and denied explicitly by almost as many. Those who deny it, however, admit a predisposition to the infection on the part of children of the tuberculous, and that comes to practically the same thing as heredity, since everybody is exposed to the malady, and predisposition means a power of resistance lower than normal.

Justice BLANCHARD'S decision illustrates the commendable fact that the new knowledge of disease, its diffusion, and its consequences, is no longer limited to narrow circles, but has spread all through the social structure—vastly to its advantage. And there is cause for a special satisfaction in that it has reached the courts, where new knowledge is so apt to receive a cold welcome. Only lately they refused to condemn on the testimony of finger prints, though none is better, and they still recoil from utilizing the wonderfully effective power of "psychanalysis" for determining whether or not witnesses are telling the truth. They will certainly come to it some day.

Well Worth the Space He Received.

One of our correspondents seems to be disturbed because the papers recently devoted not a little space to obituaries of a New Yorker who through his long life would never sell or improve any of the large amount of real estate held or controlled by him.

"What a wonderful old frog pond," exclaimed the contemner of journalistic estimates of relative values, "this town would be if the rest of its citizens had been as public spirited and progressive as he!"

The phrase is neat and the similitude correct as well as amusing. But the fact remains that the man in question was a most peculiar, and therefore highly interesting, product of metropolitan conditions, and they must have been few who found too long the accounts of his strange career that were printed. Newspaper space, it must, or at least might, be remembered, is not allotted in amounts directly proportioned to editorial approval of the person or subject to which it is devoted.

It may be suggested to our correspondent, moreover, that while correct in one way in saying that New York would have been "a wonderful old frog pond" if all its citizens had been like the object of his animadversion—who was not without some good, solid virtues—he was wrong in another, for then New York wouldn't ever have become anything at all, or nothing more than the village it was to begin with.

Denies an Aerial Sovereignty.

Switzerland's Federal Council has had extended to it the regrets of the British Government that British aviators, when bound on a bomb-throwing expedition to Friedrichshafen, inadvertently violated instructions and flew over Swiss territory. But with the regrets went an explicit disclaimer of intention to recognize that neutral rights were violated by this form of invasion or that there exists a sovereignty of the air.

That is interesting, since it brings up one of the many unsettled problems created by the new art of aerial navigation. Hitherto it has been assumed that with the ownership of land surface went that of the air above it and of whatever lay below till the centre of the earth was reached. England seems to question the validity of this old theory, now that conditions have been so much changed.

There is excuse for doing so, since an aerial trespass is not like any other in its effects—or absence of them.

NOT APPOINTED BY WHITMAN.

Thomas Mott Osborne Got No Promises from Governor-Elect.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a rule it is not worth while to attempt to correct newspaper inaccuracies, but I must make an exception in the account in Monday's paper of my remarks at the Church of the Ascension Sunday evening.

The headlines of this article begin "Whitman Promised Osborne Free Rein," and the article beings by saying: "Gov.-elect Whitman had promised him a free rein when he became the new Warden of Sing Sing Prison"; and later I am quoted as saying:

> I happen to have been appointed by a man who was elected by a different political party from my own, but I am glad to say that Gov.-elect Whitman told me that there were at least two departments in this State in which he was determined that there should be no politics whatsoever, and these were the Prison and Educational Departments.

It is only fair that your readers should be informed that Gov. Whitman never made me any promises whatever, and I did not state that he had. It is obvious that I could not state "I had been appointed" by Gov. Whitman, for the only man who could appoint the Warden of Sing Sing Prison is the Superintendent of State Prisons.

T. W. OSBORNE, Agent and Warden.
Sing Sing Prison, Nov. 7, 1914.

The Christmas Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to add a few words of appreciation to the many that have been spoken, and will be spoken, of the merits of your Christmas number, Sunday, Dec. 6. I have some acquaintance with newspapers at home and abroad, and I do not hesitate to say that nothing in this wide world, so far as I know, can equal your issue of this last Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

I am an old reader of THE TIMES, and have watched with great satisfaction the progress of its developments, from being second to The New York Tribune to its present august proportions. THE NEW YORK TIMES is not only a mammoth sheet, but its literature is such as to make it indispensable to the scholar, the litterateur, the man of science and philosophy, the professional man of every department of activity, and the industrial classes generally. The Magazine Section and reviews were too much cannot be said in praise. It is a marvelous production, and the editors of it should be congratulated on the quality of their work. Please accept my full tribute of congratulation.

DAVID ALLYN GORTON.
New York, Dec. 7, 1914.

Our National Safety First.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We read that the President is against inquiry into the state of our army and navy, as it "might create unfavorable impression abroad." What does this mean? That our national dignity, honor, safety, and welfare are secondary to what opinion may be held concerning us by some foreign power?

Let us first, then, let us secure our own safety, then we will consider the feelings of the various sensitive plants whom it is apparently destined to conciliate. JUNIUS.
New York, Dec. 7, 1914.

For a Little Cripple.

John, 11, a little cripple, is the eldest of four children, the responsibility for whose support rests upon their widowed mother, Mrs. B. The youngest child is only 2½ years old. The father, a carpenter, died of heart trouble two years ago. At that time it seemed to Mrs. B., despondent and on the verge of collapse, impossible to keep the home together, but the help and encouragement of the Charity Organization Society gave her new hope and she took hold with a will. In a position which the society found for her she earns $7 a week, while the society has, in addition, provided a regular allowance covering the rent, a quart of milk each day, and help with clothing. The plan is working well, but to continue it during the coming year $25 is needed.

Contributions toward this amount may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

HITS FALSE ECONOMY IN FEDERAL WORK

Secretary Redfield Attacks the Policy Which Lets the Plant Run Down.

PLAN TO STUDY TRUSTS

Corporation Bureau Collects Facts to Form Basis of Investigation as to Their Efficiency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Economy in the public service is the keynote of the annual report of Secretary W. C. Redfield of the Department of Commerce. In summarizing the work of the many bureaus of his department, the Secretary says:

"If attention were directed not to totals but to the wise use of funds, so that the latter should be made to produce the utmost possible service, much would be accomplished that is now hardly suggested or attempted. Every industrial manager knows that economy requires his plant to be kept up in the best productive condition. It is not economical, in order to save a total expenditure, to allow the plant to run down and then have to build it up again. This does not save money, but loses it. Economy of this kind is not economy at all. It merely involves a cycle of expensive changes, costly in themselves and more costly in their results.

"If, instead of arguing upon totals, without regard to whether the money which comprises these totals has been spent wisely or unwisely, care were centred on the need for expenditure and for the wisdom with which that need is met, money could be saved that will otherwise continue to be lost."

Fostering Foreign Trade.

Summarizing the work of the last year in promoting foreign trade, Mr. Redfield says:

"The United States is one of the three foremost commercial nations. It is essential to its prosperity that it should be inferior to no other country in its Governmental system for the fostering and protection of its trade, both domestic and foreign. Such a system is now firmly established.

"In foreign countries the admirable trade development work which the consular officers of the Department of State carry on now to be supplemented through the service of a corps of commercial attachés, which will fill a gap heretofore existing in our organization as compared with that of other nations.

"The use, with the group of special traveling investigators or commercial agents who continue the valuable technical studies of markets abroad, constitute for the first time in the foreign field a complete and well-balanced system of Federal aid to trade in foreign lands.

"The special fund for promoting commerce in Central and South America, of which 80 per cent. is allotted to field investigation and the remainder in Washington, should be continued and supplemented, as a permanent occupation of Latin-American markets is the only wise policy for our Government to support.

"Various phases of the work of investigating commercial conditions in the United States are revised at length by Secretary Redfield, who says:

"The important work which Congress assigned in collecting costs of production of articles subject to import duty has been actively carried on in two branches of industry, a survey of the earthenware pottery industry in the United States and Europe has just been completed, and most practical and valuable results have been obtained. Over 90 per cent. of the American potteries were investigated, and the more complete study of an industry, it is believed, was ever made. A similar study of the great clothing industry is now in progress.

"Several investigations commenced by the Bureau of Corporations in prior years remained uncompleted at the beginning of the fiscal year covered by this report—namely, lumber, tobacco, agricultural implements, State corporation taxation, fertilizers, and petroleum. Work on all except the last two was initiated before the present administration.

"Substantial progress was made in all of these investigations, and except for State taxation of corporations and the last two investigations just mentioned, they were nearly completed during the fiscal year under consideration.

New Government Investigations.

"Apart from a general investigation of certain legal and economic problems relating to proposed legislation, which included a study of foreign legislation on trusts, &c., certain new investigations were initiated by the bureau during the fiscal year. Among the most important of these was an investigation into the economic character and effects of the system of resale price maintenance, i. e., the practice of manufacturers and distributors of fixing the price at which retailers or other dealers in their products shall sell to consumers or other purchasers.

"The bureau also has in contemplation a comprehensive study of the fundamental problems of the efficiency of trusts; that is to say, of the determination of the question whether, from the standpoint of business profits and also from other standpoints of social welfare, the trust form of organization is really as it is often alleged socially and economically efficient. While some tentative work was done by the bureau in this connection during the fiscal year, the lack of an adequate appropriation made it impracticable to organize a comprehensive investigation of this very large subject. Nevertheless, a fairly comprehensive survey of the industrial field has been made, which will furnish a basis for this work if the appropriation is provided therefor.

"The work of the bureau has been so planned as to complete a large part of the investigations now on hand before its merger into the Federal Trade Commission by the publication of additional reports on tobacco, lumber, farm implements, taxation of corporations, petroleum, conflict of State foreign corporation laws, and trust legislation."

ADVICE ON CHRISTMAS MAIL.

Postmaster Morgan Warns Against Making Parcels Non-Mailable.

In anticipation of the Christmas rush a statement was given out yesterday by Postmaster Edward M. Morgan for the information of the public. Mr. Morgan pointed out the need for securely wrapping parcels to prevent them being damaged. Communications attached to parcels, he said, must bear first-class postage, but such inscriptions as "Please do not open until Christmas" are permitted. Patrons are cautioned against putting Christmas stamps or other stickers on the address side of the mail matter, as it is thereby rendered unmailable. Care should be taken also not to seal parcels with stickers, as parcels thus sealed become first class. Christmas gifts should be mailed so as to reach their destination two days before Christmas to insure their timely delivery. Thus parcels for local delivery, said Mr. Morgan, should be mailed not later than Dec. 23. Parcels may be insured for five cents for $25 or 10 cents for $50. Arrangements have also been made to send parcels "C. O. D."

Amherst Dinner on Feb. 24.

The Association of Amherst College is not among the organizations which have decided to omit their annual dinners this year. The association will have its annual dinner at the Biltmore on Feb. 24, with Gov. Charles S. Whitman and President Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University among the guests of honor. The association's Fall smoker will be held this evening at the Hotel Martinique.

MAY LIMIT YALE NUMBERS.

Dean of College Tells of Cramped Conditions—Longer Year Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 8.—Important recommendations are made by the Yale deans, directors, and other university officials in their annual reports, which were issued today. Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of the university, suggests that the school year be lengthened a week, and Frederick S. Jones, Dean of the academic department, that enrollment in the department might be limited because of the rapid increase in membership while the teaching equipment and dormitory accommodations are cramped.

Mr. Stokes finds that the Yale student has 186½ days of rest from the labors of the other 178½, and makes these suggestions:

First, that the regular university year be lengthened by beginning at least one week earlier in the Autumn, as is the customs at most of our universities and colleges. Second, that a short optional reading term be started Sept. 6, the day after Labor Day, which would give two or three weeks for literary work prior to the beginning of the regular term. Third, that courses of Summer reading and of light home study be regularly provided. These might be specially designed for men deficient in their knowledge of English literature or of modern languages, and credit might be given for work satisfactorily accomplished."

According to the report of Dean Jones the academic department may be compelled to revert to the use of private dormitories. He says:

"We are now facing the danger of a return to the old private dormitory system which was abolished several years ago. Permission to rent private houses has already been sought by groups of students and it is difficult to refuse such requests when no adequate accommodations can be offered. The third result of the rapid growth of the college is the increased size of divisions and these necessity of enlarging our recitation rooms and of adding to our teaching staff.

"These facts warrant consideration of the future policy of the college. It has been suggested that some limit be placed on our attendance. We cannot care for 1,400 men in buildings designed to accommodate 1,000, and if we are unwilling to restrict our enrollment we must increase our equipment. A building for educational purposes and dormitories for at least 800 men are necessary to provide for our present registration."

Announcements in the annual report of Russell H. Chittenden, Director of the Sheffield Scientific School, include: The purchase of a large tract of land by the Sheffield Trustees in East Lyme, Conn., supplemented by a gift of additional land from Morton F. Plant; the tract, as a whole, to be used for the development of a Summer camp of surveying.

A provisional gift to the Sheffield Trustees of $100,000 from a graduate of the school, whose name cannot now be given, with the understanding that the Trustees shall secure an additional $100,000, the moneys so donated to be used for the development of a graduate course of one year, and, if possible, two years, as an addition to the present undergraduate select course, with special reference to preparation for business and business administration.

From the first report made by Sergeant Kendall, the new Dean of the Art School, a request is made for more good pictures and for a special fund to preserve the priceless Jarves Collection.

A call for funds for the erection of new library buildings is made by Librarian John C. Schwab as follows:

"If the necessary funds can be secured three possibilities are open: (1) Either erect additional buildings on the land north of the present library buildings on the campus, (2) or erect a new building on the land north of Edwards and Taylor Halls, (the divinity buildings,) (3) or erect a new building on the Pierson-Sage Square."

MYRON T. HERRICK HERE.

Ohioans and Noted New Yorkers to Greet ex-Ambassador.

The Rochambeau of the French Line arrived at Quarantine last night from Havre with Myron T. Herrick, ex-Ambassador to France on board. She will go to her pier at West Fifteenth Street at 8 A. M. today. The liner was delayed twenty-four hours by the storm, the Captain said.

It was announced at night that a committee appointed by the Ohio Society would go to Quarantine this morning on a revenue cutter and welcome the returning diplomat in acknowledgment of his services to Americans in France at a trying hour. The members of the committee are W. H. Truesdale, Colgate Hoyt, Charles D. Hilles, Will I. Ohmer, and Ralph H. Wallace.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith and Bosseront d'Anglade, the French Consul General in New York, will go down the bay to welcome Mr. Herrick on the Dock Commissioner's launch.

When the Rochambeau is made fast the official committee, a delegation of fifty citizens of Cleveland, where Mr. Herrick lives, and the officers of the Ohio Society will hold a reception on the pier, after which the party will proceed to the Ohio Society's rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria, where a general reception will be held.

Among the men who have been invited to meet the Rochambeau at the pier this morning are: Vincent Astor, John D. Archbold, Robert Adamson, Lawrence F. Abbott, August Belmont, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Jules S. Bache, Henry Bruere, Leonard Blair, Col. William M. Black, Nicholas F. Brady, Sir Courtenay W. Bennett, R. Fulton Cutting, Andrew Carnegie, Henry Clews, John D. Crimmins, Joseph H. Choate, Frederic R. Coudert, Robert W. de Forest, Chauncey M. Depew, James W. Ellsworth, Henry C. Frick, Andrew Freedman, E. H. Gary, Lloyd C. Griscom, Howard Gould, Col. George Harvey, Oliver Iselin, Otto H. Kahn, Minor C. Keith, William Loeb, Jr., Seth Low, Ogden L. Mills, J. P. Morgan, Pierre Mali, Clarence H. Mackay, Mayor Mitchel, George W. Perkins, Gen. Horace Porter, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Thomas F. Ryan, Elihu Root, Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar Straus, James Stillman, Henry W. Taft, Frederick D. Underwood, Frank A. Vanderlip, Cornelius Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, Theodore M. Vail, George W. Wickersham, Gen. Leonard Wood, H. P. Whitney, and Benjamin F. Yoakum.

Members of the Cleveland delegation which came here Monday morning to welcome back Mr. Herrick thought it hard that the Rochambeau did not arrive as expected yesterday morning. Most of them were easily reconciled to another day in New York, though a few were compelled by business engagements to return home.

FIGHT CUT IN LECTURE FUND

Prominent Men Protest to Mayor, Who Orders a Hearing.

Several prominent citizens have written to Mayor Mitchel, protesting against the action of the Aldermen in reducing the amount allowed in the 1915 budget for public lectures from $150,000 to $75,000. The Mayor will hold a public hearing on the matter at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Board of Estimate room at the City Hall.

"I have noticed with regret," Seth Low wrote, "that the Aldermen, in the endeavor to save money, have reduced the amount appropriated for public lectures from $150,000 to $75,000. I think the public lectures are highly useful, and should be glad to see the sum restored if circumstances permit."

"I consider Dr. Leipziger's courses of lectures of inestimable value to the people of New York, and protest against the reduction of the appropriation," Joseph H. Choate wrote. "If it is possible for you to prevent the reduction, I venture to express the hope that you will do so."

Charles H. Strong, President of the City Club; R. Fulton Cutting, and C. J. McCormack, President of the Borough of Richmond, also sent letters of protest.

GEN. WOTHERSPOON PUBLIC WORKS HEAD

"Best Man in the Country," Mr. Whitman Says of Army Tactician.

TO CUT DOWN PATRONAGE

New State Superintendent Will Have Free Rein and Governor's Backing.

Gov.-elect Charles S. Whitman announced yesterday that he had offered the position of State Superintendent of Public Works to Major Gen. William Wallace Wotherspoon, recently Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and that Gen. Wotherspoon had consented to accept the place which now is held by Duncan W. Peck of Syracuse. Mr. Whitman said:

"I have offered the office of State Superintendent of Public Works to Major Gen. William Wallace Wotherspoon, retired as Chief of Staff, U. S. A., on Nov. 16. Major Gen. Wotherspoon has promised me today that he would accept the appointment. I consider him the best man in this country for the position. Major Gen. Wotherspoon is 64 years old, but he is still very vigorous."

It was suggested last night that Gen. Wotherspoon as an army officer had been in no way identified with the State of New York, and that to go to Washington for a man for a State officer was something of an innovation. When Governor-elect Whitman was asked about this he said:

"The General comes of an old New York family and is accredited to New York. He has a voting residence in Utica, and in that way is identified with the State. His residence in Washington is only official."

"Is it not curious going outside the State for an appointee?" Mr. Whitman was asked.

"Oh, no," he answered. "There have been other instances of that—Gen. Bingham, for example, for the city Police Department, and the attempt to get Col. Goethals."

The appointment of Gen. Wotherspoon is certain to start some wailing and gnashing of teeth among the Republican bosses up-State. The Public Works Department is rich in patronage, coveted by the canal counties. This patronage has been looked upon as legitimate political spoils to be distributed among party workers. When Gov. Hughes appointed Frederick C. Stevens of Attica to this place, after Stevens had fought the Wadsworths and their clan of Republican leaders in western New York, a howl went up from the Old Guard leaders. From that very moment they were enlisted in relentless war on Gov. Hughes and on his entire legislative and administrative programme.

Will Cut Down Patronage.

Gen. Wotherspoon had a short talk with Mr. Whitman yesterday morning and the Governor-elect assured him that a free hand would be given him in the conduct of his department. Mr. Whitman assured him of the fullest backing and support in any reforms he might inaugurate.

Gen. Wotherspoon has had the offer of the Governor-elect under consideration for two weeks, and in the meantime has given considerable study to the present workings of the department and its needs. He told Mr. Whitman that he would undertake at once, with a disregard of any patronage claims, to reduce the horde of political workers in the Department of Public Works. Gov.-elect Whitman, in reply to a direct question on the subject, said he did not care to discuss it, but he understood to have given willing assent to any policy of pruning that would result in a

'WATCH YOUR STEP' IS HILARIOUS FUN

Irving Berlin's Revue at the New Amsterdam Is Festivity Syncopated.

TINNEY AND THE CASTLES

They Are Only Three of the Lights of a Lavish and Lively Entertainment.

WATCH YOUR STEP. A musical show in three acts. Music and lyrics by Irving Berlin. Plot by H. B. Smith. At the New Amsterdam Theatre.

Willie Steele	Sam Burbank
Silas Flint	William J. Halligan
Estelle	Justine Johnstone
Ebenezer Hardacre	Harry Kelly
Howe Strange	Al. Holbrook
Birdie O'Brien	Elizabeth Murray
Ernesta Hardacre	Sallie Fisher
Joseph Lilyburn	Vernon Castle
Algy Cuffs	Charles King
Lona Ford	Dama Sykes
Stella Spark	Elizabeth Brice
Mrs. Vernon Castle	Mrs. Vernon Castle
Anne Marshall	Harriet Leidy
The Ghost of Verdi	Harry Ellis
A Carriage Caller at the Opera / A Pullman Porter / A Coat Room Boy	Frank Tinney
Jenny	Irving J. Carpenter
Josiah Jay	Gus Minton
Samantha Jay	Dorothy Morosco
The Man in Box 51	C. L. Kelley

Charles Dillingham has done it again. Not content to stage "Chin Chin" and call it a season's work, he went down from the Globe to the New Amsterdam Theatre last evening and there presented as gay, extravagant, and festive an offering as this city could possibly hope to see. For no particular reason this new piece is called "Watch Your Step." It is one which the London dailies would describe in accents of horror as a "big, noisy, typically American entertainment," and which the London public would witness clamorously and with every evidence of high approval As large a portion of the New York public as could be packed into the New Amsterdam last evening seemed uncommonly pleased, and with reason. "Watch Your Step" is no end of fun.

So many things have been called musical comedies that "Watch Your Step" might as well be called one. The programme sees fit to describe it as "a syncopated musical show." It is really vaudeville done handsomely. It is a large and expensive vaudeville show, with Mr. Dillingham doing the booking in a prodigal mood and Irving Berlin called upon to do his best for all the acts. Mr. Berlin did his best and the result is highly entertaining. Also Mr. Dillingham did his best. Most of the chiefs of the assembled company could command the choicest position on a vaudeville bill and many of them have.

More than to any one else, "Watch Your Step" belongs to Irving Berlin. He is the young master of syncopation, the gifted and industrious writer of words and music for songs that have made him rich and envied. This is the first time that the author of "Alexander's Ragtime Band" and the like has turned his attention to providing the music for an entire evening's entertainment. For he has written a score of his mad melodies, nearly all of them of the tickling sort; born to be caught up and whistled at every street corner, and warranted to set any roomful a-dancing.

Berlin has always enjoyed capturing a strain of fine, operatic melody and wedding it to his own ragtime measures, and so in this, his first musical comedy, it is altogether fitting and proper that he should escort the rest of the entertainers to the Metropolitan, where the ghost of Verdi might chant a protest against an irreverent chorus of syncopated classics, and where, as part of the fun, a mock Caruso can be seen singing against the unmannerly patter chorus in the boxes.

"Watch Your Step" affords this song writer a rare opportunity. He has availed himself of it. In this new attack Berlin has found New York defenseless and captured it.

Of the entertainers, the happiest is surely Frank Tinney, one of the funniest men there has been on boards today. He has come back from Europe with all his tricks and his manners unimpaired. Most of his jokes are new and all of them are funny. He was never more hugely amusing than he is in "Watch Your Step."

Then there are the Castles, appearing largely as themselves in that cheerfully personal way that is part of the vaudeville touch. Mr. Castle, on his return to musical comedy, has a name and a sort attached to the character that he is supposed to play, but Tinney will keep calling him "Vern," and he himself sings a self-introductory song about one who "knows how it feels to use automobiles, for he's a dancing teacher now."

Mr. Castle is so variously competent that besides taking a stage fall that would make even Maude Eburne pale, he plays the traps and generally adds to the impression that "Watch Your Step" is not only as rapid, but just about as noisy as the Twentieth Century Limited. He dances several numbers with Mrs. Castle whose work is a delight.

These three entertain in their own fashion, and probably with many inventions of their own. The programme has it that the plot, (if any,) is by Harry B. Smith. He was in good form when he did his part, and he was careful not to get in anybody's way. For besides the Castles and the dark Mr. Tinney, the stage is crowded with such folk as Elizabeth Murray, who sings some dar-ky songs in a great gusto; Harry Kelly, who is funny and whose dog is one of the best entertainers in these parts; Sallie Fisher, and the most engaging Charles King and Elizabeth Brice.

And then there is the chorus, spirited, multitudinous, and possessed of good looks in abundance. They sing and dance as if they knew in their hearts that all was quite well with "Watch Your Step."

'GARDEN OF PARADISE' ENDS.

Liebler Co. Receiver Closes Big Production at Park Theatre.

There was echo of the recent failure of the Liebler Company theatrical firm last night when "The Garden of Paradise" failed to play at the Park Theatre. It was the cost of this large production and its failure to do the business expected of it which brought about the Liebler bankruptcy.

The closing of "The Garden of Paradise" was decided upon suddenly yesterday by Irving M. Dittenhoefer, the receiver for the Liebler Company. He continued the play in the hope that it would begin to show a profit, but yesterday the advance sale of seats showed so little promise that it was decided best not to keep the theatre open.

Mr. Dittenhoefer said last night that he hoped later to be able to reopen "The Garden of Paradise," or send it on tour in the larger cities, as soon as some of the legal difficulties of the Liebler Company had been straightened out.

The members of the company who have been appearing in "The Garden of Paradise," the stage hands, and other employes of the Park Theatre knew nothing of the closing of the play until they arrived at the theatre last night. There they were met by Mr. Dittenhoefer, who told them that there would be no performance, and that salaries due would be paid as soon as possible.

There was considerable grumbling by some of the actors and stage hands at first, and a number of the former went around to the box office in an effort to see if they could not collect some money there.

Money for tickets bought for last night's performance was refunded as the ticket-holders appeared.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Helvetia Maennechor, an amateur Swiss singing society, will give a concert Saturday evening in Aeolian Hall, assisted by Rudolph Ganz, the Swiss pianist.

The Fuller sisters will give a recital of British folksongs at a concert in the Milbank Chapel of Teachers' College on Monday evening, Dec. 14.

LEONARD BORWICK PLAYS.

English Pianist Again Makes a Deep Impression.

Leonard Borwick, the English pianist, gave his third recital of the season at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. His programme comprised numbers by Handel, Leonardo Leo, and Scarlatti; Schumann's Fantasia in C, Rachmaninoff's Prelude in G minor, smaller pieces of Mendelssohn, Schubert, and Debussy, and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 12.

As on his previous appearance, Mr. Borwick made a deep impression by his playing. The Fantasia of Schumann, which was his largest number, was played with a fine sense of proportion that made its component parts distinct enough in themselves, yet very tangibly dominated by the feeling of the unity of the work as a whole; he had all the breadth and vigor, and at the same time the sense of mood that this composer demands of his interpreters.

His playing of Mendelssohn's "Characteristic Piece" in A, from Op. 7, was so deft an exposition of its polyphonic structure that the audience demanded a repetition, as was the case with the following number, Schubert's "Moment Musicale" in F minor. After this he played Debussy's "Reflets dans l'eau," and it is to be questioned whether what is most characteristic and valuable in this composer's idiom ever receives more satisfactory setting forth than he gave it in this number. The contrast in style between this and the following number, the Hungarian Rhapsody, which ended the programme, was a fundamental one, and that the pianist could be so effective in each stamps him the striking range of his accomplishment.

MRS. FRANK K. CLARK SINGS.

First Appearance of an American Singer from Paris.

It is not often that expectations are so agreeably met as they were in the singing of Mrs. Frank King Clark, who appeared in Aeolian Hall yesterday in a song recital. She is an American who has lived in Paris, a pupil and now the widow of an American who made a name for himself there as a teacher; and she herself has sung successfully in Europe.

Mrs. Clark has a contralto voice of power and not a little richness of quality; it is most agreeable when it is not used powerfully, and in mezza voce and piano it has real charm. Even more than the voice is her artistic use of it. It is admirably poised, admirably responsive to her demands upon it, free and spontaneous in emission and in its modulation to all degrees of power. Her breath control is unusually ample, and this, with the discernment and artistic intelligence that govern her singing, enables her to achieve beautiful results in phrasing.

The programme that Mrs. Clark presented yesterday showed that she has a real command over a large variety of styles. There are voices more sympathetic in quality than hers; but she made the fullest use of all it could be made to yield in music of the elder Italians; two beautiful old English songs, one arranged by Percy Grainger with much tact and one by Lane Wilson, a group by Schumann, a group of modern French and Russian songs in French, and another of American. In these languages Mrs. Clark's diction was good; there was fine and sensitive feeling for the varied emotional content of the songs, and there was success in delineating that content in performance. It was a recital that gave satisfaction to lovers of good singing.

COHAN'S MUSICAL REVUE.

Author and Wm. Collier to be the Stars in "Hello, Broadway."

The title of Cohan & Harris's new musical revue by George M. Cohan is "Hello, Broadway," and Cohan himself and William Collier will be the stars of the production, which will appear at the Astor Theatre during Christmas week. Others in the company will be Louise Dresser, Belle Blanche, Peggy Wood, Rosalie Daly, Sydney Jarvis, Lawrence Wheat, John Hendricks, Charles Dow Clarke, Martin Brown, James Cody, Tom Dingle, and Jack Corcoran, with a large chorus.

"The Miracle Man," which has been playing at the Astor for five months, will end its run there next Saturday night, and start on a tour of the country.

"THRILLERS" FOR PALACE.

Negotiations with Grand Guignol Company of Paris to Appear Here.

The Palace Theatre, the chief playhouse of the big vaudeville interests, is negotiating with the Grand Guignol Company in Paris to come to America and present a "thriller" each week as a part of the theatre's vaudeville programme.

At the Palace last night it was said that arrangements were being made to bring the scenery from the Grand Guignol to this country. The Parisian company has not been seriously disrupted by the war, and most of the original members are still in Paris.

John Bland Gives Recital.

John Bland, a tenor who has been known principally as a church singer, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in the Princess Theatre. His programme opened with numbers by Handel, Franz, Schumann, and Brahms, continued with a group of songs in German by more recent composers, another in French, and a final one in English. The singer's voice was marred by hoarseness, but seemed as though in normal condition it would be of agreeable quality. In certain dramatic passages it was somewhat rough and not tempered in volume to the size of the auditorium. Mr. Bland had evidently prepared his programme painstakingly. Of his songs, Richard Strauss's "Ruhe, Meine Seele," and Alfred Hetsch's "Es War ein alter König" were among the most effectively done, suggesting that his best results are obtained in the softer, more lyric settings. John Cushing was a good accompanist.

Lecture on Orchids at Colony Club.

An illustrated lecture on orchids will be given on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the gymnasium of the Colony Club, 122 Madison Avenue, under the auspices of the International Garden Club. Members will be admitted free and non-members may obtain tickets for $1. The club now has 800 members. It has obtained from the city the use of the Bartow Mansion and twenty-five acres of land in Pelham Bay Park, which will be developed into gardens. The annual meeting of the club will be held at Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Send Santa Claus To The Needy

Our fifty-five visitors and visiting nurses know the real Christmas needs of those in misfortune.

Each is the sympathetic friend, adviser and director of hundreds of needy families—their social doctor.

Her contact with the unfortunate is as close and as personal as is that of neighbors.

She knows what you should give and where you should give it—where it is needed and where it will be appreciated.

She will be your personal representative.

Send contributions to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.

BARON E. DE NAGELL WEDS MISS CALHOUN

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun the Bride of Netherlands Diplomat

IN ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH

Bridegroom in Gorgeous Uniform of Order of St. John of Jerusalem —The Bridal Attendants.

The wedding of Baron Egbert de Nagell, formerly attaché of the legation of the Netherlands at Washington, and a son of Baron and Baroness William de Nagell of the Netherlands, and Miss Julia J. Calhoun, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun of New York, and a great-granddaughter of John C. Calhoun, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, and proved one of the most picturesque weddings of the season, as the bridegroom wore the gorgeous uniform of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and Henry Weldon sang during the ceremony.

The bride selected Dec. 8 as her wedding day as a matter of sentiment, as on that day her mother, then Miss Linnie Adams, and her father were married forty-four years ago.

Vases of white lilies and roses adorned the altar, tall palms screened the chancel sides, and clusters of white flowers were fastened to the pews in which the relatives and families were seated. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, performed the ceremony.

The bridal procession was led by the ushers, Robert B. Minis, who gave a luncheon for the bridegroom and his attendants at the Union Club just before the ceremony, and Count de Rechteren Limburg, Leavitt H. Hunt, and the bride's three brothers, James E. Calhoun, D. Adams Calhoun, and John C. Calhoun, Jr.

They were followed by the two matrons of honor, Mrs. Newell W. Tilton and Mrs. Eugene E. du Pont. They wore short-skirted frocks of light apricot-colored satin, having double tunics of tulle of the same shade edged with crystal, and the low-necked, short-sleeved, flesh-colored satin bodices were veiled with short apricot tulle jackets sprinkled all over with crystals. Instead of hats they wore Dutch caps, one of gold and the other of silver lace, with pearl ornaments falling over the ears. Their satin slippers and silk hose matched the gowns. They carried huge clusters of sunrise roses that also matched the gowns.

The bride was immediately preceded by her little nephew, John G. Calhoun 3d, who wore a page's costume of the time of Louis XVI., an embroidered white satin coat, white satin trunks, with silken hose and slippers, and a lavender waistcoat. In one hand he carried a big black three-cornered hat with a white ostrich plume, and in the other a nosegay of shaded pink roses.

The bride walked with her father, who gave her in marriage. She wore a trailing gown of silver brocade draped at the sides, and having the low corsage trimmed with pearls and draped with tulle. The long Court train was made of silver brocade and white satin. The Duchess lace veil was draped in a flat cap across her dark coiffure, and fell flatly at the sides and down the back nearly to the end of the train. She carried a large cluster of white orchids.

Awaiting her at the altar was the bridegroom, in the uniform of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, consisting of a scarlet coat with a gold sword belt and trimmings, white trunks, and knee-high black boots flaring at the tops. The black ribbon of the order, with one of the insignia depending from it, went around the neck below the collar. The Baron's best man was Jonkeer W. H. de Beaufort, Secretary of the Netherlands Legation.

A reception at the Calhoun residence, 667 Madison Avenue, followed the ceremony. The guests at both the church and the house included a number of the diplomats from Washington and others well known in official life. Mrs. Calhoun, who received, wore brocaded gray satin topped by a gray hat with gray feathers, and the Baroness William de Nagell wore velvet brocaded blue chiffon combined with black thread lace over white satin.

The Baron and Baroness left at 8 P. M. for Washington, and will spend several weeks at the White Sulphur Springs and Aiken, returning here at t the month. They are booked to sail on Jan. 2 for Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and in the latter country will be the guests of the Baron's cousins, the Count and Countess de Limburg Stirum. They plan going from Sweden to Germany, visiting Berlin, and then to Holland, where they proceed to Rotterdam, to be received in February, and will then take a house at The Hague, as the Baron is shortly to be appointed to a position with the home Government.

MISS F. I. GARNSEY WEDS.

The Bride of F. J. Brettman, Jr., in Church of Divine Paternity.

The wedding of Miss Florence I. Garnsey, daughter of Mrs. Squire Garnsey of 849 West Eighty-fifth Street, to Frederick J. Brettman, Jr., was celebrated at 6 o'clock last evening in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West. The Rev. Frank O. Hall, pastor of the church, officiated.

The bride, whose brother, Owen A. Garnsey, gave her in marriage, wore a gown of ivory white satin, with a long pointed tunic, and trimmed with lace and pearls. Court train of satin and chiffon fell from the shoulders. She wore no bridal veil, but her cap of lace was encircled with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Rolla N. Soper, sister of the bride, was the matron of honor. She wore a gown of pink satin, trimmed with ecru lace and beaver fur, and a hat of pink satin, topped with light-brown plumes and fur. She carried a bouquet of Killarney roses. The Misses Edith and Virginia Garnsey, the little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Owen A. Garnsey, were the flower girls.

David Murphy acted as best man, and the ushers were John J. Sheeran, John Bruce, Kneeland Green of this city, and F. Harold Steel of Spaskill, N. Y. After a short trip South Mr. and Mrs. Brettman will make their home in this city.

MISS ELLA RUBIN A BRIDE.

Married to Dr. Ira I. Kaplan at Hotel Astor—The Attendants.

The wedding of Dr. Ira I. Kaplan, a son of Mr. and Mrs. David Kaplan of 16 East Ninety-sixth Street, and Miss Ella Rubin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rubin of 150 East Eighty-first Street, took place at 7 o'clock last evening in the east ballroom of the Hotel Astor. The Rev. Dr. Mordecai Kaplan, an uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony.

The bride, in white satin trimmed with Venetian lace and crystal, with a brocaded satin Court train, wore a Brussels lace veil, the gift of her grandparents, and a necklace of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom's parents. The two matrons of honor, Mrs. Joseph Weinstein and Mrs. M. Rubin, wore shell pink gowns veiled with silver net, and carried violets and pink rosebuds. Miss Sadie Rubin, the maid of honor, wore pale-green veiled with silver lace, and carried sunrise roses and green orchids. Miss Judith Kaplan was the flower girl.

Albert Kaplan was his brother's best man, and the ushers included Dr. Louis Levy, Dr. Herman Phillips, Hermes Rubin, and Herman Cohen. The reception was in the college room, and the dinner followed in the North ballroom. There were 200 guests.

Dr. Kaplan and his bride will spend their honeymoon in the South, and on their return will live at 106 East Eighty-sixth Street.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to leave today for Copenhagen on the Frederick VIII. are:

Dr. Eric Beck, Alvin C. Case, Harold Geerts, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hansen, Miss K. Jansen, Miss A. Knap, C. Y. Rhodin, A. J. Rosvade, H. von Vetter, Mrs. Alice Herrfeld, B. Anderson, Miss E. Wittmer, and Mrs. S. White.

Among those arriving yesterday from Naples on the America were:

Mrs. S. Raynold, T. Raynold, Mrs. Edith Garrell, Miss Margherita Jarman, Judd Lincoln, Otto Maas, and the Rev. Archbishop Benaventure Cerretti.

ALBERT D. OPPENHEIM DEAD.

Founder of Oppenheim, Collins & Co. Succumbs in Berlin at 82.

A cable from Berlin to Secretary of State Bryan was received here yesterday announcing the death in that city last Monday of Albert D. Oppenheim, founder of the New York dry goods firm of Oppenheim, Collins & Co., 35 West Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Oppenheim, who was 82 years old, had spent much of his time in Germany since his retirement from active business here five years ago. He had been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Felix Caro, in Berlin.

One of the pioneer dry goods merchants in this city, Mr. Oppenheim came here at the age of 19 from Cassel, Germany, sixty-three years ago. He entered the dry goods business, and was for many years associated with Abraham & Straus in Brooklyn. He married Miss Mary Abraham, sister of one of the members of the firm, fifty-six years ago. With his son Charles J. Oppenheim and Isaac D. Levy, Mr. Oppenheim moved to Manhattan and founded the firm which bears his name, remaining its active head until his retirement in 1909. Mrs. Oppenheim died a few months ago. Besides the son and Mrs. Caro, there are three daughters living, Mrs. Alfred N. Cohen, Mrs. Albert Saxe, and Mrs. Max Fuld, the last named living in France.

LITTLE MOTHERS' BAZAAR.

1,000 Women Attend the Annual Affair at the Waldorf.

More than 1,000 women attended the annual bazaar of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, which was held on Saturday afternoon and evening in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Articles of many kinds were on sale, and there was an exhibition of the work done by the children in the manual training classes.

Mrs. Clarence Burns is President of the association, and Mrs. Albert Gallatin Weed was Chairman of the Bazaar Committee. The association gives to the daughters of wage-earning mothers lessons in sewing, mending, dressmaking, cooking, laundering, and the hygienic care of babies and the home.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Hoyt announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth S. Hoyt, to Thomas H. Frothingham. Mr. Frothingham is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frothingham of Philadelphia.

The Junior League will give its annual entertainment for charity on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 26 and 27, in the large ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria, in which many of the debutantes of the season are to take part. The entertainment will be in the nature of a carnival, and will be called "La Jour Fete."

Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont of 2 West Fifty-third Street, introduced her youngest daughter, Miss Katherine Lamont, yesterday afternoon at a reception. Mrs. Lamont and Miss Lamont had receiving with them the Misses Esther and Marion Cleveland, the late President Cleveland, and Mrs. Thomas Jex Preston, Jr., formerly Mrs. Cleveland.

Mrs. George Austin Morrison, Jr., will give an informal reception on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 19, for Miss Cornelia Lee at 151 Central Park West.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Dodd, daughter of Mrs. Edward Menocal, and Monson Sullivan will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Thomas's Church.

Mrs. George M. Wilde, who has been at the St. Regis since her return from Paris, where she has lived for several years, has taken an apartment at 29 Washington Square for the Winter.

Mrs. Charles W. Dayton will give a dance in January for her daughter, Miss Laura Adams Dayton, at their home, 18 Mount Morris Park West.

Miss Frances S. Peck, the débutante daughter of Staunton Bloodgood Peck of Chicago, is spending the Winter with her grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Sr., at the Plaza.

BALL IN AID OF BIG SISTERS.

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel to Attend Benefit at the Ritz Tonight.

A ball for the benefit of the Big Sisters organization, of which Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt is President, will be given tonight in the ballroom at the Ritz-Carlton. Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel are to attend, and many dinners are to be given preceding the ball, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., being among the dinner hostesses.

The Big Sisters is an incorporated organization which looks after unfortunate children who come to the Children's Court.

Tickets for the ball may be obtained at the Ritz-Carlton. A supper is to be served at midnight.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. F. O. Beach, Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, and Mrs. Henry R. Winthrop.

Miss Buckel to Wed Army Officer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Buckel have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Ehrgott Buckel, to Lieut. James Cooper Waddell, U. S. A.

Miss Buckel, who has been living abroad, is staying at present with her sister, Mrs. C. A. Rothwell, 599 West 178th Street. After their marriage, which is to take place in January, the young couple will reside at Fort Monroe, Va., where Lieut. Waddell is stationed.

Bell-Dayton Wedding Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Harriet Ray Dayton, the daughter of Major Edwin W. Dayton of 839 West End Avenue, and Winslow M. Bell will take place at 4 o'clock on Saturday in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church and the reception will be held at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street. Miss Dorothy Hearne will be the maid of honor and Edward F. Allis, 2d, of Milwaukee will be the best man. The ushers selected are Frank J. Sheridan, Jr. of Washington, Elmendorf L. Carr, Edward C. Ochs, and Gordon I. Lindsay of New York.

ESCHWEGE—ECKSTONE.

Miss Irma Claire Eckstone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Eckstone, and Louis J. Eschwege were married yesterday morning at the home of the bride's parents, 450 Riverside Drive. The Rev. Dr. S. De Sola Mendes performed the ceremony, which was followed by a wedding breakfast.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a short empire gown of white satin. Her tulle veil was caught up with a cap of needlepoint lace, and her only ornament was a diamond bar pin, the gift of the bridegroom. Her only attendant was Miss Pearl Cohen, who wore a white satin frock and carried an arm bouquet of Killarney roses. Albert Dwyer, uncle of the bridegroom, was the best man. There were no ushers. The couple left for Old Point Comfort, where they are to spend their honeymoon. Later they will go to Paris to make their future home.

Dance for Stony Wold Tonight.

A dance is to be given tonight in aid of the Stony Wold Sanatorium, Auxiliary No. 5, at the Hotel Marie Antoinette. An exhibition of the gavotte and lulu fardo are to be given. Mrs. George T. Montgomery of Bretton Hall is in charge of the sale of tickets. The Floor Committee is made up of Col. James B. Curtis, E. W. Andrews, Charles S. Thorne, Joshua Weisner, Alfred Stanley Harry W. Ditman, Lucius Henry, and Carlton Aborn.

BOOKSELLERS TO THE WORLD
ALL THE Holiday Books
Sets in Fine Bindings and in Single Volumes. Books in All Languages.
Xmas Catalogues free
BRENTANO'S
Fifth Ave. and 27th St. New York

WM. W. ROCKHILL, DIPLOMAT, IS DEAD

Ex-Ambassador to Russia and Turkey, Stricken on Ship, Dies in Honolulu.

SERVED COUNTRY 30 YEARS

Ex-Minister to Greece Was on Way to Act as Adviser to China— His Thibet Explorations.

HONOLULU, Dec. 8.—William W. Rockhill, the distinguished American diplomat, died here today. Mr. Rockhill, who was en route to Peking, there to take up his duties as the newly appointed adviser to President Yuan Shih-kai, left the liner Chiyo Maru, on which he had booked through passage to Japan, last Friday because of a severe cold he had taken since sailing from San Francisco on Nov. 28. At the hospital to which he was removed symptoms of cardiac weakness developed.

Commodore Dennis H. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, and Gov. Lucius E. Pinkham will take charge of the funeral, and the burial will be here.

Mr. Rockhill was one of the deans of the diplomatic corps of the United States, having spent thirty years of his life in the service of his country, which he first entered in 1884. He was born in Philadelphia in 1854 and was the son of Thomas Cadwallader and Dorothy Anna Woodville Rockhill. After a school education in this country he was sent to the military school of St. Cyr in Paris, from which he was graduated in 1873, being one of the few Americans to attain that distinction.

In 1884 he received his first diplomatic appointment, being sent to Peking as Second Secretary and later becoming Secretary of the American Legation. He remained here for four years and during this time made a study of the little-known rural Chinese, which he embodied in several reports that attracted the attention of the Smithsonian Institution.

As a result, in 1888, Mr. Rockhill was sent to Thibet and made an attempt to see the Dalai Llama. This was fraught with great peril, as that country was then closed to foreigners and their lives were forfeited if discovered. He adopted the costumes of the natives, studied their language, which he had previously studied for several years, and had traveled half way to Lhasa before discovered. For a time he was in great danger, but was finally allowed to return.

In 1892 he visited Lhasa at the invitation of the Dalai Llama and was the third white man to have seen the country. As the result Mr. Rockhill wrote an account of his explorations which has come to be regarded as the textbook on Thibet.

From December, 1886, until April, 1887, he was Chargé d'Affaires at Seoul, Corea. During 1893-4 Mr. Rockhill was Chief Clerk of the Department of State and from 1895 until the end of 1896 he held the appointment of Third Assistant Secretary of State, becoming First Assistant in 1896 and retaining this post until 1897.

Mr. Rockhill was then appointed American Minister to Greece, Roumania, and Servia, and served for two years with distinction. During this time he took the opportunity to complete certain studies he was pursuing, and when he returned to this country was appointed Director of the International Bureau of American Republics, which post he held for six years.

He was then appointed Minister to Peking and served for four years. When he retired to accept the post of Ambassador to Russia Mr. and Mrs. Wu Ting Fu entertained the staff of the American and the other foreign legations at a dinner in his honor. This was an exceptional indication of respect on the part of the Chinese Government and was the first time that such an event had occurred.

Mr. Rockhill became Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Russia in June, 1909. His appointment was a happy one owing to the great part that Russia was beginning to play in the politics of the Far East, in which he was thoroughly versed. After serving two years Mr. Rockhill was transferred to Constantinople at his own request, and there found requisite material by personal observation for a book he was writing on the history of the Turkish Empire. Ambassador Morgenthau relieved him in November, 1913, and Mr. Rockhill then severed his connection with the Diplomatic Corps.

Besides his various posts, Mr. Rockhill served his country in several other capacities. He was plenipotentiary of the United States to the congress at Peking for the settlement of the Boxer troubles, and was delegate to proceed on behalf of his Government on Sept. 7, 1901. He was also United States Commissioner to China in 1900 for the settlement of other state business.

He was a corresponding member of the Institut de France, and made his home in this country at Litchfield, Conn. Mr. Rockhill married in 1900 Miss Edith H. Perkins of that city, who survives him.

John Hill Armstrong.

John Hill Armstrong, Vice President of Brokaw Brothers, clothiers, at Astor Place and Fourth Avenue, died yesterday at his home, in Bretton Hall, in his sixty-second year. He had been identified with the firm for forty-seven years. He was born in this city, and at the time of his death was Vice President of the New York Savings Bank, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Economic Club, the Credit Men's Association, the Republican Club, and an associate member of John A. Dix Post of the G. A. R.

Metropolitan Opera Bills Next Week

The repertoire of the Metropolitan Opera House for next week will include the revival of Weber's "Euryanthe," which will take place Saturday afternoon. The cast includes Mmes. Hempel and Ober and Miss Garrison, with Messrs. Sembach, Weil, Middleton, and Bloch. Mr. Toscanini will conduct. The other operas for the week are "Der Rosenkavalier," Monday night; "Tristan und Isolde," Wednesday; "Tosca," Thursday, and "La Gioconda," Friday. Pablo Casals, the Spanish 'cellist, will be the outside soloist at next Sunday evening's concert. Lucrezia Bori and Messrs. Botta and de Segurola will sing. The second half of the programme will be devoted to Spanish music.

Luncheon for Miss Mary Sturges.

Miss Barbara Shedd gave a luncheon yesterday at her home, 148 East Thirty-eighth Street, for Miss Mary Sturges. The other guests, most of them the season's buds, were the Misses Anna Ballard, Hope E. Colgate, Almy Gilford, Dorothy Battle, Eleanor Keep, Helen Ridgely Morgan, Constance Peabody, Margery and Eugenie Rand, Mildred Sawyer, Edith Sloan, Caryl Hackstaff, Josephine Wells, Wealthy Lewis, Marfelita Chapin, Helen Lambert, Elizabeth Moale, and Harriet Kunhardt.

Swollen-Headed William
After the German of "Struwwelpeter," a Parody by
E. V. LUCAS
Drawings adapted by Geo. Morrow
Irresistibly funny, yet grim.
Price, 50 cents net at all bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO.
681 5th Av. Tel. 7400 Plaza

Christmas
Not merely the books of the day, but hundreds of rare editions, dainty single volumes and richly bound sets to delight the connoisseur and book-lover.
Putnams 2 West 45th St. Just West of 5th Ave.

MRS. ANNA P. DRAPER DIES.

Widow of Prof. Draper, Astronomer, and Donor to Harvard.

Mrs. Anna Palmer Draper, the widow of Prof. Henry Draper, the noted astronomer, long associated with Harvard University, and the donor of the Draper Memorial to that institution, died yesterday at her home, 271 Madison Avenue. She was one of the four children of Courtlandt Palmer, the lawyer and author, who died in 1888. Her ancestors were prominent in the Revolutionary War, her great-grandfather being Capt. Amos Palmer, who took a prominent part in the defense of Stonington, Conn., when it was bombarded by the British fleet in 1814. Her grandfather, Courtlandt Palmer, was a prominent merchant here in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Mrs. Draper's father was the founder of the Nineteenth Century Club of this city. Her husband, Prof. Draper, whom she married in 1867, was one of the leading astronomers of his time, and she worked with him in the Harvard Observatory for many years, becoming an accomplished astronomer herself. She gave the eleven-inch telescope used by her husband to the university. The Draper Memorial, also one of her gifts, cost more than $100,000, and comprises an integral part of the observatory. It contains the spectra of more than 10,000 stars, and the catalogue, known as the Draper Catalogue, is regarded as an authority the world over.

In 1898 Mrs. Draper was appointed a member of one of the Visiting Committees of Harvard University. Mrs. Draper had a country home at Wykaska, near Dobbs Ferry, and was a member of the Ardsley Club.

MADISON J. CAWEIN DEAD.

American Poet Expires at His Home in Louisville—His Works.

Madison Julius Cawein, the poet, died on Monday night at his home in Louisville, Ky., in his fiftieth year. He was born in Louisville and educated in the schools of that city. His first volume, "Blooms of the Berry," was published when he was twenty-three years old and gave promise of the excellence he displayed in his later works. One year after he published "The Triumph of Music," and then followed in turn "Accolon of Gaul," "Lyrics and Idylls," "Days and Dreams," "Moods and Memories," "Red Leaves and Roses," "Poems of Nature and Love," and "Intimacies of the Beautiful." In 1895 Mr. Cawein published "The White Snake," a translation from the German, which became popular, and after that nearly each year saw a new volume until he had written more than twenty.

Mr. Cawein was a member of the Filson, Pendennis, and Country clubs of Louisville, and of the Cliff Dwellers' Club in Chicago. He was also a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY MILLER VORMACK, formerly a member of the New York Produce Exchange and the Maritime Exchange, died on Monday at his home in Fort Ewen-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., aged 69 years. He was a partner in the firm of Latasa & Vormack, importers of foreign ores.

Mrs. SARAH MILLER, who was in her ninety-fifth year, is dead at her home in Caldwell, N. J. She left seven children, thirty-six grandchildren, fifty-seven great-grandchildren, and thirteen great-great-grandchildren.

Lady SHERBROOKE, widow of the first and last Viscount Sherbrooke, better known as the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, died last Sunday at her home in Surrey, England. She was Miss Caroline Sneyd, daughter of the late Thomas Sneyd. Her husband died in 1892.

ROBERT A. MULGREW, Quartermaster Sergeant of Company 15, Ninth Coast Artillery, National Guard, died suddenly Monday of heart disease at 230 Third Avenue. He lived with his sister, Mrs. Douglas Murray, at 515 West 182d Street.

PATRICK J. McDONOUGH, Lieutenant of Fire Engine Company 208, died on Monday at his home, 35 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, aged 35 years. Lieut. McDonough had been a member of the Fire Department for fourteen years. He left a widow and a son.

EDWARD D. HOLLENBECK, who was well known in the racing world as an owner and trainer of trotters, is dead at his home in Lynbrook, L. I., from injuries received when he was kicked by a horse at Troy, N. Y., last July. Mr. Hollenbeck was 45 years old. He belonged to the National Trotting Association, the New York Road Drivers' Club, and the Parkway Driving Club. His widow survives him.

Mrs. JOSEPH LEFEBURE, wife of an insurance expert, died yesterday morning at her residence, 268 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, aged 68 years. She was born in Salisbury, England, and was formerly a resident of New Haven, Conn. Besides her husband she left three sons and six daughters.

JOHN D. WEEBER, 61 years old, retired, died yesterday at his home, 91 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. He left a wife.

JOHN A. NELSON, a tailor, and member of the midwinter Snowbird swimmers at the Pelham Bay Baths, died at his home, 1,228 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was 56 years old, and left a widow and three sons.

Mrs. MARGARET TURNBULL MOUNTAIN, widow of William H. Mountain, died on Monday at the home of her sister, Mrs. George Townsend, 1,915 Stillwell Avenue, Bensonhurst. She was born in this city in 1845.

Mrs. M. WETMORE HALSEY of 180 Monroe Avenue, South Orange, N. J., widow of the head of the banking house of M. W. Halsey & Co., died on Monday at her home. She was 80 years old. Her husband died in 1904.

Prof

INSURANCE HEADS TAKE UP FIRE RATES

State Commissioners in Convention Favor Supervision Laws for Associations.

OPPOSED TO DISCRIMINATION

Regulation of Mutual Fire Companies Under Discussion — For Wider Automobile Insuring.

The Insurance Commissioners and Superintendents, or their deputies, of twenty-five States came together in convention yesterday at the Astor to discuss matters which are now of great interest in the insurance world. J. S. Darst, Commissioner for West Virginia, President of the association, was in the chair.

Others present included Burton Mansfield, Connecticut, First Vice President; John T. Winship, Michigan, Second Vice President; F. H. MacMaster, South Carolina, Secretary and Treasurer; J. E. Phelps, California; S. Epsteen, Colorado; Emory H. English, Iowa; J. W. Blunt, Maine; F. H. Hardison, Massachusetts; J. A. O. Preus, Minnesota; T. M. Henry, Mississippi; William Keating, Montana; C. G. Revelle, Missouri; R. J. Merrill, New Hampshire; J. R. Young, North Carolina; R. M. Small, Ohio; J. Will Taylor, Tennessee; Joseph Button, Virginia; H. L. Ekern, Wisconsin, Frank Hasbrouck, New York; C. F. Nesbit, District of Columbia, all Commissioners or Superintendents, while Alabama was represented by Laurie Rice, Deputy; Texas by A. H. Haynes, Secretary of the Fire Insurance Commissioners; Pennsylvania by S. M. McCulloch, Deputy; Rhode Island by Felix Herbert, Deputy, and Vermont by E. H. Deavitt, Deputy. Other State insurance officials swelled the attendance to about forty.

The principal subject under discussion was fire rates and rate making, and from the opinions expressed Secretary MacMaster said last night that the sentiment of the convention seemed to be in favor of the enactment of uniform laws throughout the United States requiring rating associations to be brought under the supervision of the insurance departments of the various States. Also the sentiment of the convention is strongly in favor of prohibiting discrimination in rates between citizens on similar risks.

"There is certainly a very strong sentiment," said Mr. MacMaster, "in favor of giving the final word on rates to the State supervising officials. You see, in some States the State itself makes all the rates. That is the case in Kansas, for instance. I have not gathered that the sentiment of the convention is in favor of that, but it is held that the insurance companies should maintain bureaus which should be compelled to make rates that are reasonable and uniform, and in case of discrimination to give the authority for adjustment to the State supervisors.

"Another subject in which everybody is interested and which is being threshed out is the regulation of mutual fire insurance companies and mutual casualty companies. Also we are discussing permitting fire insurance companies to write all forms of automobile insurance. At present the State laws generally limit the fire companies to insuring against loss by fire, whereas automobile insurance is apt to involve other questions."

At the session yesterday, Mr. MacMaster introduced resolutions calling for bills to prohibit the writing of insurance on persons and property by companies in States in which they were not licensed, and to require citizens of this State to return for taxation the cash surrender value of all policies held by them in insurance companies not licensed in this State. These were referred to the Committee on Legislation.

TO PAY "BIG TIM" CLAIMS.

Receiver Ellison Prepared to Settle Sullivan Estate Today.

Persons having claims against the estate of the late Timothy D. Sullivan are invited to appear before William B. Ellison, receiver of the estate, at his office, 165 Broadway, at 2 o'clock today and present proof to substantiate them. Valid claims will be paid and doubtful ones will have to be taken into the Supreme Court. The total amount of the claims is about $700,000, and even if all of them are paid, the estate, in the opinion of the executors, will still have $1,000,000 to divide among the four heirs.

Among the claims is one of August Belmont for about $200,000 loans made to Mr. Sullivan to enable him to carry large blocks of stock in unfavorable markets. Another claim is held by James M. Leopold & Co., brokers, on two accounts. One for $84,054 is charged against the estate, and the other, for $78,853, is called the "C. M. account." Inquiry as to who "C. M." was failed to yield any information.

CROWD CARS FOR PROFIT.

Health Commissioner Complains to Chairman McCall.

Health Commissioner Goldwater yesterday gave out correspondence between him and Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission. He complained of the crowding of cars from the sanitary standpoint. He told the Chairman it was generally assumed that the cars were overcrowded by the companies for profit, and that such diseases as tuberculosis might easily be passed from person to person in the congested cars.

Chairman McCall replied that he thought "the limit of human endeavor" had been reached in giving additional facilities until the new subway systems began to get into play," but he would be willing to take up any suggestions the Health Commissioner might make. To this Dr. Goldwater answered that the commission must have on record the evidence it needed for action.

Merchants' Association Luncheon.

The Merchants' Association of New York will hold a meeting and luncheon at the Hotel Astor next Tuesday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock. Mayor Mitchel is expected to speak. The other guests are Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Commander of the Department of the East, and Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War. "Peace Insurance" will be up for discussion.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGAGES
Madison Square (1,122 Broadway.)
Harlem Branch 343 Lenox Av., nr. 127th St.
Brokiyn " 218-220 Livingston St.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
Free Conversation Circles.

SPANISH SCHOOL.
Classes or private instruction; publisher of wonderful textbook, "Spanish in a Week." Romero's, 203 West 106th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Notice is hereby given that STERLING CEMENT CORPORATION, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1914, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to ACME CEMENT CORPORATION.
Dated, New York, November 17th, 1914.
STERLING CEMENT CORPORATION.
By ORMSBY McHARG, President.

MORE BIG EXPORTS.

Last Week's from This Port Were More Than $20,000,000.

The Custom House report of general exports, exclusive of specie, for the week ended Dec. 5, still further swells this year's excess of exports over those in the corresponding period of 1913. With the week ended last, Saturday total exports from here aggregate $830,329,497, compared with $817,929,646 in the same period in 1913. Last week's exthat.

The heavy export movement from this port to England, which has been a marked characteristic of outward manifests since the European war began, continued last week and had a value of $3,850,992. Scotland took merchandise worth $785,847 and Ireland $14,798. The British possessions drew on New York for goods to the value of $1,819,125. France was next to England the biggest buyer here, as that country's purchases were valued at $3,322,374. The exports to these two belligerent Powers comprised for the most part foodstuffs, munitions of war, clothing, underwear, automobiles, lathes, and other machinery and horses.

In neutral countries Denmark took the largest share sent out last week with a value of $2,006,475, a gain over that country's exports the week before of $670,358. Sweden's purchases here were set down at $1,104,804, and Norway's $861,900. Exports to the Netherlands reached $1,288,400, while Italy took American goods worth $763,082.

Exports to the last named neutral countries were for the most part foodstuffs, petroleum, cottonseed oil, naphtha, and, it is understood, considerable quantities of copper, notwithstanding the fact that England has declared this product contraband of war wherever found. The largest shipment of merchandise to any one South American country was to Brazil with a value of $619,642.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL SOLD.

Syndicate Headed by Manager H. S. Duncan to Run the House.

The Hotel Continental, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street, which was recently sold in foreclosure proceedings, has been purchased by a syndicate headed by H. S. Duncan, manager of the house under the former owners, the Louvre Hotel Company. Mr. Duncan said last night, after a meeting of the new Directors, that the hotel would now be operated by the owners.

"The hotel is in an excellent location, close to the heart of the Times Square district," said Mr. Duncan, "and its patronage in the past year is an indication of its success in the future."

Part of the hotel occupies land under leasehold, having more than ninety years to run. The other portion, including the corner, is owned by the Mabee family of Saratoga, and they bought it in at the recent foreclosure sale. The purchase of the property, with the leasehold and the furnishings of the house, involved about $1,500,000, Mr. Duncan said. To the former owners, the Louvre Hotel Company, $100,000 was paid for the furnishings. Under the new ownership several improvements are contemplated. The restaurant and lower part of the hotel, conducted by I. H. Rosenfeld as the Café Boulevard, will undergo no change, as a new lease aggregating about $200,000 has been taken by Mr. Rosenfeld.

The new company has been incorporated as the 1,450 Broadway Company, with Mr. Duncan as President, and among the Directors are J. McCullough of the New York Telephone Company and Frederick Kavanaugh of Cohoes, N. Y. The Continental was erected about twenty-five years ago and under its original name, the Vendome, it was one of the best known hotels in the city. The formers owners practically rebuilt the building.

YULE TREE FOR MADISON SQ.

Volunteer Chorus to Sing There on Christmas Eve.

There will be a big Christmas tree in Madison Square this year as there was last. It will shine nightly from Christmas Eve until New Year's. The New York Edison Company has volunteered the current but funds will be needed for other purposes, and to keep subscriptions anonymous the committee has opened an account in the Plaza branch of the Union Trust Company, Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, where checks may be sent to the Tree of Life account and receipts received from the bank.

Victor Harris of the St. Cecilia Society has offered to lead a volunteer chorus at 5:30 o'clock Christmas Eve and members of singing societies who wish to take part may send their names to the Tree of Life, Post Office Station G. There will be one rehearsal in Dr. Pankhurst's Church at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 24.

The huge tree has been selected and it will be bigger even than last year's, which rose more than seventy feet above Madison Square Park.

CHASE FILIPINO MURDERER.

Constabulary, Aided by Wild Tribes, Pursue Escaped Convicts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Dec. 8.—Mr. Finnigan, the teacher in charge of the wild tribe school fifteen miles from Iwahig, who was murdered on Dec. 2, was killed by a Filipino cattle foreman of the Iwahig penal colony. This man was a "trusty" and, with forty other prisoners, is at large. The constabulary are pursuing them, and the wild tribes are helping to effect their capture.

A Spanish owner of a large plantation at Ossorio has asked for a steamer to remove his family and people from the plantation. The authorities declare that his fears are groundless.

The Iwahig penal colony is in the centre of the Island of Pelawan, in the southwestern part of the Philippine group. It was reported last Wednesday that a number of the convicts had revolted and had robbed and killed the teacher Finnigan.

SEABURY ON APPEALS BENCH

Appointed to Higher Court After Resigning as Supreme Court Justice

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—Samuel Seabury filed his resignation, as a Justice of the Supreme Court today, and was immediately designated by Gov. Glynn to fill the vacancy on the Court of Appeals bench, caused by the death of Judge William B. Hornblower. Gov. Glynn will appoint Mr. Seabury's successor in the Supreme Court.

Judge Seabury began his new judicial duties at once.

Alco Buys All Star Feature Film Co.

The All-Star Feature Film Corporation, of which Augustus Thomas, the playwright, was the head, has been purchased outright by the Alco Film Corporation. The affairs of Mr. Thomas's company, including contracts with many stars and for many plays, have been taken over by the Alco concern, including the release of the feature picture, "The Garden of Lies," with Jane Cowl, in the leading rôle. George Foster Platt, a well-known stage director, is to be the director of the All-Star Feature Film Corporation, under its new directorate.

Bomb Exploded at Ticket Exchange

Tenants in the five-story flathouse at 403 East Twelfth Street and in all the neighboring houses were aroused at midnight last night by the report of a bomb which some one exploded in the doorway of Marino Rinaldi's ticket exchange on the ground floor at the above address. The house shook and most of the windows were smashed. The front of Rinaldi's store was wrecked, but no one was hurt. The police could not find any one in the neighborhood who would admit ever having received a Black Hand letter.

LABOR LAW UPHELD IN SUBWAY FIGHT

But a Review by Appellate Division Before Christmas Is Hoped For.

STAY LETS WORK GO ON

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Conway Confident of Winning Appeal Against the Alien Clauses.

The constitutionality of the alien clauses of the labor law, which had been attacked by William E. Heim through his counsel, ex-Lieut. Gov. Conway, was upheld yesterday by a decision handed down by Justice Newburger in the Supreme Court. Mr. Heim will appeal, and Mr. Conway was last night in consultation with counsel for the Public Service Commission as to the steps that should be taken to bring the matter as speedily as possible before the Appellate Division. It is hoped that the appeal may be argued before Christmas, and meanwhile, as Justice Newburger granted a stay of judgment pending the decision of the higher court, work will proceed on the subways as usual.

Mr. Heim, as a taxpayer, brought a suit against the Public Service Commission for an injunction restraining it from forfeiting any subway construction contract or delaying the issue of vouchers for work done upon it, on the ground that the prohibition of the employment of aliens was unconstitutional, and so offered no justification for either the forfeiture or the delay of payments. The commission interposed a demurrer, and it is this that the court has now upheld.

Justice Newburger brushed aside the argument that, as a consequence of the bargain between the city and the two transportation companies under the dual system contracts, the construction work might be considered of a private character, and consequently not subject to the alien clause. He quoted an opinion of Justice Harlan, which held that whether work was done directly by the State or by one of its instrumentalities it must be considered of a public nature.

Then the court turned to the argument founded on the contention that the preference afforded to citizens was a violation of the treaty with Italy. Here it could quote Chief Judge Cullen, who held that a State might reserve the right to dictate every detail on its public work.

Moreover, Justice Harlan had decreed that a State, as the guardian and trustee for its people, could prescribe the conditions under which it would permit public work to be done, and no court had authority to review its action in this respect.

Mr. Conway was confident last night that he would win his case on appeal, and pointed out that the constitutionality of a law is seldom attacked in the first court which hears such a case.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Fixed on Wearing Apparel and Other Articles.

Gimbel Bros. lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a protest involving the classification under the Tariff act of 1913 of embroidered wearing apparel in part of lace. It was returned for duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem as embroidered merchandise. The firm made several claims for rates lower than assessed, but none of them is held applicable to the goods, the Collector's classification being affirmed.

Importers were overruled in contentions relating to the rate of duty on huck toweling composed of flax. It was classified as a manufacture of flax, and duty was collected at 35 per cent. on the value under the present law. The protestants claimed the goods to be entitled to enter at 30 per cent. ad valorem as plain woven fabrics. The board holds that huck toweling woven in such a manner that the weft threads appear at regular intervals in groups on the surface of the fabric, making a dotted or figured effect, is not a plain woven fabric within the meaning of the law. The importers included Marshall Field & Co., T. Buettner & Co., and J. E. Wagner.

R. F. Lang was successful in protests affecting the classification of parts of brewing machines assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the old tariff as manufactures of metal.

MOVIE PROMOTERS IN ROW.

Court Permits Mrs. Van Heusen to Retain Control of Photo Play Co.

Mrs. Ada Olive Van Heusen, daughter of Charles E. Proctor, one of the founders of the Singer Sewing Machine Company; her son-in-law, George Gould Hamilton, a relative of the Gould family; Edward E. Lincoln, a moving-picture actor, and Frank M. Tichenor, promotor of movies, were all snarled up in a suit until Supreme Court Justice Newburger disentangled them yesterday.

In December last Lincoln and Mrs. Van Heusen met in a dentist's office in Brooklyn. Mrs. Van Heusen said she was interested in the way moving pictures were made. Finally Hamilton and Tichenor, who were managing the Photo Play Production Company of 220 West Forty-second Street, got Mrs. Van Heusen to invest $25,000 in their concern. Hamilton and Lincoln quarreled and Mrs. Van Heusen sided with the latter, and together they organized "The E. K. Lincoln Players."

Hamilton and Tichenor were cut up when they heard that Mrs. Van Heusen was to withdraw her interest from their company and transfer it to a rival concern. So they applied for an injunction restraining her from exercising her control over the Photo Play Production Company. Justice Newburger yesterday refused to grant the injunction, and Mrs. Van Heusen and Mr. Lincoln have a clear road ahead of them.

Southerners Dine Tonight.

The New York Southern Society will give its twenty-ninth annual dinner at the Waldorf tonight. The speakers will be Thomas M. Gregory, United States Attorney General; George W. Wickersham, ex-Attorney General; John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, and Congressman Swagar Sherley of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Committee on Fortifications. Mr. Sherley's subject will be "National Defense."

BUSINESS NOTES.

There was a good attendance of buyers yesterday at the opening sale of the $100,000 bankrupt stock of the Kalamazoo Corset Company, which was held in the auction rooms of Van Praag & Co. and the Merchandise Purchasing Company, 462-468 Broadway. About 30,000 pairs of unboxed corsets were sold, as well as 10,000 yards of corset fabrics and other materials. Prices on both the corsets and the materials averaged about 35 cents on the dollar. The remainder of the corsets, which consist of high-grade, boxed stock, will be disposed of today at the same address.

The second annual convention of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade will be held in this city on Jan. 21, 22, and 23. A committee on arrangements is now busy on plans for the meeting.

Signs of full stocks in the hands of auction operators were visible yesterday at the sale of serges, worsteds, suitings, &c., which was held by Burling & Dole in their salesrooms at 7 Greene Street. There was a fairly good attendance, but, according to a member of the firm, good prices were obtained only on up-to-the-minute merchandise. The less desirable merchandise sold off. There were fewer out-of-town buyers present at the sale than usual.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

15 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WELL-KNOWN IMPORTER of textile machinery (specially for knitting trade) with offices in New York and well-established selling organization will entertain proposition to act as agent on commission basis for American manufacturers. Full particulars to Z 361 Times Apnex.

WAR SUPPLIES.
Cap offer 200,000 army canteens and 400,000 wool socks; quick delivery; principals only; no samples mailed. H 373 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Children's dress plant in New Milford, Conn.; equipped with 40 machines; help trained on white dresses and underwear. Address Box H 377 Times Downtown.

JOBBERS LOOKING at Spring samples of silk and cotton dresses; immediate orders placed on suitable merchandise. Tenth floor, 150 West 25th St.

300 LADIES', MISSES' CORDUROY and cloth coats to close out; latest styles, $6; regular price, $12-$16.50. Bagednow Brothers & Co., 137 West 27th St.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN, Middle West, Eastern; lines of merit; manufacturers direct. N 144 Times.

JOBBER READY to look at misses', junior, and children's Spring coats, all day. 24 West 25th, 3d floor.

3 IN 1 MIDDY BLOUSE; a practical novelty; patented Oct. 20, 1914; samples ready. Freedman, 816 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOBBER LOOKING AT STREET and evening silk dresses, also waists. Call mornings until 12. Room 1,804, 15 E. 26th St.

250 chiffon and lace waists to close out; fine assortment in styles, sizes, and colors. 109 West 27th St., fifth floor.

We are ready to place orders on Spring models, coats and suits. 452 6th Av., 6th floor.

WAIST JOBBERS, do you want to see snappiest line of cotton waists for the Spring? Write H 8 Times Annex.

Jobber looking popular-priced waists, dresses, silk and cotton. After 2 P. M., 4th floor, 147 West 25th St.

FUR MANUFACTURER wishes to close out stock muffs and scarfs, half its value. H 376 Times Downtown.

Jobber looking at Spring samples coats and suits; all this week. 4th floor, 150 West 25th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Spring dresses. Call with samples; orders given. 32 West 27th St., eighth floor.

Jobber interested in Spring styles silk and wool dresses. Apply, with samples, 10th floor, 6 West 32d St.

Jobber ready to buy Spring line of waists and dresses; silk and wool materials. 1,182 Broadway, Room 801.

Jobbers of suits and coats will look at manufacturer's lines this week at 6 West 32d St., first floor.

400 LADIES' FALL COATS to close out at a sacrifice Russakow & Elrosa, 153 West 15th St.

Forty dozen serges and corduroys to close out at a price. Allwin Dress Co., 7 West 18th St.

JOBBER OF SKIRTS looking at Spring line, Rompion Cloak and Suit Co., 158 W. 29th.

JOBBER LOOKING coats, suits, desirable merchandise. Room 804, 7 W. 22d St.

JOBBER WILL LOOK at dresses; bring samples; fifth floor, 120 West 26th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SPRING COATS all week. Third floor, 18 West 27th St.

2,000 pile fabric coats to close out. Morris & Jaffe, 28-30 West 25th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4¼@5 per cent. for the best names
Monday.....4¼@5 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

And Some Say Business Is Poor.

One of the best known domestic firms manufacturing lace curtains makes a good excuse for missing the November issue of the house organ it gets out. It says in its current issue: "We skipped the November issue of ——. Sorry, but we were compelled to forego the pleasure. Orders came so fast and kept us so busy that we had no time for anything else."

***

$1,500,000 in War Orders.

Some idea of the size of the buying of the allied powers for war purposes may be gained from orders lately placed in this market with J. B. Hirshfeld & Co., mill agents and commission merchants, 256 Church Street. The value of the merchandise called for by these orders is $1,500,000, and the orders themselves, in round figures, are as follows: Fleeced underwear, 150,000 dozen garments; sweaters, 6,800 dozen; wool socks, 850,000 dozen pairs, and fleece-lined gloves, 110,500 dozen pairs. Large quantities of these goods are being shipped weekly both to England and France.

***

Stove and Chestnut Coal Wanted.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that, of the domestic sizes of anthracite coal, stove and chestnut are in about equally good demand. While neither size is short, except in a few special grades, they are moving well and the individuals have stopped offering concessions on nut for the most part. Egg coal can still be bought below the circular, but the surplus has been reduced. Heavy production and reduced consumption are keeping the steam sizes in bad shape. While prices on the higher grades are comparatively firm, the poorer grades are being sacrificed at very low figures in some cases. Only minor differences in sales and prices of bituminous coal are reported.

***

Look for Readjustment.

Although the latter part of this year has seen a number of liquidations in the business world, it is the common sentiment in mercantile circles that there will be considerably more retirements after the first of the year. This is looked upon to create a healthier condition, as it is a well-known fact that in the larger cities certain lines are overcrowded to a point where the concern that is of a stable character finds it almost impossible to meet the competition of continual bankruptcy and settlement sales. The particular branches of business that are affected the most are those not requiring a large amount of capital to enter. Credit has been cheap, and the growth of these "shoe-string" concerns has been startling to those who were accustomed to the business methods of the past.

***

Jobbers Prosper in Hat Trade.

Conditions in the hat trade largely favor the jobbers because the quick changes in the styles, combined with the conservatism of the times, have compelled the retailers in many instances to delay their purchases. When they feel in a position to buy it is in many cases too late to get the goods they want from the manufacturer and they resort to the jobber. It is very probable that the agreement which several of the large manufacturers entered into to bring out no new styles in mid-season will be carried out during the Spring season. The retailers who were sold direct by these manufacturers complained that, having stocked up on certain goods, other styles were brought out by the manufacturers to get new business, and so the merchandise bought at first had to be sacrificed.

***

Coverts for Raincoats.

Besides the demand from the regular trade, dress goods factors who have coverts to sell find that the specialty houses making raincoats are also sampling this fabric very freely at the present time. The cloth when proofed is well adapted for use in this fashion and gives a more refined appearance to the garment than is obtained when other materials are used. There is considerable difference of opinion in the dress goods market regarding how long coverts may confidently be expected to be popular. Some are of the opinion that this particular fabric was introduced too early to assure a long run during the Spring manufacturing season. Others believe that coverts will continue in demand well up into next Fall. The orders that are being booked on this fabric are at the present time the only feature in an otherwise very dull market.

***

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

While inquiries for printcloths for 1915 delivery were fairly numerous in this market yesterday, few, if any, sales of consequence were made, and the aggregate volume of merchandise moved was not large. The question of price was again the deadlocking factor in contract trading. Bids of 4½ cents for 39-inch 68-72s failed to bring out any goods yesterday, and most of the mills were firm in their demands for 5 cents for this construction. Similar conditions prevailed on 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s, for which the respective bids were 3 3-16 cents and 3 1-16 cents, and for which practically all the mills asked 3¼ and 3⅛ cents, respectively. Irregular prices were again much in evidence, but the following figures seemed to be quoted most:

39-inch, 80-80s	5½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-in., 56-52s	2 1-16c

*Asked.

***

The New Spring Silks.

While advance Spring business done by the silk manufacturers to date has been rather small and uneven, enough has been done to give a fairly accurate idea of what the popular silks will be for the coming season. Many buyers think well of taffetas, both piece-dyed and chiffon, while some hold the belief that fancy warp-printed taffetas will be good also. Soft-finished failles and gros de Londres are also favored because of their adaptability to the ideas that will dominate Spring styles in garments. Satin-faced silks and crepes are expected by many to hold over from the Fall season, but they are not expected to be as good for the coming season as they have been of late. For the better class of tailored silk garments for Spring the following weaves are generally well regarded: Serges, gabardines, bengalines, and poplins, while some say that there will be a good call for light-weight tussahs. Prices, excepting on certain "high" novelties, are said to be more attractive to buyers than for several seasons. With stocks low generally, a healthy season's business is anticipated.

***

Imported Goods Not Superior.

Commenting on the respective merits of foreign and domestic merchandise, a local textile expert declared yesterday that in the majority of cases American made textiles are best. "While on certain novelty constructions of silks, cottons, and woolens the foreigners can beat us under normal working conditions," he said, "we can do the same for them on staple and semi-staple goods. Because of this it has always been a puzzle to me why the average American retailer and consumer will succumb so easily to anything that comes from the other side. It has been my experience to find that in a great many cases foreign goods do not come up to the samples. The basic materials are either inferior or the goods are 'weighted' and picks are stolen from them to add to the foreigners' profits. American manufacturers could do a good deal toward pushing the sale of their goods here if they would get examples of the foreign cheapening processes I have mentioned and tell the truth about them plainly and forcibly to the consumer through the press.

FOR SALE.

DIAMONDS
For Xmas Gifts
We Trust Any Honest Person
Cash or Credit
We do not ask employers references. Call or write for illustrated Catalog 45
L. W. Sweet & Co.
170 BROADWAY N.Y.CITY 2nd Floor

SUITS, OVERCOATS, ETC., $12.
$1 DOWN $1 WEEKLY
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT
READY MADE. MADE TO ORDER.
HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors
Special—Full Dress Suits—Weekly Payments.
171 BROADWAY. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

David W. Biow Co.

520-522 BROADWAY,
(Tel. 6680-6681 Spring,) near Spring St.
Today, Wednesday, Dec. 9th, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale. Entire BANKRUPT STOCK OF HIGH-CLASS

CLOTHING

Formerly the property of Lerner & Nudelman, 108 Stanton St. Rabinowitz & Dubenstein, Attorneys for Creditors. Consisting of MEN'S AND YOUTHS' SUITS, OVERCOATS, TROUSERS.
Children's Knicker and Novelty Suits, Overcoats, Reefers, and Knee Pants.
Sale will commence with 100 Lots.
VERY FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
WOOLENS and LININGS.

Continuation Sale, Commencing with Lot 861, Cream of the $100,000 Bankrupt Stock

CORSETS

Bought from the Receivers of The Kalamazoo Corset Co., Manufacturers of the
AMERICAN BEAUTY and MADAM GRACE HIGH-GRADE CORSETS.
VAN PRAAG & CO.,
MERCHANDISE PURCHASING CO.,
JOHN VAN PRAAG, Auctioneer.
Sells Today, Wed., Dec. 9, at 10:30 A. M.
at our specially arranged salesrooms,
462-464-466-468 B'way, Cor. Grand St., N.Y.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Tomorrow, Thursday, Dec. 10th, '14, at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 GREENE STREET, N. Y.,
$20,000 Stock Hand-Tailored SMART AND SNAPPY

CLOTHING

Removed from a Fashionable Establishment.
Men's Suits in Very Latest Cloths and Styles, consisting of Worsteds, Serges, and Cassimeres, all hand-tailored, manufactured by well-known houses; Men's Balmacaan and Chinchilla Overcoats in up-to-the-minute styles; Men's Worsted Trousers, Boys' and Youths' Overcoats, Boys' and Children's Suits, etc.

Automobiles

SELLS THIS DAY, 10:30 A. M.
at 10 West 62d St., N. Y.,
AUTOS, TRUCKS, WAGONS, ENGINES, TIRES, SUPPLIES, MAGNETOS, TOOLS, etc.; DUMPING TRUCK, MACHINERY, LATHE DRILLS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, etc. PAINTS and VARNISHES, LEATHER, etc. SALE, RAIN OR SHINE.
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9TH, 1914,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

30 shs. Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Co.
$3,900 Glenwood Orchard & Irrigation Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Nov., 1894, Coupons.
5 shs. N. Y. Dry Goods Shipping Co.
30 shs. La Ventura Metals Co., Mexico.
$5,000 Simpson Securities Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1929.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
$55,000 Erie Railroad Co. 4 p. c. Convt. Gold Bds., Series B, due 1953.
1,141 shs. The Gardner-Crusher Co. Prefd.
3,808 shs. The Gardner Crusher Co. Com.
5 shs. State Bank.
100 shs. 10th and 23d Street Ferry Co.
2,000 shs. Surinam Hydraulic Co. Com.
50 shs. Surinam Hydraulic Co. Prefd.
7 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
9 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
$5,000 Studebaker Corp. 5 p. c. Notes, Mar., 1922.
$5,000 Studebaker Corp. 5 p. c. Notes, Sept., 1921.
$3,000 Studebaker Corp. 5 p. c. Notes, Mar., 1922.
11 shs. Union Trust Co.
8 shs. Realty Associates.
$8,000 Bond & Mortgage on Nos. 67 to 71 Canal Street, New York City, dated Sept. 6th, 1906, due May 1st, 1909, at 6 p. c. Interest. Subject to 1st & 2d Mtges. aggregating $71,000.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WORMSER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISIDOR WORMSER, JR., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, No. 32 William St., in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February next.
Dated New York, the 3d day of August, 1914. ANGIE L. WORMSER, Executrix.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attys. for Executrix, 32 William St., N. Y. City.

ELECT BLISS PRESIDENT.

Boston Chamber of Commerce Honors Shoe Manufacturer.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Elmer Jared Bliss, President and founder of the Regal Shoe Company, today was elected President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the largest commercial organization in the world, representing a consolidation of the old Chamber of Commerce and the new Merchants' Association.

Mr. Bliss is a member of the Merchants' Association of New York, of the Midday Club, and more than a dozen social, civic and trade associations in Boston and New England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE — Bamberger & Co.; H. E. Bamberger, dresses; 1,270 B'way; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; J. G. Nassauer, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMOPE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Hardesty-Collins Co.; C. H. Collins, dress goods, silks, ladies' garments, millinery, Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits, furs; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger Bros. & Co.; H. L. Hamburger, piece goods; 840 Broadway; Netherland.
BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.; F. W. Bush, clothing; 16 E. 33d; Breslin.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; J. H. Loveman, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks, velvets; Mr. Ruggles, representing; Miss J. L. McClusky, costumes, (basement;) 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—United Cloak and Suit House; J. Rosenberg, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.
BOSTON—Browning, King & Co.; R. C. Thompson, hats; Cooper Square.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss E. S. Hutchinson, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; P. D. Slocum, furs; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—S. Varenberg; Mr. Falk, jobs boys' clothing; Mr. Lilianthal, ladies' goods; Martinique.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, house dresses; Miss L. Sweeney, corsets; 1,270 B'way.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; W. Bacon, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Hermitage.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Miss Coakley, muslin underwear; Miss Webb, misses' costumes, dresses; Mr. O'Gallaghan, misses' suits; Miss Minahall, corsets, (basement buyers;) Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear; H. Levy, waists; C. O. Cooper, suits, coats; A. C. Smith, infants', children's coats, dresses; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Ring, furs, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Moore-Smith Co.; J. Reading, hats, caps; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss J. Canty, cotton, waists, muslin underwear, sweaters; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Shannon Bros. & Co.; F. T. Shannon, millinery; Albert.
BRIDGEPORT—R. B. Halsey & Co.; R. H. Halsey, costumes; Murray Hill.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland Dry Goods Co.; A. M. Cooper, representing; 75 Spring.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. M. Kelso, toys; O. W. Smith, millinery; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; B. Volen, cloaks, suits, waists; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Clements, women's coats, wraps, basement; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mr. Bruce, dressmaking supplies; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss Goldberg, misses', children's ready-to-wear; H. L. Bernbaum, ladies' ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss M. Manning, misses', children's wear; 220 5th Av.
CORTLAND, N. Y.—Gillette Co.; H. R. Gillette, petticoats; 582 5th Av.
DALLAS — Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; C. H. Wilson, hosiery, knit goods; 43 Leonard; Collingwood.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; B. M. Green, hosiery, gloves, corsets, furn. goods; 320 B'way.
ELMIRA — Sheehan, Dean & Co.; E. Dean, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 320 Church.
HARRISBURG — Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. M. Worcester, notions, jewelry, toilet goods; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD—Crawford-Plummer Co.; C. R. McClellan, petticoats, kimonos, bathrobes; 38 W. 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; H. W. Brown, shirts, overalls; 43 Leonard.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Son; E. B. Bacon, dry goods; 214 Church.
MERIDEN—A. H. Jones Co.; C. M. Newcomb, novelties; Albert.
MORRIS

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS J. DUNN CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Dec. 9th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 101 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of plated jewelry, belts, novelties, &c.; also a large lot of machinery used for cutting, punching, stamping & embossing metal goods, buffers, polishers, drills, lathes, motors, gas engines, belting, office furniture, safe, &c.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 277 Bway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MERCHANTS MOTOR SALES CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 14th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of automobile parts, automobile body, chairs, desks, cabinets, typewriters, tables, steel lockers, fixtures, &c.

Inspection Dec. 11th and 12th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ALBERT FALCK, Receiver.
J. F. ROHENSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 115 B'way, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. LEAHY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Dec. 22nd, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2026 Madison Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of candelabras, white lining, carpets and gents' robes, floor rugs, camp chairs, embalming outfit, casket plates, safe, office fixtures, &c.

ABRAHAM SARAFAN, Trustee,
MARSHALL SNYDER, Attorney for Trustee, 15 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NAFTALI WESTERREICHER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Dec. 9th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,104 Amsterdam Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, gents' furnishings, millinery, notions, counters, showcases, fixtures, &c.

SAMUEL GOLDBERG, Receiver.
JULIUS A. KUCK, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 277 B'way, New York.

RESALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM FOX, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Dec. 9th, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 628 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, ladies' untrimmed hats, desks, chairs, safe, fixtures, &c.

SAMUEL H. LUMMIS, Receiver.
SAMUEL STURTZ, Attorney for Receiver, 198 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACK KESSLER, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Dec. 9th, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 7 West 30th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dresses, silks, safe, fixtures, &c.

WALTER L. BRYANT, Receiver.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

THE MERCHANDISE PLEDGED BY MICHAEL GERSTEL with JACOB BOBROW will be sold pursuant to Sections 200-202 of the lien law, Consolidated Laws of 1910, at Public Auction by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, at 589 Broadway, on Monday, Dec. 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.

Said property consists of 360 seal dyed Muskrats.

HENRY H. STIVER,
Attorney for J. Bobrow, 299 Bway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—WILLIAM DENKER and MARKEL GELLER, individually and as co-partners trading under the firm name and style of DENKER & GELLER, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that William Denker and Markel Geller, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated November 25th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 8th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—GEORGE W. REYNOLDS and BENJAMIN CULLEN, individually and as copartners under the firm name of REYNOLDS & CULLEN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that George W. Reynolds and Benjamin Cullen bankrupts have filed their petition, dated November 14th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, Dec. 22nd, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 7th 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—GEORGE W. REYNOLDS and BENJAMIN CULLEN, individually and as copartners under the firm name of REYNOLDS & CULLEN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that George W. Reynolds and Benjamin Cullen bankrupts have filed their petition, dated November 14th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, Dec. 22nd, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 8th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ANNIE DAVIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Annie Davis, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 28th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 8, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDGAR E. TURLINGTON Bankrupt.—No. 19167.

Notice is hereby given that Edgar E. Turlington bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 7th 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 11th 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 7th 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—MORRIS SCHACHNER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Schachner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 17th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 8th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 20794. —In Bankruptcy.—AARON DERNER Bankrupt.

Aaron Derner was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 4th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York on December 21st 1914 at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, December 7th, 1914.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

102—J. T. Reynolds v. W. M. Fewell; and 103—J. H. Schellenbarger v. same.—Argument continued.

104—Md. Steel Co. of Balto. County v. U. S.—Argued.

106—Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum et al. v. Samuel Green.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Dec. 9: 106, 107, 110, 450, 517, 858, 514, 546, 552, and 591.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.,—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Otis Elev‹I R T.
Re Doyle, (2 acts.)
20 Cent M Car‹Holcomb.
G A & P T‹Carey.
O'Connor‹SS Brower.
Smytre‹K of Pythias.
N Y, S & W RR‹
Thierer, (2 acts.)

Re Levin.
Brainard‹Sohr B F Walker.
Merritt & Chapman‹ same.
White Star Tow‹same.
Ernst‹Fid & Dep.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Gonnis‹Rosendell.
Wagner‹Kohn.
Solinskie‹P & R C & I
Ryon‹Penn RR.
Same‹same.
Helfand‹Ill Surety.
Banner Rubber‹Rubinsky.
Masterson‹NY NHRR
Pfund‹Telefunken.
Stankenwicz‹CRR of N J.
Culver‹Lamport & H.
Jacobsen‹Tri-Bullion S & D Co.
Schwabe‹Du Pont.
Spielman‹NY NH RR
Rosenbaum‹NY NH RR.
Mariotti‹Canadelis.
Bartlett‹Pitts Conn.
Marrotte‹Clinton P S
Mariotti‹NYO RR.
Klunck‹Penn RR
Krit‹Iris Iron Wks.
Cauble‹Cent Vt Ry.
NY, B'klyn, &c, Ry‹ Marshall.
NY, B'klyn, &c, Ry‹ Anderson.

Papsn‹Pitts Con.
Moors‹NY C RR.
Byrd Co‹Boyer.
Samu‹Wilson.
Curtis‹Pullman Co.
Younlewis‹D, L & W RR.
Ellanan, &c, Co‹ Kaye Mfg.
Odds‹Postal Trans.
Barber‹Sixsmith.
Yurgilewicz‹NY, N H & H RR.
McLellan‹Donald SS.
Pettijohn‹Emery.
Lazarus‹Browne.
Howland‹Roscorn Rty
Murray‹McKenna.
Ferrara‹Kerbaugh.
NY, &c, RR‹Anderson
US‹Johnson Co.
US‹1 Case Laces, (2 acts.)
US‹Trachy.
Curtis‹Lanston Mono Machine.
Miller‹Van Schaick.
Curtis‹Penle.
Weld‹De La Perriere.

Cases to be sent to Rooms 407 and 227 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—P. O. Building, 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Starrett‹Thompson.
Smart‹Int Spray.

Kranspaas‹Koller.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Admiralty calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

Postal Tel‹P. Sanford‹Ross.
C F Harms‹CNY.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Motion calendar at 2 P. M.

Moore‹Hamburg-Am. Pike‹F S Jones
Lake Torp Boat‹ Alabama.
Foster‹Fabre Line.

Riley Mach Wks‹ Oceola.
Keogan‹Sicily.
Utah Lead Mining Co et al‹Booth.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

People v. Demartini, aplt.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial ordered.

People, aplts., v. Goldfarb.—Judgment affirmed.

Lerburger, aplt., v. Watson, exr.; Skinner, admrx., v. Erie R. R. Co., aplt.; Douglass, admrx., v. N. Y. C & H. R. R. Co., aplt.; Fraser and ano., exrs., aplts., v. CNY., rspt.; New York Life Ins. Co. v. Manning, admrx., aplt.; Tamborille, admr., v. Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co., aplt.; Houser, exr., v. Smith, Ind, & C., aplt.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

People, aplts., v. Delaware & Hudson Co., respt.—Judgment modified as indicated in opinion of Chase, J., without costs.

Samuel Seabury, Associate Judge-elect sat on the bench of the Court of Appeals today under appointment by Gov. Glynn, (after he had resigned as Supreme Court Justice,) to serve until Jan. 1, when his term will begin.

DAY CALENDAR.

Smith‹SNY.
Junkermann‹Jankelson.
Healey‹Healey et al.
Mulstein Co‹CNY.

Hull‹Palmer.
Baumann‹Steigester.
Windsor Tr‹Waterbury.
Allen‹Lavand.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, and Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

Fred Stahl‹Stahl.
Fisher‹Fisher.
Gleissners A P Cement‹ NY Dock & B.
Mihado‹Steel C M Co.
Sullivan‹Ruppert.
Bloom‹Union Rys.

People‹Rapp.
Balke‹Otis Elev.
Andrews‹Gardiner.
Re Morgan.
Lord Eli‹Barber Asp.
Reilly‹Reilly.
McNamara‹Waldo.
Fauber‹Welsh Mach.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—Litigated motions.

Re P S Com (138 St.)
Fox, Stiefel & Co‹ Av Shop.
Schmith‹Degnon Con.
Brown‹Schwartz.
CNY‹Litchfield.
Skinnie‹Oconnor.
Flanagan‹I R T.
Serowiczki‹Serowiczki
Cornelius‹Rieser.
Ludwig‹CNY Cons RR
People‹Smith.
Gordon‹Schubert.
Schaff‹Bachrach.
Buehler‹Horton.
Luddington‹Luddington.
Ansonia Mfg‹Potts.
Samet‹Par P Pak.
Durkin‹Hud & M RR
Ennis‹Hollander.
Chillar‹Goldstein.
Strunin‹Bklyn F P
Crocker & Wheeler‹ Olean E L & P.
German S Bk‹Metamix (2 acts.)
Burke‹McCabe - Hanger.
Re Reynolds.
Cooper‹Cooper.
Same‹Lane.
Windsor Tr‹Benjamin
Same‹Littell.
Same‹Solon.
Goodall Worsted‹Platt
Golden‹Golden.
Davidoffsky‹London.
Gallagher‹Pierce Co.
Re Mensing.
Re Brandt.
Re Torok.
Comm'l Adv Assn‹ Cutler-W. (2 acts.)
Auto Red of Am‹ Hurlbutt.
Hass‹Mahoney.
Stern‹Met Life.
Wood‹Douglass & Shaller.
Bronston Bros & Co‹ Bernstein.
People‹Brooks.
Martin‹Westerfield.
Forest‹Hamb-Am.
Toonkel‹Schankaus.
MacNamara‹MacNamara.
De Sena‹State Con.
Post‹Hennessey Rlty.
Woroner‹Woroner.
People ex rel Giller‹ Waldo.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Gossett‹Halpert.
Same‹same.
Labatti‹Toch.
Lenahan‹C I & B RR.
Kerr‹3d Av RR.
Crevering‹Metro Bank
Troyon‹O'Connell.
Joseph‹South Mfg, (2 acts.)
Meirotta‹Spielgel.
Hughes‹Hubner.
Schmetti‹Wander.
O'Brien‹Sandwell.
Kelin‹US, &c, Abra.
Logan‹3d Av RR.
Katz‹Singer S M Co.
Richel‹NY Edison.
Costo‹New Eng SS.
Arba‹Cannon Bros.
Gilda‹CNY Rys.
Kuleowski‹Cummings Pub.
Dalley‹New Eng SS.
Kennedy‹Wolf.
Glick‹Economu.
Haas‹Fid & Dep.
Levy‹Lacher.
Ash‹Moore.
Miller‹Ferschman.
Goldstein‹Sobelson.

Levine‹Reiter.
Heyman‹Daniels.
Perdcaro‹Bradley Con
Piano‹Diederpin & F.
Mosrchzuk‹Jump H W
Brown‹Consol Gas.
Hulse‹Texas M RR.
Selinfel‹Schwartz.
Dixon‹Dashville.
Quinn‹Samuels.
McCallum‹Bath.
Yarmesky‹Bradley.
Con, (2 acts.)
Pocrass‹Hensel.
Reisler‹Libman.
August‹Hoguet.
Rudolph‹CNY Rys.
Becker‹Williamson.
Kucker‹I R T.
Gottilla‹HJ Olbers, (2 acts.)
Dailey‹C B & O RR.
Garvey‹I M Marine.
Suffern‹Clyde SS.
Pollack‹Winter.
Hartman‹Adler Water.
O'Connor‹NY Rys.
Miles‹Roberts.
Case on.

TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Lynch, J. At 10 A. M.

Ecks‹Montanani.
Tagge‹Sinauss.
Moskowitz‹G'wich B'k
Maynard‹Gen Acc Co.
Gobbett‹Prog Mov P. Lewis‹Cohen.
Evans‹Wodard.

Reilly & Bro‹Stokes.
Pinfer‹In Cloak, &c.
Marcus‹Co‹Smith.
Cohen‹Anglo-Am Film
Lindner‹Eisler.
Case on.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Needert‹Chi, R I, &c.
Wilson Mfg‹Grant Pulley
Oppel‹Greis Co.
Audsley‹Summercoles.
Buckley‹Derry.
Gross Co‹West F I.
Same‹Rhode Isl Ins.
Same‹Reliance Ins.
Same‹Camden F I.
Holfel‹Seasan Inv.
Worden‹Scarborough.
Jasper‹Eagle Cloak.
Langer‹Summer.
Goodstein‹Roth.
O'Connor‹MacDougall
Fox‹Gabbe.
Offerman‹Norcorth R.

Sheedy‹Foster.
Oloh‹Bernstein.
Hof‹Mayer.
Vanderborg‹CNY.
Pike‹Hart.
Brant‹Brant.
Same‹same.
Same‹same.
Link Co‹Public Con.
Moriatia‹RichmondRR
People‹Zrake.
People‹Stehr.
People‹Rocco.
Condon‹Condon Co.

NOTICE.—It is ordered that a new calendar for the Appellate Division be made up for the January Term of this court, Jan. 4, upon which the Clerk shall place (1) all causes upon the present calendar which shall not have been reached on the regular call at the close of the present term; (2) all causes upon the present calendar which have been passed and in which there shall be filed with the Clerk, on or before Dec. 28, a new note of issue or a statement showing that the appeal is still pending and undetermined, and (3) all new causes in which the appeal papers shall be filed with the Clerk as required by the general rules of practice and the rules of this court.

PART IV.—Finelite, J., case on; V., O'Dwyer, C. J., case on; VI., La Fetra, J., case on; VII., Smith, J., case on; VIII., Greene, J., case on.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger. Mathilde A Moller‹Marcus Nasanowitz—Jacob Katz, Benjamin Mordecai‹Estrom Realty Co—J Romaine Brown Co. Emma E Odell‹James Rowan—Sol Baerlein.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Dunning‹ Snyder—Morton Stein. Re Lederberg—Samuel Strassbourger. Met Imp Co‹D'Orazio—Henry J Goldsmith. Keale‹La Falce—Ed'wd L Parris.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Brady, J. At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Mele‹Home Ins.
Otten‹Schilling.
Connolly‹King hall.
Dworkowitz‹Dworkowitz.

Aho‹Cauldwell-W.
Kaplan‹Mirsky.
Zvirin‹Zvirin.
Chalt‹Voron.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Brady, J.

McKane‹McKane.
Neuberger‹Michelson.
Saks‹Eagel Pipe Co.

Spengler‹Cioffi.
Lasileo‹Basileo.
Kobrick‹Goldenberg.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Adjourned to Dec. 14.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.

Estates of:
Felice Colacca.
Emil Erickson.
Wills for probate:
Lillian McManus.
Martin Califlisch.

Matthew SulMvan.
Hyman Cohen.
Simon P. Damsky.
Henry Friederick.
Susie Thou.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will. David S Goldberg.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar, at 1 P. M.

Morton‹Smith Co.
Wissbach‹Terry & T.
Russell‹B'klyn Eagle.
Johnson‹Otis Co.
Fairchild‹Scarsdale.

Estates.
Conway‹Farrish Co.
Same‹same.
B'klyn Bk‹Boro Bk.
Mandalis‹Berger.
Gibbs‹Knick Loan.
Decker‹Consolyea.
Cottrell‹Cottrell.
Sullivan‹Ollendorf.

Schmucker‹Bandler.
Clear.

PART I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Edwards‹Greis Co.
Maruo‹C RR or N J.
Walsh‹Kelly.
Marcus & Bros‹Powers Mfg Co.
Grim‹L V Coal.
Nugent‹Wiffler.
Dunn‹N Y C RR.

These causes marked ready will be passed for the day:

Weber‹Jacobs & D.
Laine‹Liner.
Thompson‹Asstd Op & Ref.
Derby‹Derby.
Magenheimer‹Cohen et al.
Baxter‹Coffin.
Farnham‹Clark.
Rosanna‹etta‹Meyers.
Hunt‹Knick Ice.
Anderson‹B'klyn B Dev.
Schmidt‹Transit Dev.
Cordes‹Harris.
O'Hearn‹Transit Dev.
Masa‹O'Grady & and.
L I RR‹Am Bridge & ano.
Mooney‹B'klyn Cpge.
Lebel‹Nassau RR.
Haller‹So B'klyn Rty.
Russo‹Eller.
McGowan‹Pitts Con
Raftery‹Jos Gwen.
Melone‹Van Brunt, &c. RR.
Jackatt‹Shadbolt Mfg.
Napoleone‹B H RR & ano.
Cahill‹New Eng SS.
Pyrz‹Pitts Con.
Highest number reached, 4535.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

UNDEFENDED DIVORCE CALENDAR—Aspinall, J.

Kaufman,
Turoff,
Finney,
Fischer,
Reuss,
McAllister,
Wilson,
Brown,
Isaacson,

Elfman,
Kasslow,
Trumsak,
Smith,
Jatlonsky,
Pierano,
Sinclean,
Armstrong,
Becker.

PART III.—Blackmar, J.—Trials, at 10 A. M.

Hamilton Pipe‹Zeltmacher.
Kessler‹Brown.
Montgomery‹Wms
Sayre Bank.
Heslin‹Eagan.
Newman‹White.
Sirkin‹Sirkin.

Eisenberg‹Eisenberg.
Morville‹Morville.
Leto‹Leto.
Bernhard‹Natl Surety.
Robb‹Robb.
Dufty Co‹Un Concrete
Romandetti‹Romandetti.

The remaining causes, marked ready on Dec. 7 and ready will be added to the day calendar from time to time as these cases are disposed of.

Highest number reached 1,531.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Van Siclen, J. Causes irrespective of the time required for trial thereof will be assigned on Fridays, if not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday at 10 A. M.

Kials‹Nassau RR.
Cloonan‹McMullen Co.
Kodius‹Jamison et al.
B'klyn Church Society ‹S klyn F K'gart'n.
Mahland‹Mahland.
Ferrell‹Ins Co.
McIntyre‹Babott.
Nicholas‹C I & B RR & B H RR, (3 acts.)
Teague‹Conville.
McCarthy‹T water P.
Palmer‹Erie RR.
Spino‹Barber Asphalt.
Donigan‹Int'l Elev.
Duke‹C I & B RR.
McEldowney‹B H RR.
Sullivan‹C I & B RR.
Williams‹Langley & Co.
Weinstein‹Wheeler, (3 acts.)
Green‹Nas RR & ano
Murray‹Meinch.
Cusack‹NY Rys.

Mucher‹Reeve.
Ponte‹NY Cath Prot.
Molitor‹Schneider.
Rasse‹Seofield.
Glazar‹Rosower.
Carancano‹Pomerans.
Bettinger‹McMullen.
Salit‹Kraus & ano.
Greene‹Klaiber.
Benning‹Empson&ano.
Farrell‹Russ.
Reilly‹C I & B RR.
Vita‹Gen Mot Truck.
Driscoll‹Petbury.
Dausend‹Nassau RR.
Sherwsky‹Rasnick.
Connors‹Nassau RR.
Poo ex rel Sandler‹ Morrow.
People's Trust‹Krombach, (2 acts.)
Cooke‹Hughes.
Winslow‹Winslow.
Sottel‹Schneider.

Nunez‹Rubens.
Youker‹Post.
Tribunale‹Roesler, Tr.
Bennett‹Austro-AmSS
Montotc‹Namm & Son.
Zwarich‹B'klyn Cpge.
Swift‹Obermeyer & L.
Dellis‹B H RR.
Silverman‹Kalter etal.
Francis‹Bradley Con.
Russo-Faccini-Pierini, &c‹Feinberg & ano, (3 acts.)
Strauss‹Seifter et al.
Moonay‹Baumann.
Billings‹Meyers.
Hegeys‹Pavlik.
Cowen‹Citron.
Reid‹Reid, &c.
Rabenstein‹CNY.
Kerrigan‹Martin.
Furlong‹Roberts et al.
Masianka‹Amer Mfg.
Hagen‹Mead et al.
Douga‹Cassidy.
Sweeney‹Thayer.
Beck‹Simon.
Flynn‹McLoughlin & ano.
Foran‹C I & B RR.
Montana‹B H RR.

Highest number reached, 4535.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Pawcett, J.—At 10 A. M.

Chmielewski‹B H RR.
Loring‹C I & B RR.
Cohen C Stone‹Rutland Con.
Mason‹Nas RR.
Swerlin‹B H RR.

Nair‹Hunter.
Gunderson‹Bushay.
S.estestvomfw p p nu Cheifitz‹Betz.
Siele'r‹Morgson.
Burr‹Martin.

These causes, if answered, will be passed:

Joseph‹Nas R R.
Berkman‹Greater NY Rev.
Nogere‹Marcello.
Ferro‹B H R R.

Wisser‹Rusikoff.
Ernst‹Hollingworth.
Finn‹B H RR.
Boscia‹Nas RR.
Colosinski‹Page.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M. Wills of:

Julia Briggs.
Franki Fruert.
Matilda S Taylor.
Henry Sauerbaum.
John Sarter.
Bertha W Sturos.

Acctg. in estates of:
Geo W Barney.
Lydia L Easton.
A Pleredniaf.
Max F G Richardson.
John F Nash.
Estate of:
James Carroll.
Josiah Smith.
Ira D Sankey.

Administration of:
James J Kearney.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—PART I., Keogh, J.; PART II., Mills, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

These cause marked ready will be passed for the day:

Weber‹Jacobs & D.
Laine‹Liner.
Thompson‹Asstd Op & Ref.
Derby‹Derby.
Magenheimer‹Cohen et al.
Baxter‹Coffin.
Farnham‹Clark.
Rosanna‹etta‹Meyers.
Hunt‹Knick Ice.
Anderson‹B'klyn B Dev.
Schmidt‹Transit Dev.
Cordes‹Harris.
O'Hearn‹Transit Dev.
Masa‹O'Grady & and.
L I RR‹Am Bridge & ano.
Mooney‹B'klyn Cpge.
Lebel‹Nassau RR.
Haller‹So B'klyn Rty.
Russo‹Eller.
McGowan‹Pitts Con
Raftery‹Jos Gwen.
Melone‹Van Brunt, &c. RR.
Jackatt‹Shadbolt Mfg.
Napoleone‹B H RR & ano.
Cahill‹New Eng SS.
Pyrz‹Pitts Con.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

175 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Commercial & Travellers Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
LONDON

Buy
Safety and Yield
when they are on the
Bargain Counter
Present unusual conditions have put even
Municipal Bonds
at attractive prices. We are offering a wide range of carefully selected Municipal Bonds at
Prices to Yield 4½% to 5½%
Particulars on request
Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
SPITZER & CO.
Established 1871
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo — Chicago

1857
"Legal"
when applied to bonds in its technical sense signifies that they comply with the law governing investment of Savings Bank and Trust funds.
Some bonds of this class can now be bought on a basis to yield 5%. Call or write to our Department of Service for suggestions on investments.
H. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
1857

We wish to buy
CONSOL. GAS CO.
RIKER & HEGEMAN CORP.
DETROIT EDISON
R. J. REYNOLDS TOB.
SO. RY. PFD. DIV. SCRIP
} "RIGHTS"
STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Gude, Winmill & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
20 Broad St., N. Y. — Tel. Rector 8880

Approved by New York Public Service Commission, Second District
We are offering on a 7% basis, the cumulative first preferred stock of the Elmira (N. Y.) Water, Light & Railroad Co., the issue of which was approved by the New York Public Service Commission, Second District.
This first preferred stock is followed by $1,000,000 second preferred and $1,000,000 common stock, both of which are earning and paying dividends.
CONFER WITH US
BODELL & CO.
Providence
Boston — Springfield

Kenneth Schwartz Co., Incorporated
GRAIN COMMISSION
MEMBERS { NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE / CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE / BUFFALO CORN EXCHANGE / PHILA. COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE }
Direct Private Wires to the Chicago Board of Trade. Instantaneous Service.
Produce Exchange, New York

SOUND BONDS
Ask for Booklet "T."
P. W. Brooks & Co
(Incorporated)
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Stock Exch. Bldg. Philadelphia
31 Arkay Bldg. Albany

Municipal Bonds
Exempt from Federal Income Tax.
We will send you our large and diversified list on request.
William R. Compton Co.
Pine Street, cor. William St., New York.
Telephone John 5235.

WANTED.
Hudson County Gas Co. 5s
United Electric Co. N. J. 4s
Consolidated Traction Co. N. J. stock
Celluloid Co.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members New York Stock Exchange
Phone 6937 Broad. 10-12 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock and Bond Markets Reflect Favorable Effect of Resumption Programme.

A larger number of listed stocks were quoted at or above the minimum prices in the Clearing House of the Stock Exchange yesterday. Quite possibly this was in response to the news that public trading is to be resumed in many of these stocks at the end of this week. Monday's announcement to that effect it was evident yesterday, was creating a favorable sentiment that was naturally to be expected as a result of this further move toward the re-establishment of normal conditions. The favorable course which events are taking found reflection not only in the Stock Exchange market, but in some of the listed stocks which are being traded in outside of the Stock Exchange Clearing House. The movement there suggested that further increases might soon be made in the number of stocks admitted to the trading facilities of the Stock Exchange.

Bonds followed a favorable course. The general level of the quoted issues showed an advance and the outside business in bonds suggested that recent readjustments have stimulated the demand generally. So far as the money market influence is concerned conditions have continued more and more to favor the bond market. Time money was quoted lower than on any previous day of the season, and what is happening in that department is finding reflection in the market for commercial paper where rates as low as 4¼ per cent., are now governing some of the sales of paper. When the Federal Reserve Bank system was under discussion one of the moot questions was whether the proposed change in the banking system would curtail the funds at the disposal of the security market. Experience with the new system is altogether too short to draw definite conclusions, but it is plain that up to this time the setting up of the new banking facilities has furthered, instead of impeding, the declining tendency in the rates for collateral loans.

What one would normally look for eventually would be a somewhat lower market for commercial discounts than for loans on Stock Exchange collateral, but an ample supply of funds for the latter and at rates free in all probability from the likelihood of the excessive advances which at times in the past have contributed so much to stock market unsettlement. That is a situation which will benefit the market not for stocks alone, but for bonds as well, for as is well known these have been subject to the influence of large selling at times of money stress, due to the shifting of investments in bonds to the loan market proper. This is one of the factors which tend to offset the opposite influence of the rise in interest rates, due to the competition for money which results from the war. Both of these are long range influences. At the moment the money market is feeling much more strongly the effect of the improved banking facilities and the recent release of a large amount of money from trade.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	5½		6 Atlanta	6	6
Philadelphia	5½		6 Richmond	6	6
Boston	5½	6	Minneapolis	6	6
Chicago	5½	6	Kansas City	6	6
St. Louis	6	6	Dallas	6	6
Cleveland	5½	6	S. Francisco	5½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Four to six months.....3½@3¾%

COLLATERAL LOANS.
Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 4½@5 per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 3½@4 per cent., closing at 3¾ per cent.

On time	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
	4@4¼	4@4¼	4@4¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Four to six months, best names.....4¼@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.87½	$4.87¼	$4.87¼
Cables	4.88½	4.87½	4.87⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.87½	$4.87⅝
Paris	5.13⅛	5.12½
Berlin	.92⅝	.92⅝
Switzerland	5.22	5.21
Holland	.40⅛	.40 11-16
Italy	5.27½	5.26½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $249,541,308; balances, $17,538,725; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,155.59.
The local banks have lost $11,384,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.
Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25c discount; San Francisco, par; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, 7813/16c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.
Bar silver in London, 23¾, unchanged; in New York, 50¼c, unchanged.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	119	122
American Light & Traction pf	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	13	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	41	45
*American Gas & Electric	38	48
American Gas & Electric pf	46	48
American Power & Light	56	60
American Power & Light pf	80	85
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf	63	67
Am. W. W. & Elec. participating pf	5	6
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	13	16
Cities Service	55	60
Cities Service pf	50	54
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	54½	56
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	77	79
Electric Bond Deposit pf	87	91
Empire District Electric 5s	40	60
Empire District Electric pf	68	73
Federal Light & Traction	..	70
Federal Light & Traction pf	..	18
Gas & Electric Securities	..	55
Gas & Electric Securities pf	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	..	25
Northern Ontario L. & P.	10	14
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	50	55
Northern States Power	19	21
Northern States Power pf	78	80
Ozark Power & Water	20	25
Pacific Gas & Electric	44	45
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	79	82
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	66	70
Southern California Edison	78	82
Southern California Edison pf	89	91
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	17	19
Tennessee Ry., L. & P.	8	10
Tennessee Ry., L. & P. pf	..	41
United Light & Railways	44	47
United Light & Railways 1st pf	68	71
United Light & Railways 2d pf	64	68
Utah Securities	..	18
Western Power	15	18
Western Power pf	14	16
*Par value, $50.	56	60

TREASURY STATEMENT.
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Receipts and expenditures for Dec. 5:

	Dec. 5.	Month.	Fisc. Yr.
Customs	$454,027	$2,996,622	$95,808,644
Ordinary	1,491,097	7,113,531	139,276,904
Cor. & inc. tax.	11,850	32,974	8,735,282
Miscellaneous	80,810	871,914	32,792,697
Total	2,018,457	11,015,112	276,672,908
Expenditures	2,335,692	9,365,712	332,196,732
Surplus		1,649,399	
Deficit	$17,234		55,523,825

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.
Temporary Financing, Nov. 30 to Dec. 5, 1914.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Rev. Bonds.
Outstanding Nov. 30	$72,605,269.49	$57,971,575.61	$7,588,425.00
Net decrease	10,631,000.00	2,765,172.69	13,000.00
Outstanding Dec. 5	$61,974,269.49	$54,906,402.92	$7,625,425.00
Cash balance Dec. 5	24,374,544.40		
Net obligation	$37,599,725.09		

PRICES OF LISTED STOCKS

The Stock Exchange issued yesterday two lists showing the prices being made in the Exchange Clearing House, one at 1 o'clock and the other at 3 o'clock, and both sets of prices are shown here with the net change for the day and the closing bid and asked quotations, including those reported by the Clearing House Committee for stocks not traded in during the day:

Closing. Bid.	Asked.		Min. Price.	1 o'Clock Price.	3 o'Clock Price.	Net Chge.
25½	26	Alaska Gold	19½	26	25⅝	..
6⅝	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	6	..	..	..
49	49½	Amalgamated Copper	49	..	49	..
28¼	29	American Beet Sugar	19	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
25	25½	American Can	19½	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
90	90⅜	American Can pf	78½	90	90	..
112	..	Amer. Car & Foundry pf	110¾	..	..	..
34½	34½	American Cotton Oil	32	34	34	..
3⅝	4½	Amer. Hide & Leather	3¼	..	..	..
19	19⅜	Amer. Hide & Leather pf	17	..	..	..
22¼	23	American Ice Securities	19⅞	23	23	+ ½
52¾	..	Amer. Smelting & Ref.	51⅝	..	51½	..
97½	98	Amer. Smelting & Ref. pf	95¾	..	..	..
101	110	Amer. Sugar Refining	98¼	102¼	102¼	− ½
110	..	Amer. Sugar Refining pf	106¼	110	110	+ 2
116	117	Amer. Tel. & Tel.	112	117	..	..
215	217¾	American Tobacco	210	215	..	..
108	..	American Tobacco pf	102½	103½	103½	..
14	18	American Woolen	12	..	..	..
77	..	American Woolen pf	71⅜	77	77	..
90¼	90½	Atch., Top. & Santa Fé	88⅛	91¼	90½	− ¼
40¾	40½	Bethlehem Steel	39	40	40	− ¾
84	88½	Bethlehem Steel pf	79⅜	86	86	..
87¼	87¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	78	87¾	87¾	+ ¾
119½	120	Brooklyn Union Gas	119¼	..	..	..
16¼	17	California Petroleum	16½	16¾	16¾	..
50	60	California Petroleum pf	48¾	50	50	..
155	156⅜	Canadian Pacific	136½	155⅝	155⅝	+ ⅛
36	36½	Central Leather Co.	28	35⅞	36¼	+ 1¼
9⅝	86	Chicago Great Western	8¼	10	10	..
84	..	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	82¾	..	85½	− ½
23	50	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	22	..	..	..
45	..	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. pf	40	..	..	..
22	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21½	21¾	21½	..
115½	..	Consolidated Gas	115	115	115	..
85	..	Continental Can pf	82¼	..	..	..
7⅝	8¼	Corn Prod. Refining	7⅛	..	..	..
61	65	Corn Prod. Refining pf	56⅞	60	60	..
4	..	Denver & Rio Grande	4	..	6¼	+ ¼
12⅝	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf	3	..	..	..
3	..	Distillers Securities	11	9½	9½	..
32½	32½	Duluth, So. Shore & Atl	3	..	..	..
80	..	Erie 1st pf	32	..	..	..
87½	88½	General Motors	38⅝	79⅞	79⅝	+ 1⅜
25	26	General Motors pf	76¼	88	88	+ 1½
94¼	96	Goodrich, (B. F.,) Co.	20	..	..	..
112¾	112¾	Goodrich pf	86¼	..	..	..
25	28	Great Northern pf	112¼	..	112½	..
43¼	44½	Gt. N. Certs. for Ore Prop.	22	..	..	..
113	..	Guggenheim Exploration	39¾	43⅝	43⅝	..
103¼	105	Homestake Mining	100½	..	..	..
15½	..	Illinois Central	103½	..	103½	..
12¼	15⅝	Inspiration Copper	15	15½	15½	+ ⅝
91½	97⅜	Intern'l Harvester, N. J.	11	12½	12½	+ ½
7	..	International Coal	8⅝	..	..	..
32	33	International Paper pf	6⅝	..	..	..
50	..	Kansas City Southern pf	30¾	..	..	..
86	89	Laclede Gas	49½	..	..	..
129¾	130	Lehigh Valley	53¼	..	..	..
60⅝	..	Mackay Cos.	59¾	129	129	+ 1
101	9	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	101	..	..	..
8½	125	Missouri Pacific	8	8¼	8½	..
122	125	National Biscuit Co.	118¾	120	120	..
124	11½	National Biscuit Co. pf	104	..	..	..
10⅜	..	Nat. En. & Stamp. Co.	9¼	..	..	..
41	..	National Lead Co.	40½	..	..	..
81	84	New York Central	67¾	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
51¾	..	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	78⅝	..	82	+ ⅛
19	20	N. Y. Ont. & Western	51	..	..	..
97½	..	Norfolk & Western	18¼	18⅝	18⅝	..
65	72	North American	96	..	..	..
97½	98	Northern Pacific	62⅞	64½	64½	..
87⅞	26	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	17½	19	19	+ ⅛
103⅝	..	Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf	20	25⅞	25⅞	..
116	106½	Pennsylvania Railroad	87¼	..	..	..
65⅜	117	People's Gas, Chicago	103⅝	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
20⅜	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	104	117½	116¾	..
139¼	21	Railway Steel Spring	65¼	65¼	65¼	..
1	139½	Reading	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	..
2	1¼	Rock Island Co.	138	139¼	139¼	..
20	..	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	1	..
41½	43	Sloss-S. Steel & Iron Co.	1½	2	2	..
34¼	35	Standard Milling	19¼	..	..	..
27½	29½	Studebaker Co.	33	41¼	41½	+ 1½
136	142	Tennessee Copper	28	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅝
36	36½	Texas Co.	24	27¼	27¼	..
96	97	Third Avenue	110¼	130	135	+ 6
18½	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	33	36	36	..
114⅝	115	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	93⅜	..	..	..
77¾	..	Union Pacific	18½	..	..	..
40	41½	Union Pacific pf	111½	114½	114⅝	+ ⅛
17	..	United Cigar Mfrs.	77	77½	78	+ ½
47⅛	..	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	39¼	40	40	− 2½
101	101⅝	United States Rubber	16	16	16	..
46⅜	46¾	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	43¼	..	47⅛	+ 2⅛
13	..	Utah Copper	95	..	..	..
57⅛	58	Western Maryland	45¼	46⅜	46⅜	− ⅛
64½	65	Western Union Tel.	12⅜	..	..	..
90½	92	Westinghouse E. & M.	52⅜	58⅛	57¾	− ⅜
		Woolworth, (F. W.) Co.	63½	64½	..	..

Park Bank was quoted 365 bid, with the last sale at 360.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Com. Cred. pf	103	103	103	103
2	Cons. Gas	104	104	104	104
10	Davis. Ch. pf	100	100	100	100
100	Fed. L'gue pf.	10	10	10	10
115	Houston Oil	10¼	10¼	10	10
15	Marine Bank	40	40	40	40
115	Nor. Cent Ry.	82½	82½	82½	82½
10	Sec. St. & Tr.	160	160	160	160
52	United Ry.	25	25	25	25

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. El. 1st 5s	97	97	97	97
1,000	Balt. & O. 4s	88	88	88	88
1,000	Can. P. eq. 5s	95.26	95.26	95.26	95.26
300	C. & P.T.Va.5s	93½	93½	93½	93½
2,000	Chi. City R.5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
2,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
2,000	City Bal. 4s, '61	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
3,000	Con. Coal 6s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s	88	88	88	88
5,000	Fla. C. & P.5s	101	101	101	101
1,000	Ga. C. & N.5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Gr. R. 5s, '16	99	99	99	99
2,000	K. C. Term. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
500	H. & F. r. 6s	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Kir. L. & Tr. 5s	93	93	93	93
500	Mon. V. Tr.5s	92	92	92	92
3,000	Norf.R.& L.5s	97	97	97	97
5,000	Ont. P. 5s, '43	94	94	94	94
1,000	P. B. & W. 1st 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Rich. & W. 4s	90	90	90	90
1,000	R. I. gen. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
1,000	St. Jos. Ry., L. & P. 5s	96	96	96	96
1,000	St. Md. 4s, '29	97½	97½	97½	97½
18,000	Swedish Govt. 2-year 6s	100	100	100	100
1,000	Un.Ry.&Gr.5s	86½	86½	86½	86½
1,300	Un. Rys. gen.	87¼	87¼	87	87¼
1,000	Unit. Rys. 5% notes	99½	99¼	99¼	99¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
45	Com. Edison	136	136½	136	136½
10	Dis. Match	91½	91½	91½	91½
30	H. S. & M. pf.	103	103	103	103
10	Gen. Mot. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
20	Goodrich	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
20	Goodrich pf.	96	96	96	96
150	Nat. Biscuit	120½	120½	120¼	120½
90	Nat. Carbon	111½	111½	110	110
10	Pacific Gas	44	44	44	44
17	People's Gas	116½	116½	116½	116½
110	Public Svc. pf.	76	76	76	76
50	Public S. pf.	95	95	95	95
10	Quaker O. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
20	Sears-Roe	169	169	169	169
25	Sears-R. pf.	120½	121	120½	121
10	Swift	105¾	106	105¾	106

BONDS.

$4,000	Armour 4½s	90½	90½	90	90
2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
3,000	Com. Ed. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
6,000	Ogden Gas 5s	93	93	93	93

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
38	Cambria Iron	41	41	41	41
275	Cam. S. scrip	96½	96½	96½	96½
60	Cambr. Steel	40	40	40	40
37	El. Stor. Bat.	43½	43½	48	48
25	Ins.Co.of N.A.	21	21	21	21
10	Gen. Asp. pf.	67	67	67	67
350	Keystone Tel.	11¼	11¼	11	11
5	L. N. old stk.	75	75½	75½	75½
47	Lehigh Val.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
150	Leh. Tran. pf.	26½	26½	26	26
176	Nor. Central	82½	82½	82½	82½
361	Penn. R. R.	52⅜	53⅛	52 11-16	52 11-16
284	Ph. Co. scrip.	91	91	91	91
49	P. Salt Mfg.	95	95	95	95
107	Phila. Elec.	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22⅞
110	Ph. R. T. ctfs.	11	11	11	11
27	Reading	63¾	63¾	63¼	63⅜
482	Ton. Mining	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
1,058	Tor. Cent.	82½	82½	82½	82½
78	Un. Gas Imp.	82	82	82	82½
20	U. S. Steel pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
35	Un. Traction	39½	39½	39½	39½
100	Westm. Coal	57½	57½	57½	57½

BONDS.

$3,100	A. G. & E. 5s	83	83	83	83
700	El. & P. ctfs.	79	79	79	79
3,000	Lehigh Nav. cons. 4½s	98	98	98	98
2,000	N. J. Tr. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	P. El. gd. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
400	Ph. Elec. 4s	79	79	79	79
2,000	Ph. Elec. 4s	78	78	78	78
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Crucible Steel	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
102	Mfrs' L. & H.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
20	Ohio Fuel & Oil	18	18	18	18
10	Pitt. Plate Glass	106	106	106	106
75	Pitt. Brewing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
70	Pitt. Brew. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½
410	Pure Oil	15¼	15¾	15	15
10	West. A. Brake	118	118	118	118
100	West. Electric	32½	32½	32½	32½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Irregular Price Movements in the Oil Stocks, with Several Issues Sharply Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 140,264 shares of stock and $150,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 10,167; oils, 2,647, and mining, 127,450. In addition there were sales of 7,470 rights. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am.Drug Syn.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
93	Kelly Sp. Tire	69	69	68	68½
150	Manhat. Tran.	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16
250	Max. Mot. com.	14	14⅛	14	14⅛
300	Riker & Heg.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
174	†Savoy Oil	7	7¼	7	7⅛
800	Sterling Gum.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
700	Stan. Prod. pf.	84	85	84	84½
1,500	Un.Cig.Stores, new	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
2,200	United Profit Shar. Corp.	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼
1,000	United Profit Shar., new	4	4	3⅞	4
2,900	†World Film	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

5,170	Con. Gas rts.	2 13-16	3⅛	2 13-16	2⅞
2,000	*Riker & Heg. rights	26	30	25	30
100	R. J. Reynolds rights	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	United Profit Shar. rts.	11	11	11	11

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,800	Anglo-Am. Oil	15¾	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
90	Atlantic Ref.	625	615	620	+ 8
70	Buck. Pipe L.	123	120	121	+ 1
20	Crescent P. L.	42	41	42	..
24	Ind. Pipe L.	119	115	115	..
20	Nat. Transit	38	37½	38	..
40	Nor. Pipe L.	108	105	105	− 2
130	Ohio Oil	189	185	185	− 3
65	Prairie O.& G.	456	444	445	−13
280	S. Penn. Oil	280	278	278	− 2
170	S. Oil of Ind.	328	323	323	− 1
75	S. Oil of Ind.	478	478	478	− 4
38	S. Oil of N. J.	405	404	405	− 1
100	S. Oil of N.Y.	210	208	207	− 1
25	Un. Tank L.	88	88	88	..
30	Vacuum Oil	202	200	201	..

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
27,000	†Atlanta	55	57	52	54
5,000	*Beaver Con.	20	20	20	20
300	†Blue Bell	6	6½	6	6
1,500	*Braden Cop.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,100	*Booth	12	14	12	14
3,000	*Caribou Cob.	66	67	66	67
500	†Comb. Frac.	18	13	12	12
9,500	Con. Ariz. S.	½	½	½	½
2,700	Con. N.-Utah	½	½	½	½
2,000	*C. O. D. Con.	10	11	10	11
2,000	*Dia. B. Butte	5	6	5	6
1,500	*Dia. F. Daisy	7½	7½	6	6
2,000	*Florence	66	66	62½	62½
4,000	*Gold'd Ken.	21½	22	21	21
11,500	*Gold'd Mer.	39	43	38	39
1,000	*Great Bend	11	11	10	11
3,000	*Halifax Tono.	40	40	40	40
8,000	Jumbo Ext.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
50	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
100	Keystone	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	La Rose Con.	¼	¼	¼	¼
5,000	*Lone Star	9	10	9	10
400	*McK.-Dar.	60	60	60	60
200	Nipis. M. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	*North Star	18	18	15	15
11,000	*Oro	14	15	13½	14
700	Pacific Sm.	½	½	½	½
1,000	*Sand. Kendal	13	13	13	13
3,500	*Silver Pick	17	18	16	17½
200	Stewart Min.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	Tonopah Bel.	4 9-16	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
500	*Tonopah Star	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
7,000	*Tonopah Mer.	38	39	38	39
2,900	*Tono. Mispah	28	33	28	31
100	Tono. of Nev.	7½	7½	7½	7½
1,000	*Tono. R. Eula	9	9	9	9
500	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,700	W. End Con.	57	57	54	54
5,000	*W. End Ext.	2	2	2	2

BOND.

$150,000	Cons. Gas	111¼	112⅝	111¼	111¾

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 7. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	319	324	319	324
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	15⅜	16¼	16½	17
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	15⅜	16¼	16½	17
Elect

We Specialize in
United Cigar Stores Co. of America
United Profit Sharing Corporation
Full information on request
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 BROAD ST. Phone 5500-5501 Broad, N. Y.

We Specialize in CORP. for R. & H. "RIGHTS"
RIKER & HEGEMAN
(Old Stock)
"RIGHTS"
Gilman & Clucas
Members New York Stock Exchange
34 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

We Specialize In
Maxwell Motor Securities.
SLATTERY & CO
40 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Phone 4361 Broad. Est. 1908.

Will Buy
Great Western Power 5s, 1946
Kansas City Ry. & Light 5s, 1913
St. Louis & San Francisco 5s, 1913
Aurora, Elgin & Chicago 5s, 1946
Rutland Railway & Light 5s, 1946
Pere Marquette Deb. 6s, 1912
Milwaukee Gas Light 4s, 1927
HOTCHKIN & CO.
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
Our Booklet "A" Explains.
Sent Upon Request.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

Don't Wait Too Long
before using
Babson's Reports
on business conditions.
For sample copies address Dept. Y 48.
Babson Statistical Organization,
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Statistical Organization in the U. S.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
"Save while you may,
No morning sun lasts
The whole day."
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING and SAVINGS
58 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY.
Established 1888.

OFFICE OF
WATERTOWN WATER COMPANY,
Watertown, S. D., Nov. 25, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that twelve (12) bonds of the above company, issued under mortgage dated April 1, 1908, to the EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, numbers 88, 155, 161, 162, 172, 173, 174, 175, 259, 281, 309 and 311,
are called for payment on January 1, 1915, at par and accrued interest. Said bonds will be paid on January 2, 1915, at the EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, out of funds to be provided for that purpose. Interest on the above bonds ceases on January 1, 1915.
WATERTOWN WATER COMPANY,
By D. W. BRADLEY, Secretary.

The Berkshire Ice Company 6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under Mortgage dated July 2, 1906, made by The Berkshire Ice Company, hereby gives notice pursuant thereto, that proposals to sell The Berkshire Ice Company 6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds at prices not exceeding 110% and accrued interest, may be made to said Trustee for account of the Sinking Fund, on or before January 2, 1915. All such proposals must be in writing, addressed to Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, and must be delivered before 11 A. M. on March 1, 1915.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated at New York, December 2, 1914.

The Guanajuato Power & Electric Co.

Upon request of the above named Company, which desires to purchase $15,000 of its bonds issued under mortgage to this company, as Trustee, dated October 1, 1902, we call for proposals for the sale of such bonds. Proposals stating the number of bonds offered and price should be sent to us at our office, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York, on or before December 23rd, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon. The right is reserved to reject any bid.
New York, December 9, 1914.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.

ASSETS REALIZATION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the time of payment of the Six Per Cent. Gold Notes of ASSETS REALIZATION COMPANY has been duly extended to January 1, 1916, pursuant to the provisions of the trust agreement securing said notes. Holders of said notes are requested to present their notes to the undersigned for notation of said extension thereon.
Dated New York, November 30, 1914.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
140 Broadway, New York City.

LORD & TAYLOR: NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the time of payment of the 6% Gold Notes of Lord & Taylor has been duly extended to July 1st, 1915, pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement securing said notes. Upon presentation of their notes to the undersigned for notation of said extension, the holders thereof will receive the payment provided by the said Trust Agreement for such extension.
Dated New York, November 30th, 1914.
GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
140 Broadway, New York City.

CITY OF PONCE, P. R.
Redemption of Bonds of 1902.

Under ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated November 2, 1914, the City of Ponce, P. R., will redeem at par, on and after January 2, 1915, at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., No. 45 William Street, New York City, Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) of its 6% Bonds of 1902, Numbers 154 to 178, inclusive. Interest on said Bonds will cease on January 1, 1915.
S. MORET, Mayor of Ponce, P. R.

CITY OF SAN JUAN, P. R.
Redemption of Bonds of 1902.

Under ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated October 24, 1914, the City of San Juan, P. R., will redeem at par on and after January 24, 1915, at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., No. 45 William Street, New York City, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($25,000.00) of its 6% Bonds of 1902, Numbers 499 to 498, inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease on January 1st, 1915. R. H. TODD, Mayor of San Juan.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY.
One-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the coupons appurtenant to the above-mentioned notes and maturing December 11, 1914, will be paid upon presentation and surrender thereof, on and after said date, at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, at No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.
New York, November 28, 1914.
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY,
by B. H. JONES, Treasurer.

LOAN RATE REDUCED IN COTTON POOL PLAN

Completed Arrangement Makes 5 Cents a Pound, Not 6, the Amount.

MARGIN OF 20% REQUIRED

Southern Banks, Wishing to Borrow from $100,000,000 Fund, Must Furnish 25 Per Cent.

The completed plan for the cotton loan fund, which is being sent to banks and bankers in connection with blanks for their formal subscriptions to the hundred-million-dollar pool to be raised in the North and West, shows that it has been revised in one important particular since the draft was made public by the Central Committee, which consists of the members of the Federal Reserve Board. The final printed plan is dated Nov. 30, and the terms on which loans are to be made are so altered that only 5 cents a pound can be borrowed instead of 6, as contemplated before.

In its former shape the plan provided for loans at the rate of 6 cents a pound, this figure representing not the value of the cotton, but the amount that would be loaned upon it. The final plan also provides that the loans shall be secured by cotton on the basis of 6 cents a pound for middling, adding "in such quantity as to provide a margin of 20 per cent. above the face amount of the loan." A loan at the rate of 5 cents a pound would thus have a margin of 20 per cent., the cotton being valued cents a pound.

Of the 5 cents loaned, 3¾ cents will be provided by the Northern and Western banks and the other 1¼ cents by the Southern banks through which the loans are to be made, inasmuch as a Southern bank making application for a loan to its customer must furnish 25 per cent. of the sum to be loaned.

The Northern and Western banks subscribing are to receive class A certificates. The Southern banks put nothing into the pool except as they apply for loans to their customers. For the 25 per cent. of each loan then paid in by them they are to receive class B certificates. The original proposal was that nothing should be paid on class B certificates until all the class A certificates had been paid in full. This afterwards was changed so that at the time of each distribution holders of class B certificates shall receive half of the percentages paid to holders of class A certificates. Thus, if a payment of 10 per cent. of the face of the class A certificates were made, a payment of 5 per cent. of the class B certificates also would be paid. After the two classes have been reduced to approximately the same amount payments will be made to both in equal percentages.

All applications for loans must be made not later than Feb. 1 and will mature on Feb. 1, 1916, unless extended by the Central Committee for an additional six months. Borrowers may repay loans at any time after thirty days' notice. In case there are applications enough to use the entire $100,000,000, the amount put in by Southern banks will be $33,333,333, so that the total that may be made available is $133,333,333.

If the applications received or mailed by Feb. 1 do not reach this amount, the fund will be closed at the amount required, and subscribers will be released from the payment of the balance of the $100,000,000. The fund is not to become operative at all, however, until the $100,000,000 has been subscribed. As this amount has been informally pledged, more than half of it in this city, no doubt is felt that it will be fully subscribed.

It is not expected that anything like $100,000,000 will be needed to fill the applications for loans. The expectation is that a comparatively small amount of applications will be received, as the situation of growers and factors has been materially improved while the plan was being perfected by the opening of the Cotton Exchanges and the growing export movement.

Blanks for applications will be ready in a few days and will be put into the hands of the State Committees in the cotton districts appointed last week by the Central Committee. The State Committees are naming local committees, and from these local committees the Southern banks may obtain the blanks.

The loans will be made not to the banks but to customers of the banks. Their names will not be disclosed by the Southern banks by which the applications will be forwarded, but the fact that these banks must provide 25 per cent. of each loan is counted on to make them conservative, especially as payment of the Class A certificates will take precedence to a certain extent over the Class B certificates issued to them. The Southern banks are required, however, to guarantee the prompt payment by the borrower of the interest and all warehouse charges and insurance premiums in connection with the collateral.

Loans are to be made at 6 per cent. which will just provide for the 6 per cent. interest to be paid on the certificates, and the Southern banks will not be permitted to charge any commissions for obtaining loans. The expenses of the pool are to be met through a fund to be created by withholding from each borrower 3 per cent. of the amount of his loan. This fund will be used, besides meeting the expenses of administration, to make up any deficiency in the amount available for the final payment of first Class A and second Class B certificates, whether such deficiency results from losses on any loans or otherwise. The balance of this guarantee fund, including interest earned on it, will be returned pro rata to the borrowers.

Consolidated to Open on Saturday.

Pursuant to the agreement between the Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Exchange to open at the same time and under the same conditions, the Consolidated made formal announcement yesterday that if would open for restricted trading in stocks next Saturday.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday.		Prev. Day.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Tin	32.00	33.00	32.75	33.25
Lead	3.75	3.85	3.75	3.85
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	$13.50	$14.00	$13.50	$14.00
Spelter	5.65	5.75	5.55	5.65
Antimony, cks	16.50	17.50	16.50	17.50

Price for iron is dollars per ton; other commodities cents per pound.

London market quotations were:

	Yesterday.			Prev. Day.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	55	7	6	55	10	0
Copper, futures	55	10	0	55	10	0
Tin, spot	147	0	0	147	10	0
Tin, futures	144	15	0	145	10	0
Lead	19	0	0	19	0	0
Spelter	27	10	0	27	10	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A. H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, has been elected a Director of the American Sugar Refining Company to succeed Henry O. Niese, resigned. Mr. Niese will continue to act as a technical expert of the company and Chairman of the Manufacturing Committee.

Gordon R. McAllister has retired from Gwynne Brothers to enter the firm of Berdell Brothers. It was stated erroneously in THE TIMES yesterday that he had retired from Jenks, Gwynne & Co. He never had been a member of that firm.

The Directors of the International Silver Company have declared a quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of 1¾ per cent., payable on Jan. 2 to stockholders of record, Dec. 11.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The United States National Bank located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
C. S. JOHNS, Cashier.
Dated October 23d, 1914.

CITIES VOTE FOR LICENSE.

New England Municipal Elections for a Liquor Traffic.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 8.—Frank E. Stairy, Republican, was elected Mayor today by a majority of about 3,900 over Edward H. Lathrop, Democrat. The chief interest of the day centred in a school board contest between Frederick Harris, Republican, and Julius Tuckerman, Democrat, a former high school teacher. Harris was re-elected by about 2,000. License prevailed. The vote on license was: Yes, 7,148; no, 4,349. The vote was last year: Yes, 5,459; no, 2,673.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8.—Mayor George M. Wright, Republican, was re-elected for his third term at the city election today by a plurality of 6,585. The next Board of Aldermen will be made up of eight Republicans and three Democrats, the City Council of twenty-one Republicans and nine Democrats.

The license vote was: Yes, 11,143; no, 8,771.

CHICOPEE, Mass., Dec. 8.—William J. Dunn, Democrat, was elected Mayor today by five votes over Daniel J. Coakley, Independent. The vote was: Dunn, 1,833; Coakley, 1,828; Mayor R. D. Earle, Republican, 928. There probably will be a recount. The city voted for license, 1,857 to 1,175. The license vote last year was: Yes, 1,058; no, 724. In the Board of Aldermen five Democrats, four Republicans, and three Independents were elected, which will leave the Republicans a slight plurality.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Two new names appeared in the list of twenty-two Massachusetts cities which held their annual elections today. They were Attleboro and Revere. There are now thirty-five cities in the State. Eight held their elections last week; four, including Boston, will vote next Tuesday, and one, Cambridge, choses municipal officers in March.

STREET LIGHTS CUT DOWN.

Aldermen Tell Commissioner Williams Crime Is Increasing.

When William Williams, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, appeared before the Board of Aldermen yesterday to request the board to allow him to purchase, without public letting, nitrogen fixtures for lighting the streets in place of the arc lamps now being used, it appeared that the Commissioner had reduced the number of street lights throughout the city. The Aldermen protested against the reduction and argued that it would increase crime.

Commissioner Williams said his appropriation for lighting the streets next year had been cut in the budget and that he had to reduce the number of lights to keep within his appropriation. The Commissioner said if the Aldermen would allow him to purchase nitrogen fixtures immediately, he felt sure he could light the streets as well, if not better, than they had ever been lighted.

5,000 FIGHT FOR WORK.

Philadelphia Police Called to Quell Riot of the Unemployed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—More than 5,000 men appeared at the plant of the Philadelphia Ship Repair Company today in answer to an advertisement for 300 workers to repair the steamships San Marcos and Denver, which were used as transports to bring the marines here from Vera Cruz. The competition for employment was so keen, once the doors of the plant were opened, that there were many fights for preference among the applicants. The police had to be called to quell the riot.

The crowd, which stretched along the river front for three blocks, came in response to a small want advertisement calling for qualified pipe fitters, joiners, carpenters, and helpers. Men of all ages stood in the line, many asserting they had been waiting in the storm for more than eight hours. One of the city's large employers of labor asserted recently that half the wage-earners of Philadelphia were out of work.

A. H. COMBS & CO. FAIL.

Brokerage Firm Expected to Liquidate Without Assigning.

The Stock Exchange firm of A. H. Combs & Co., 25 Broad Street, announced yesterday that it was unable to meet its obligations and would go into liquidation. The process of closing out its affairs is expected to be completed without a formal assignment. No estimate of assets or liabilities was forthcoming, but it was said at the firm's offices that the debts were small and the list of creditors was limited to two persons.

The members of the house are A. H. Combs, Homer A. Lattin, and H. B. Combs, of whom the first named holds a Stock Exchange membership. In recent years the firm has acted chiefly as "$2 brokers," filling the orders of other brokers on the floor. The present partnership dates back to Dec. 4, 1880, but Combs & Co. have been in business since 1878. The firm once enjoyed a clientele of large operators in stocks, including Jay Gould, Addison Cammack, and, later, James R. Keene.

The leading cause of the failure was said to be the cessation of business on the Stock Exchange on July 30, which practically stopped the firm's income.

Fire Started in Hallway.

In THE TIMES yesterday it was stated that the fire at 104 West Twenty-sixth Street had started in the ground floor loft of Stein & Saretsky. Victor Saretsky, a member of that firm, said yesterday that this was an error and that the fire started in the hallway of the third floor. He said further that the loss sustained by Stein & Saretsky would amount to $5,000 and was caused by water alone.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting increases and those reporting decreases being stated separately:

Three roads	$629,171	+	$86,090
Twenty roads	12,442,138	−	3,358,050
Total (23 roads)	13,071,351	−	3,271,970

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	61,010	72,948	*$11,638
Net after tax.	17,609	21,424	*3,815
Surp. aft. chgs	496	4,036	*3,540
4 mos. gross	205,555	260,368	*54,813
Net after tax.	40,692	68,048	*27,356
Surp. aft. chgs	25,840	†467	26,307

*Decrease. †Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER (Railway Department)—

1st week Dec.	58,384	57,227	*$3,948
Jan. 1-Dec. 6	2,592,978	2,641,745	*48,772

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE for November—

Gross	109,778	107,332	2,446
Net	55,957	55,508	349
Surplus	39,587	39,537	49
11 mos. gross	1,211,674	1,158,084	53,590
Net	614,512	571,846	42,666
Surplus	328,672	296,291	32,381

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'31	4	94½	4.90
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		4.95
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5		4.95
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½		5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½		5.25
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		4.85
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½		5.00
Del. & Hud.	1922	4½		4.85
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5		5.30
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4½		5.20
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5		4.95
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.95
Mo., Kansas & T.	1914-'23	5		6.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5		6.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'28	4½@5		5.20
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½		4.75
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'24	6		5.40
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4	94¼	4.75
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'23	4	94½	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5		5.25
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5		5.20
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		5.00
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5		5.10

NEW RECORD MADE IN COTTON GINNING

Statistics Show 249,298 Bales More Than in the Record Year of 1911.

EXPORTS ARE PICKING UP

760,349 Bales Sent Abroad During November Being More Than September and October Combined.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—More cotton than ever ginned in any season prior to Dec. 1 is the record for this year, as indicated by Census Bureau statistics issued today, showing 13,066,105 bales had passed through ginners' hands. That was 249,298 bales more than ginned to Dec. 1 in the record year of 1911.

During the period from Nov. 14 to Dec. 1 there were ginned 1,394,895 bales. That amount is less than ginned in the same period in the past three years, but more than in 1909 and 1910.

In Florida and Oklahoma the ginnings to Dec. 1 exceeded last year's entire crop in those States.

Cotton exports picked up considerably during November, when 760,349 bales were sent abroad. This is more than was shipped during September and October combined, and brought the total for the first three months of the cotton year to 1,404,517 bales. The export of cotton, however, is far from normal, as last year's exports for the three months were 4,206,581 bales. November's exports last year were 1,501,259 bales.

Imports during November were 14,574 bales.

The report announced that 13,066,105 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1914 has been ginned prior to Dec. 1. This, compared with 12,088,412 bales, or 86.5 per cent. of the entire crop, ginned prior to Dec. 1 last year, 11,854,541 bales, or 87.9 per cent. in 1912, and 12,816,807 bales, or 82.4 per cent., in 1911. The average quantity of cotton ginned prior to Dec. 1 in the past four years was 11,724,868 bales, or 86.1 per cent. of the crop.

Included in the ginnings were 36,195 round bales, compred with 86,578 last year, 73,030 in 1912, and 87,996 in 1911.

Sea Island cotton included numbered 62,991 bales, compared with 61,049 bales last year, 51,275 bales in 1912, and 87,656 bales in 1911.

Ginnings prior to Dec. 4, by States, with comparisons for the past three years, and the percentage of the entire crop ginned in those States prior to that date in the same years, follow:

	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
ALABAMA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
1914	1,438,380	1914	674,135
1913	1,385,246	1913	622,389
1912	1,161,482	1912	754,569
1911	1,436,076	1911	828,650
ARKANSAS.		OKLAHOMA.	
1914	847,562	1914	1,018,287
1913	785,937	1913	784,293
1912	650,506	1912	860,278
1911	880,434	1911	785,989
FLORIDA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1914	72,859	1914	1,225,467
1913	58,485	1913	1,160,725
1912	48,630	1912	1,041,689
1911	74,056	1911	1,310,983
GEORGIA.		TENNESSEE.	
1914	2,285,607	1914	291,329
1913	2,068,109	1913	304,467
1912	1,564,428	1912	205,721
1911	2,339,354	1911	319,979
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
1914	381,913	1914	3,746,694
1913	342,383	1913	3,572,105
1912	343,323	1912	4,814,821
1911	313,624	1911	3,747,932
MISSISSIPPI.		ALL OTHER STATES.	
1914	988,998	1914	103,168
1913	955,808	1913	88,483
1912	817,707	1912	70,388
1911	892,495	1911	89,245

Ginnings of Sea Island cotton prior to Dec. 1, by States:

Year.	Florida.	Georgia.	South Carolina.
1914	27,468	33,101	2,422
1913	22,207	34,346	4,496
1912	17,826	29,758	3,693
1911	32,350	51,496	5,810

The next ginning report of the Census Bureau will be issued Monday, Dec. 21, and will show the quantity of cotton ginned prior to Dec. 13.

FAVORS PAID SOCIAL WORK.

Miss Ruth Morgan's Advice Convinces Hospital Board.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—An address today by Miss Ruth Morgan of New York convinced the medical staff and Board of Managers of the Hahnemann Hospital of the need of a social service department. Miss Morgan, organizer of the social service department of Bellevue Hospital, New York, and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot were invited to tell why the hospital here should have a like department. Miss Morgan told of the work of this department at Bellevue.

The social service department, she said, kept track of patients after they left the hospital, and saw that they followed out the physicians' orders.

When she was asked by Dr. W. W. Speakman whether it was better to pay a social worker a salary or have some person attend to the work who would give his or her services "for the good of the cause," Miss Morgan replied: "Most certainly pay a person, and then you can be sure the work will be thorough." She suggested a minimum salary of $1,200 a year.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—Incorporated today:

Bashwitz Bros. & Co., Rye, wearing apparel; $500,000. A. H. Cohen, Julius and Solomon Bashwitz, 210 Riverside Drive.

Vanderpoel Hunter & Parsons Co., bags, sacks, pouches, pulps, fibres; $100,000. E. P. O'Brien, F. D. M. Hunter, H. W. Carhart, 142 Willow St., Bklyn.

Charlie A. Christman, Inc., Queens, lumber, construction, mercantile; $10,000. Josephine C. and C. A. Christman, L. Lambert, Astoria, L. I.

Belle-Button Mining Co.; $24,000. Jennie R. McCauley, Albert Brunker, J. C. Crotty, 937 2 Av.

Budd Shoe Co.; $25,000. Ethel Silverman, G. D. Zahm, S. L. Golden, 725 Riverside Drive.

Central Hardware Co., Central Square; $20,000. F. E. Young, M. M. Ross, B. M. Ross, Syracuse.

Trojan Cigar Box Co., Troy; $5,000. J. P. Ryan, G. M. Kelley, W. M. Hall, Ballston Lake.

Toll & Co., dentists, and physicians' instruments; $10,000. Ethel Hassell, N. M. and Spencer E. Toll, 1 Union Square.

Royal Electric Motor Co., contracting; $9,000. Benj. Schwartz, Isaake Joffe, Abram Zwenitzky, 174 Koeciusko St., B'klyn.

Lamey Photo Finishing Corporation, theatres, motion pictures; $5,000. Lena and Israel Hoffman, Jacob B. Agius, 515 E. 135 St.

Hill Top Automobile Station, garage; $10,000. R. B. Hand, Margarete, and Laurits Johansen, 447 W. 151 St.

Jayno Publishing Co.; $10,000. J. J. Cotter, G. I. and Joseph Nyman, 748 Beck St.

Gross Construction Co., Queens; $5,000. Ignatz Webl, C. W. Steines, Max Groves, Jamaica.

Serial Publications Corp.; $5,000. W. N. Seligsborg, George Trask, Florence Lipnick, 55 Liberty St.

Imperial Ribbon Co., textiles; $5,000. S. H. Kaufman, Henry Herzbrun, C. A. Davidson, 60 Wall St.

Varnie & Chase, Gloversville, leather, gloves, merchandise; $7,000. O. A. Chase, W. A. and Nellie M. Vanvie.

Raticide Chemicle Co.; $10,000. S. Y. Hampton, J. L. E. Pell, W. A. Slayback, 763 5 Av.

Weaved Tea, Coffee, Grocery & Provision Co. of Syracuse; $5,000. F. K. Hoag, W. J. Cossello, F. P. Parker, Rochester.

Tinker Realty Corp'n; $100,000. R. D. Sullivan, Annie R. and E. L. Tinker, 49 Wall St.

Eastern Tire & Supply Co. of Rochester, autos, accessories; $5,000. Arthur Smith, W. T. Kincaid, J. G. Barclay, Buffalo.

Capital increase: Schilling Press, N. Y.; $25,000 to $50,000.

Capital reductions: American Artificial Flower Houses, N. Y.; $100 to $25 per share. Brooklyn Foundry Co.; $100,000 to $25,000.

Authorization: Submarine Film Corp'n, Norfolk, Va., submarine motion pictures; $100,000. Rep. William H. Griffin, 53 William St.

Voluntary dissolutions: Barnes Jewelry & Optical Co., Gowanda; Byron S. Gould, Inc., N. Y.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

J. F. PIERSON, JR., & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., stock brokers, of 74 Broadway, by these creditors: Max Spann; $1,000; Henry F. F. Plumer, $285, and Frank T. Brennan, $45. Making an assignment on Monday to Ralph Wolf was alleged as the act of bankruptcy. The liabilities are over $200,000 and assets less than that figure.

MANHATTAN RIBBON COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Manhattan Ribbon Company of 3 East Twenty-eighth Street by these creditors: F. Victor & Achelis, $9,000; W. J. Simonson, $1,000, and Fleitman & Co., $100. The company made an assignment on Nov. 4 to Samuel Kridel. The liabilities were $87,344 and actual assets $40,488.

JOSEPH GREENWALD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Greenwald, dealer in diamonds and jewelry, 277 Stanton Street, by these creditors: William Gordon, $886; Rose Pasternak, $378, and Aaron Rosin, $388. Judge Hough appointed Jesse Watson receiver. It was stated that in April Mr. Greenwald made a composition with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar when the assets were represented to be $30,000; now the composition notes are not being paid and a large part of the assets are gone. The liabilities are said to be $20,000 and assets $2,000.

SMITH-HAINES.—Frederick Ray, a partner in the firm of Smith-Haines, dealers in auto supplies and accessories, 1,761 Broadway, made an assignment for the firm yesterday to Heyman B. Wilson, Elmer Benfield, and Harry Saks Hechheimer. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the firm by these creditors: The Silvex Company, $53; Nat Gertler, $285, and A. Hamberger, $309. The liabilities are stated to be $30,000 and the assets $15,000. The other partners are Daniel R. Smith and Fred A. Haines.

KNIGHT & SMITH.—Frederick S. Hamm, a partner in the firm of Knight & Smith, at 16 Jay Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy asking to have the firm declared bankrupt. The liabilities are $2,670 and assets $500, in machines and office furniture. The other partners are Grace A. Knight and Maud Smith.

MYRON L. KILMER, mason and contractor at Poughkeepsie, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,387 and assets of $123.

HARRY R. SNYDER, general store at West Camp, Ulster County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,362 and assets of $2,352.

EQUITABLE CHANDELIER COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed William Henkel, Jr., receiver for the Equitable Chandelier Company of 413 West Broadway.

MUTUAL PRINTERS MACHINERY COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed W. R. Pieper custodian for the Mutual Printers Machinery Company, a firm at 57 Beekman Street, and he is to store the goods with Charles Shongood until the further order of court.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER COMPANY, dealer in furniture at 207 Park Row, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $67,220 and assets of $43,100, consisting of accounts, $40,000; stock, $3,000; two wagons, $50, and cash, $50. Among the creditors are James Jordan, $49,005; estate of Thomas F. Meagher, $3,413, and C. F. Rohmann Sons, $2,215. James Jordan is President of the company.

SPEIR, ROSENBAUM & CO.—Abraham Speir, Hyman I. Rosenbaum, and Isidor Roth, who composed the firm of Speir, Rosenbaum & Co., manufacturers of muff beds, fur trimmings, and tails, 441 to 445 Sixth Avenue, have made an assignment to Samuel Bitterman.

LEIBOWITZ & GOLDSTEIN, manufacturers of knee pants, 23 Great Jones Street, composed of William Leibowitz and Louis Goldstein, have made an assignment to Benjamin Fainblatt.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Allen, Anna L. V. W.—Lord & Taylor, $128.
Armstrong, John R., and Maymie C.—V. M. Nichols, $4,714.
Anderson, T. Hart—F. H. Brothers, $358.
Burns, Michael A.—S. Spear, $179.
Buckley, Julien—I. M. Smith, $193.
Burdy, Arletta—Thomas Sullivan & Co., Inc., $202.
Burns, Walter F.—Postal Life Ins. Co., $21,280.
Bunnie, Andrew J.—F. Forman, $107.
Bunkin, Samuel—D. R. Shapiro, $324.
Cohen, Herbert—Rockwood & Co., $332.
Cohen, Jacob—A. Rise, $234.
Cobe, Andrew J.—F. J. Shalek, $254.
Cunningham, Samuel A.—The Ansonia, $1,040.
Costello, John H.—Lord & Taylor, $196.
City of N. Y.—B. Moynahan, $1,866.
Co-operative League—M. Prilluker, $184.
Collins, Timothy, and Charles Murphy—People, &c., $2,000.
Coleman, John M.—J. Enderlin, Jr., $1,054.
Coughlin, Dennis F.—United Distillers Co., $174.
Desowitz, Sam—Robert Graves Co., $210.
Duncan, William and William, Jr.—B. B. Furniture Co., $221.
City of N. Y.—T. M. James, $150.
Devillers, Marie—Holbrook Mfg. Co., $431.
Dannenbaum, Chas. J.—W. Dreyfus, $2,389.
Castro Realty Co.—A. Baron et al., $442.
Clifford, Kathleen—J. C. Taylor, $117.
Donovan, Mary T.—City of N. Y., $284.
Danaher, John E.—Lord & Taylor, $156.
Dempsey, Hugh—Lord & Taylor, $221.
Egolinsky, David, and Abraham Jablonsky—Interstate Milk and Cream Co., $217.
Fisher, Theresa—H. Holtz, $123.
Fox, Frederick W.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $115.
Fagello, Joseph—C. Mileo, $163.
Doelle, Fred H.—H. D. Gladstone, $113.
Fusco—Giuseppi—City of New York, $262.
Faccioli, Frank—S. Ruffolo, $378.
Feldman, William, and Jacob Friedman—I. Steingartz et al., $351.
Grommet Manufacturing Co.—Milady Underwear Co., $167.
Gendalia, Jacob A. — American Lithographic Co., $429.
Glick, Ida—B. Meyer, $1,908.
Gatehouse, John P.—Thomas Carter Co., Inc., $326.
Goldmann, Max—J. E. Ellery, $328.
Greenberg, Max and Alke—Brook Ash Can Manufacturing Co., $272.
Goodman, Solomon—German Exchange Bank, $578.
Greenblatt Textile Manufacturing Co., Inc., and Pincus H. Greenblatt—Kalle & Co., $400.
Glasser, Bella—M. Shalwitz et al., $295.
Godward, Wm. H.—G. W. Garner et al., $900.
Goodman, Frederick F.—G. P. Farmer Coal and Supply Co., $671.
Hall, Margaret—Van Cortlandt Operating Co., $288.
Fawcett, Walter W.—National Nassau Bank, $119.
Hayes, Edward—F. W. Cook, $134.
Horne, Joseph; Nicola Abo-Samra, and John H. Cotalt—Public Bank of N. Y. City, $2,123.
Hartman Construction Co. and Isaac Hauben —L. Sperber, $320.
Heliogravure Co., Inc.—T. & C. Casselman, $126.
Hollander, Barnett L., and Edgar J. Bernheimer—H. Kaufman et al., $202.
Joyce, Edward—Michael Dunn Trucking Co., $180.
Jacobs, Louis—D. S. Wilson, $126.
Jones, Fred R.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $141.
Korn, Alexander—Brazil Syndicate R. & V. E. Co., Inc., $178.
Liederman, John E.—Beverwyck Co., $955.
Lehman, Henry—Lord & Taylor, $156.
McKee, Norine F.—A. Miller, costs, $127.
Morgenstern, Charles—United Confectioners Supply Co., 177.
Karp, Osias—O. Gerdeau, $8,817.
Krinsky, William—I. Goldstein, $419.
Miller, Samuel—Fullerton Electric Co., $263.
Meachen, Harry F.—M. Meachen, $143.
McLaughlin, William F.—Olli J. Stephens, Inc., $228.
Mill and Factory Sales Co.—T. W. Briggs, Jr., $100.
Patterson, Ethel L.—O. Petersen, $442.
Loeb, Julius—D.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island

15 Minutes from Herald Square, via Penna. R. R. Station.

FOREST HILLS INN,
Forest Hills, L. I.
NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL.
Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Billiard Room.
Moderate Rates.
Take Long Island R. R. (all electric trains), at Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av.
Send for booklet, or call at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

GEDNEY FARM HOTEL
"New York's Suburban Hotel de Luxe."
White Plains, N. Y.
22 miles from New York; fast electric train service. GOLF, TENNIS, POLO, SWIMMING POOL, BILLIARDS, BOWLING, BALLROOM. Rates and booklet on request.
Under the Personal Direction of J. A. SHERRARD, Prop.
Telephone White Plains 2300.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Specially Low Winter Rates.

NEW JERSEY.

HOTEL ALVORD
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Four minutes' walk from Brick Church Station. The most popular and desirable commuters' home out of New York.
A modern, homelike hotel, with enviable reputation for its cleanliness and exceptionally good table. All outside, sunny rooms, with private baths. Telephone in every room. Afternoon teas. Dancing. Reasonable terms.
F. B. ALVORD, Owner & Prop'r. WM. M. GRIGSON, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

In the Heart of the Pines
Laurel House
LAKEWOOD
NOW OPEN.
The Ideal Winter Resort
for those who seek the contentment of a high-class, modern hotel; embracing the charm of home-like business; providing a famous hospitality and a rare completeness for ease and comfort. Superior orchestral concerts, dancing, and teas.
Golf, Tennis, Riding, Driving, etc.
Detailed information upon request
A. J. MURPHY, Mgr. C. V. MURPHY, Ast. Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES CO.
on the Beach, Atlantic City, N.J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.
ENCLOSED SALT WATER SWIMMING POOL.
A delightful place to spend the Winter and Spring months.
BOOKINGS NOW BEING MADE FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

HOTEL DENNIS
IN WINTER
Provides a charm of comfort and ease admidst characteristic environment that has established it as an ideal seashore home. Directly on the ocean front. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Lanz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.
The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra; tennis.
RESERVATIONS NOW BEING MADE FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY WEEK.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, New Jersey.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

The Bethel Inn
Bethel, Maine.
An Inn of Comfort.
Every Convenience. Hot-water heat and open fires. Good roads for sleighing. Toboggan slide and ponds for skating.
Trains from New York at 9:40 P. M. to Portland, Me., and thence to Bethel via Grand Trunk.
Booklet on request.
A. W. WEEKS, Manager.

MICHIGAN.

Mount Clemens
Open all the Year MINERAL
World Renowned for Treatment of BATHS
RHEUMATISM
And All Nervous and Blood Diseases
Mt. Clemens is only 20 miles from Detroit. Through Grand Trunk trains. Detroit suburban cars every half hour. Write for illustrated book and full information. Address
BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION
15 Chamber of Commerce, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S FAMOUS RESORT
The Kirkwood
CAMDEN, S. C.
Long Leaf Pine Belt
OPEN JAN. 1.
Golf, Riding, Tennis, Polo, Music.
T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ.
If going farther South break the trip at Camden.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
Mount Pocono, Penna.
Open all year. Steam heat; private baths. Table and service excellent.
M. A. & M. M. LEECH.

MINERS' BOARD ENDS COLORADO'S STRIKE

Calls Off Controversy Which Has Cost Workers and Employers $18,000,000.

DENY IT IS SURRENDER

Say Action Was Prompted by the President—Sees No Gain in Continuing Warfare.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 8.—A recommendation to end the Colorado coal miners strike, which had its inception in the Northern Colorado fields in April, 1910, and for more than fourteen months has involved practically the entire coal mining industry of Colorado, was contained in a communication from the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America presented by Frank J. Hayes, Vice President, to the union miners of Colorado in convention here today.

The convention passed a resolution tonight carrying out the executive board's wishes. According to the terms of the resolution the strike will end formally on Thursday. The vote of the miners was unanimous.

The cost of the strike now ended is estimated at $18,000,000, shared by all affected. According to union officials, more than $3,000,000 has been paid out in strike benefits. Loss of wages is estimated at more than $6,000,000.

In announcing the determination to end the strike the Executive Board says:

"We recognize no surrender and shall continue to propagate the principles of our humanitarian movement throughout the coal fields of Colorado."

After reviewing the efforts of the Federal Government to effect a settlement of the controversy and quoting correspondence which passed between President Wilson and the United Mine Workers of America, the communication says that, in view of the recent action of the President, in appointing a Federal Mediation Commission, "we deem it the part of wisdom to accept his [the President's] suggestion and to terminate the strike."

Final efforts on the part of the United Mine Workers to settle the strike, the communication says, began with the acceptance on Sept. 16 of President Wilson's proposal of a three-year truce. This action was taken by a district convention at Trinidad.

"We were of the opinion," says the report, "that such action on our part would speedily terminate the strike, not thinking for an instant that the operators would refuse the President's plan of settlement, especially when this plan meant nothing more or less than the impartial enforcement of the labor and mining laws of Colorado and the appointment of an industrial commission by the President to see that such laws were enforced. In the refusal of the operators to accept the plan of settlement proposed by the President and their insistence on their continuation of a system which stands for industrial chaos and anarchy, they forfeit the support, if they persist in maintaining this position, of every right-thinking, law-abiding American citizen.

"When the operators refused to accept the President's proposal, we entertained the hope that President Wilson would enforce his proposition by Governmental action. After waiting for more than two months for some measure to be adopted by the President that would terminate the strike, and receiving no definite word as to what his final action might be, we concluded to arrange a meeting with the President and accordingly we met with him at the White House on Thursday, Nov. 19.

"He informed us at that time that he was legally advised that he could not take over the Colorado coal mines and operate them under Governmental supervision, and thus force a settlement of the strike in accord with the peace plan he had submitted. The President expressed deep regret that the operators had seen fit to disregard his wishes in the matter, and informed us he would do everything he could legally to bring about a settlement of the controversy."

After quoting the communication of President Wilson on Dec. 1, announcing the appointment of a Federal Mediation Commission to deal with future controversies between operators and employes in the Colorado coal fields, the report says:

"This is the last word from the President, and in submitting this final proposition he emphasizes the thought that both parties may see it not merely to their own interests, but also a duty which they owe to the community which they serve and the nation itself to make use of this instrumentality of peace and render strife of the kind which has threatened the order and prosperity of the great State of Colorado a thing of the past. In view of this urgent request, coming as it does from the Chief Executive of the nation, we deem it the part of wisdom to accept his suggestion and terminate the strike. In our opinion, to wage the strike further would not mean additional gain to our members.

"If the operators reject the good offices of this commission, appointed in good faith by the President of the United States, upon their shoulders will rest the responsibility of any future trouble in the mining fields of Colorado. In taking this position and in terminating this strike, we believe we are doing the best thing possible for the men."

In conclusion the report says that the sub-committee of the International Executive Board now attending the district convention has received "discretionary power to meet the exigencies of any situation concerning the termination of the strike that may arise."

The coal strike now called off began in the northern fields on April 4, 1910. The State-wide strike, called on Sept. 23, 1913, virtually paralyzed the industry in Colorado, threw the commonwealth into turmoil, and finally led to the calling out of the State militia and later to the importation of Federal troops. Sixty-six persons are known to have been killed and about fifty injured as a result of disorders incident to the strike. The battle between strikers, mine guards, and State troops at Ludlow on April 20 last ended in the destruction of the strikers' tent colony. Twelve children and two women were found dead in the ruins. Subsequent warfare included attacks upon various mining camps in Las Animas, Huerfano, Fremont, and Boulder Counties. The arrival of Federal troops on April 30, 1914, restored peace.

State troops were sent into the strike zone on Oct. 29, 1913, at the request of local authorities. Except a company stationed at Ludlow and another at Walsenburg, the State troops were withdrawn April 18, 1914. The following week, however, they returned, remaining until relieved by Federal troops.

LEE WROTE 'COLORADO FACTS.'

Employed by J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Make Situation Clear.

DENVER, Dec. 8.—Ivy L. Lee, executive assistant of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was the author of "Facts in Colorado's Struggle for Industrial Freedom," according to the testimony of J. F. Welborn, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, given at today's session of the Industrial Relations Commission's investigation of the coal miners' strike.

Mr. Welborn, who previously had protested against revealing the name of the author of the pamphlet issued by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, read a telegram from Mr. Lee releasing the company from its pledge to keep his identity secret. The telegram gave the information that Lee had been employed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

In his telegram Mr. Lee said that Mr. Rockefeller had been impressed with what he alleged was inaccurate information of published statements concerning the strike, and had asked him to prepare a statement of the facts. Mr. Rockefeller had had nothing to do with the preparation of the matter used.

Mr. Welborn then read into the records the date lines and signatures of a mass of correspondence between himself and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy, Jerome D. Greene, Frederick C. Gates, and J. H. McClement, for the most part members of the Directorate closest in touch with the Rockefeller interests.

The correspondence began about the middle of 1914 and concluded about a month ago. It contained suggestions from the Eastern Directors as to the course of the strike, publicity, the probable modification of the truce proposition by President Wilson, cashing of militiamen's certificates of indebtedness, statements on the strike situation, and forecasts of the company's actions in future disputes.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Ivy L. Lee said today that "there was no mystery about the authorship of the bulletins and pamphlets circulated by the Colorado coal operators. Mr. Lee explained that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., consulted with him last Summer with regard to getting facts about the strike before the public. He told him that there ought to be a frank public statement made. Mr. Rockefeller then caused to be sent to him all available material, and from this, Mr. Lee said, he put into bulletins all the significant facts bearing on the trouble.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

8th Av, 464, e s, 49.4 ft n of 33d St, 24.8x100; four-story stone tenement and stores and four-story rear tenement; J. M. Brownbridge against W. J. Connors et al.; T. H. Baskerville, attorney; Macdonald De Witt, referee; due, $11,250.16; taxes, &c., $3,565.60; subject to first mortgage of $45,000; to the plaintiff, for $45,437.

128th St, 119 East, n s, 232 ft e of Park Av, 16x99.11, three-story dwelling; E. J. Murray against M. K. O'Neil et al.; Olcott, G. B. & M., attorneys; E. L. Parris, referee; due, $8,916.55; taxes, &c., $472.07; to the plaintiff, for $7,500.

86th St, 538 East, s s, 198 ft w of East End Av, 20.3x102.2, three-story tenement; H. W. Wood against Jost Habermacher et al; Harrison, E. & B., attorneys; L. J. Conlan, referee; due, $9,097.11; taxes, &c., $655.84; to the plaintiff, for $8,000.

By Henry Brady.

135th St, 17 West, n s, 216.8 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x99.11, four-story dwelling; Clarence Tucker et al., trustees, against Louis Rosner et al.; W. P. & W. W. Buckley, attorneys; J. C. Connell, referee; due, $9,792.81; taxes, &c., $457.95; to the plaintiff, for $8,000.

116th St, 353 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; withdrawn.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

3d Av, 2,336, w s, 49.11 ft s of 127th St, 24.11x100, four-story tenement and stores; J. D. Haas, administrator, against A. H. Landeker et al.; C. A. Flammer, attorney; W. S. Kelley, referee; due, $31,424.31; taxes, &c., $890.03; to the plaintiff, for $31,100.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Samuel Marx.

Fulton Av, 1,719, w s, 36.10 ft s of 174th St, 18x86.3x18.1x86.11, two-story dwelling; A. B. Seligman et al., administrators, against Rebecca Barr et al.; Sigmund Winkler, attorney; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $5,926.49; taxes, &c., $274.27; to the plaintiff, for $6,300.

219th St, 643 East, n s, 205 ft e of Carpenter Av, 50x114; Rose Frey against Andrew Braun et al.; J. S. Bernstein, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; to the plaintiff, for $8,700.

By James J. Donovan.

Elton Av, 899, w s, 63.8 ft s of 162d St, 31.10x105.4x25x124.6, six-story flat; S. E. Furnald et al., executors, against J. C. Corbett et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; M. P. Doyle, referee; due, $26,602.21; taxes, &c., $1,106; to Gustave Well, for $37,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Arnow Av, n w corner of Eastern Boulevard, 8x715.10x280.8x ——— Barbara Rosenberg against Samuel Cohen et al.; Herman Joseph, attorney; C. J. Earley, referee; due, $6,462.10; taxes, &c., $1,000; subject to first mortgage of $10,000; to the plaintiff, for $14,500.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

35TH ST, 20 East, all; Sarah C. Goodhue to Katharine Kavanaugh, 20 East 35th St, 5 years and 24 days, from Dec. 7, 1914; attorneys, Folsom Brothers, 127 East 34th St.

106TH ST, 314 and 316 East, all; Morris Williamson to Antonio Brunelli and another, 3 years, from June 1, 1914; attorney, P. A. Zanelle, 305 East 104th St. $3,060

57TH AV, 2,219, store; Monson Morris, trustee, to Joseph Farnan and another, on premises, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, James Everard's Breweries, 12 East 133d St. $1,200

Bronx.

HOME ST, 975-981-985, also Hoe Av, 1,200, all; Marion E. Ireland to Morris Rosines, 1,337 Brook Av, and another, 2 years and 5 months from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, M. Welt, 742 East 6th St. $13,400

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

22D ST, s s, 183.4 ft e of 4th Av, 66.8x98.9; Benjamin Mordecai against Esron Realty Co., Inc., et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. B. Cardozo.

8TH AV, n e corner of 55th St, 18.11x82.6; Richard S. Brown against Walter von Erlenbell et al, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. B. Haviland.

102D ST, 209 East; James W. Newton against Davis Skrilow et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Fiske.

120TH ST, 58 East; Helen D. Clark against Margaret E. Neill et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. J. West.

83D ST, 40 East; Mansard Construction Co., Inc., against William M. Brown et al, (specific performance;) attorney, S. W. Levy.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, — s, and Hillside St or Av, — s, part of plot 147, map of estate of Isaac Dyckman; New York Mortgage and Security Co. against Mary A. Moriarty et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr.

40TH ST, 450 West; Clarence J. Carroll against Patrick T. Costello et al, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Clare.

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, s s, between 3d Av and 183d St, known as Lot 5, Block 3,062, Section 11; Clement S. Parsons against Richard Pierce et al, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, R. A. Dayton.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s e corner of Echo Place, 71.7x100; Robert A. Powers against William A. Cameron et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. S. Mapes.

ECHO ST, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 70x125.1; Robert A. Powers against William A. Cameron et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. S. Mapes.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Times Square Section Furnishes Leading Transactions of the Day—$100,000 Business Lease—Tenement Investments—Buyers in the Bronx—Rents Whitehouse Estate on Long Island.

The Times Square section furnished the leading features of interest yesterday in the realty market. Of first importance was the announcement that H. S. Duncan, proprietor of the Hotel Continental, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street, had purchased through a syndicate of which he is President the property with its furnishings for about $1,500,000. It has a frontage of 54 feet on Broadway by 173.4 on the street. The company has made a new lease to the Shulte cigar store on the corner aggregating $100,000 for ten years.

The other Times Square transaction of interest was the lease of an entire floor in the big Lewisohn Building in Fortieth Street, just east of Broadway, to a furniture manufacturing company aggregating $100,000.

Investors Buying Tenements.

As an investment, G. Levagilo, has purchased from the Christopher Pitkin Company, 316 and 318 East 102d Street, a six-story new law tenement on a plot 50 by 100 located between First and Second Avenues. In part payment the buyer gave the five-story single flat 63 East 100th Street on a lot 20 by 100.11. This property has been resold to Lena Katz also an investor.

An investor has purchased from Lowenfeld & Prager 54 West Ninety-third Street, a five-story flat, on plot 26.8 by 100.8, about 248.4 east of Columbus Avenue. The sellers acquired the house last August from the Elysian Realty Company.

$100,000 Times Square Lease.

A lease aggregating $100,000, has been made in the Times Square district through the signing of a contract by the Palmer & Embury Manufacturing Company, one of the largest furniture makers in the country, for an entire floor in the Philip Lewishon Building at 113 to 119 West Fortieth Street, just east of Broadway. The space contains about 14,000 square feet and the lease has been taken for ten years.

Stores in Victoria Theatre.

Plans were filed yesterday by Thomas W. Lamb, architect for Oscar Hammerstein for extensive alterations to the Victoria Theatre, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street. The interior changes will alter the balcony and gallery and the auditorium space will be lessened to install stores on the ground floor, with small offices above. The cost of the changes is placed at $40,000.

Bronx Sales.

Smith & Phelps have sold a plot of four lots situated on the west side of Anthony Avenue, beginning 135 feet north of 174th Street.

Isaac Miller of Newark has purchased from Harry B. Davis, 1,810 and 1,812 Cedar Avenue, two three-family brick houses, through A. S. Cox.

Brooklyn.

Meister & Bache Realty Company have sold one house of a row of twelve at Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues.

Long Island.

In the Ridgewood section the G. X. Matthews Company has sold to Charles C. Lohse for $34,000 three six-family flat houses at 1,825 Madison Street and 1,824 and 1,826 Woodbine Street. The flats each occupy a lot 27.6 by 100.

Westchester County.

Bernard Hopp, Jr. of White Plains has purchased a plot 80 by 175 on Burling Avenue, adjoining the residence of John Burling, at Gedney Farm.

Charles M. Gambee of Manhattan purchased a plot on Greenacres Avenue in the Scarsdale estates, which adjoins the country place of Mrs. Eleanor M. Stone. Plans are all ready for a Dutch colonial residence to cost about $12,000. The owner expects to break ground this week.

Commercial Leases.

Porter & Co. have leased for D. & J. H. Tonjes to Abraham Sobel the store located at 310 West 125th Street.

M. & L. Hess have leased the store and basement at 32-34 East Thirty-first Street to Charles Brown & Co. for a term of years. This completes the renting of the entire building.

Cornell & Co. have leased for Misel & Warshaw the north store at 1,367 Broadway for a term of years to Joseph Meitzer.

A. W. Jackson has leased the store at 236 West Forty-eighth Street for A. McKeever to L. J. Moore.

Cammann, Voorheesn & Floyd have leased, in conjunction with Ruland & Whiting Company, the store and basement at 164 Pearl Street to Ventura Borras.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Max Rosenblum of the Edwin Cigar Company the southerly store at 60 Nassau Street to the United Cravat Company.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the estate of John McNamee the store at 35 Columbus Avenue to the Daniel Reeves Company.

Dwelling Leases.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Norman de R. Whitehouse his country estate at Westbury, L. I., to George J. Whelan.

A. W. Miller & Co. have leased for ex-Inspector William W. McLoughlin, 246 West Fifty-second Street, a four-story dwelling.

Folsom Brothers, Inc., have leased the private houses at 20 East Thirty-sixth Street to K. Kavanaugh for Mrs. Sarah C. Goodhue; 66 West Ninety-sixth Street for Mrs. Caroline A. Lane to Mrs. Minnie Hogan; 7 West Eighth Street for Mrs. Hannah E. Walke to Frederick and Annie Bellamy; 64 and 66 West Eleventh Street for H. Siddons Mowbray to Enrico & Fagliori, and 230 East Thirty-third Street for the estate of Thomas Mathews to William Polinski.

Real Estate Notes.

The Thirty-seven West Nineteenth Street Company has been incorporated at Albany, with a capital of $10,000 and the following Directors: Aaron Aventis, Solomon Weinstein, and Solomon Bushman. The company will take over the property of that address, which consists of a seven-story loft building, on lot 25 by 92, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Title to the structure is held by Shaleta Brothers, who acquired it last year from A. H. Landeker in an exchange for the row of ten houses at the northeast corner of Clinton Avenue and 175th Street.

Plans have been filed for interior alterations to the seven-story factory and loft owned by the City of New York at 497 to 501 East Houston Street, between Goerck and Mangin Streets, at a cost of $14,000. F. H. Hines is the architect.

The West Side Taxpayers' Association will meet tomorrow evening at Heinebund Hall, 367 West Thirty-fourth Street. M. H. Winkler will address the members on the subject of lower telephone rates.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

22d St, 28 and 30 West, s s, 441.9 ft w of 5th Av, 50.1x98.9, six-story loft and store building; Bank for Savings against Leo Silver et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $188,385.02; taxes, &c., $6,888.20.

22d St, 128 East, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x89.8, two-story stable; M. E. Cohen et al., executors, against Yosta Rosenberg et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $24,932.64; taxes, &c., $525.10.

Madison Av, 2,084, n w corner of 129th St, 18x75, three-story dwelling; L. W. Groves, trustee, et al. against Dominion Trust Co., Pittsburgh, et al.; H. T. Randall, attorney; Carl Ehlermann, Jr., referee; due, $13,315.41; taxes, &c., $377.65.

By Henry Brady.

117th St, 508 East, s s, 98 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x100.10, three-story front and rear loft buildings; H. H. Steele against A. M. Keenan et al.; J. L. Barger, attorney; J. M. Donohue, referee; due, $16,120.64; taxes, &c., $1,989.77.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James L. Wells Company.

Loring Place, 2,226, e c, 387.8 ft n of Hall of Fame Terrace, 79.4x127.11x77.11x113.5, two-story frame dwelling; Franklin Savings Bank against W. E. Smith et al.; W. M. Powell, Jr., attorney; Ernest Hall, referee; due, $8,383.40; taxes, &c., $1,806.87.

By George Price.

Gleason Av, s s, 555 ft e of Olmstead Av, 49.11x103.1; Fred Judge against Charles Heimstadt et al.; E. L. Brisach, attorney; F. X. Kelly, referee; due, $663; taxes, &c., $473.63.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

183d St, n e corner of Andrews Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x90; West 183d Building Co., John H. Beekman, 2,322 Loring Place, President, owner; Andrew J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av., architect; cost, $50,000.

Story Av, n s, 280 ft e of Castle Hill Av, for a one-story frame shed, 24x20; Margaret Olsson, on premises, owner; Fred Hammond, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $150.

224th St, s s, 341.60 ft e of Paulding Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 22x20; Buonaventure De Lea, 1,034 East 224th St, owner; George P. Crosier, 223d St and White Plains Av, architect; cost, $400.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

17th St, 346 West, to a six-story telephone exchange; New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, owner; E. A. Munger, 15 Dey St, architect; cost, $15,000.

9th St, 23 East, to a three-story dwelling; Estate of Moritz H. Rosenstein, Inc., owner; H. H. Holly, 38 West 32d St, architect; cost, $7,000.

East Houston St, 497 to 501, to a seven-story factory and loft; city, owner; F. H. Hines, Municipal Building, architect; cost, $14,000.

Broadway, n w corner of 42d St, to a two-story theatre; O. Hammerstein, premises, owner; T. W. Lamb, 644 8th Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.2 ft s of 99th St, 55.6x100; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee, to United Dime Savings Bank, 701 8th Av. Dec. 9; attorney, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av. $125,000

CLAREMONT AV, 140, e s, 300 ft n of 122d St, 95x115.3 to entire line of former Bloomingdale Road x75.3x121.2, (foreclosure Nov. 27;) Alfred C. B. McNevin, referee, to Eva Trop, 790 Cauldwell Av, mtge $115,000, all liens, Dec. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway. $16,000

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 442.4 ft s of 145th St, 32.8x100; Frederick E. Glasser to Catherine C. Glasser, 187 Edgecombe Av, Nov. 30, (prior mtg $8,000;) attorney, David C. Lewis, 141 Broadway. ..... Gift

HAMILTON PLACE, 103, s e s, 56.11 ft s of 142d St, 16.3x67.7x14.11x61.8; William Daly to Kathryn C. and Josephine Daly, his daughters, on premises, joint tenants, all liens, Nov. 24; attorney, J. J. McCabe, 30 Church St. $1

MADISON AV, 741, e s, 83.9 ft s of 65th St, 16.8x80; Lina Weil to Nathalie T. Stewart, 741 Madison Av, Sept. 3; attorney, F. T. Barry, 646 Madison Av. $1

ROOSEVELT ST, 53-55, w s, 28.2 ft s of New Bowery, runs w 28.2, n 13 and e to New Bowery x27.9 to 51 New Chambers St x11.6x41.3, to Roosevelt St, x27.8 to beginning; Bartholomew Mitchell to Maria Tully, 810 East 173d St, (mtg $10,000,) Dec. 23, 1913; attorney, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St. $100

5TH AV, 172, n w corner of 22d St, 23.9x100; Henry C. Lytton to Neverfail Realty Corporation, 35 Nassau St, mtge $170,000, Dec. 4; attorney, Walter S. Newhouse, 37 Liberty St. $100

9TH AV, w s, 75.3 ft s of 54th St, 23.2x108.10; Alda A. Anderson to Hedley V. Cooke, trustee, Orange, N. J., June 30; address, Hedley V. Cooke, 31 Nassau St. $1

10TH AV, 413, n w corner of 33d St, 24.9x75; Sarah Gluck to Annie Moss, 126 West 122d St, mtge $18,000, all liens, Dec. 7, 1911; attorney, M. D. Moss, 150 Nassau St. $100

12TH ST, n s, 295 ft e of Avenue B, 25x108.3; James A. Donegan, referee, to Albert Teets, 219 West 81st St, Dec. 4; attorney, Emmet & P., 52 Wall St. $25,000

12TH ST, n s, 315 ft e of Avenue B, 25x108.3; same to same, Dec. 4; same attorney $25,000

17TH ST, 347 East, n s, 122 ft w of 1st Av, 22x92; Chaskel Pines et al. to Annie Rolo, 332 East 13th St, mtge $31,148.86, all liens, Nov. 23; attorneys, Jacobs & L., 132 Nassau St. $1

21ST ST, n s, 113.6 ft w of 3d Av, 20x96.10; Wilhelmina F. Muller and another to Arcade Realty Co., 155 East 59th St, quitclaim, Dec. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $1

21ST ST, 163-167 East, n s, 113.6 ft w of 3d Av, 61.6x102.2; Arcade Realty Co. to William A. Kaufman, 561 West 141st St, (mtg $42,000,) Nov. 30; same attorney $100

109TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.10, N. Taylor Phillips, referee, to Clarence Tucker, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Charles A. Tucker, Grattitude, Md., and Arthur C. Tucker, Nyack, N. Y., trustee of the will of George W. Tucker, (foreclosure Dec. 1,) attorneys, C. P. & W. W. Buckley, 141 Broadway $14,000

109TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.10, (foreclosure Dec. 1, 1914;) same to same, Dec. 7; attorneys, same $14,000

111TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Isaac A. Harris et al. to Tillie Schwefelberg, 146 West 118th St, (mtg $78,000,) Dec. 7; attorney, Samuel Bernstein, 149 Broadway $100

126TH ST, s s, 291.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Frank Cochrane, referee, to Emanuel J. Hellner, White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $11,200

Bronx.

AVENUE C, e s, at line between Lots 198 and 199, map of Prospect Hill estate, 50x148.6, being part of Lot 199 on said map; Florence Strauss (by guardian) to Axel H. Seadale, 1,929 Washington Av, (mtg $3,500,) Dec. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

SAME PROPERTY; Edward E. Strauss to same, ½ part, (mtg $3,500,) Dec. 7; same attorney $1

LOT 69, map of Allen estate; Anthony Siliano et al. to Maria C. Guaghlordi, 231 East 111th St, (mtg $3,000,) Nov. 28; attorney, Benjamin Swartz, 192 Broadway. $100

MAPES AV, 2,011, w s, 35 ft s of 179th St, 40x100; 2,420 Tratman Av. Co., Inc., to Josephine Murphy, 2,284 Beaumont Av, (mtg $31,000,) Nov. 25; attorney, S. J. Schaefer, 784 East 179th St. $100

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 62.9 ft s of 152d St, 61.5x—x61.8x0.4; John A. Foley (assignee) to 2,929-2,933 3d Av. Co., Inc., 524 Willis Av, Aug. 11; attorney, H. L. Morris, 32 Liberty St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry L. Morris et al. (executors) to same, July 10; same attorney $97

TIFFANY ST, s s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 100x100; Tiffany Building Co., Inc., to Molly Smoleroff, 1,029 Kelly St, (mtg $47,687,) Dec. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

2D AV, e s, 300 ft n of 1st St, (Olinville,) 50x100; John Byrnes to Hayman Kommissor, 683 Gun Hill Road, (mtg $675,) Dec. 8; attorneys, Hayman Kommissor, 683 Gun Hill Road $100

6TH AV, n e corner of White Plains Road, 50x105; Lulu Koch et al. to Marie M. Koch, 3,826 White Plains Road, Nov. 17; attorney, C. J. Ruby, 135 Broadway. $450

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CLAREMONT AV, e s, 300 ft n of 122d St, 75x115.3; Eva Trop to Max Mandel, 574 West 52nd Av, Dec. 8, prior mtg $115,000, due March 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway. $12,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to William J. Casey, 308 West 107th St, Dec. 8, prior mtg $127,000, due March 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $10,000

MONTGOMERY ST, w s, 68 ft n of Madison St, 45x—; Broome St, s s, 50 ft e of Suffolk St, 25x75; Michael Tenzer to Nathan Kirah, 123 West 118th St, Nov. 17, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Paul Gross, 302 Broadway $5,000

35TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; 9th Av, e s, 20.9 ft n of 29th St, 21x70.1; Watts L. Aitkin to Nellie L. Aitkin, 37 Wall St, Sept. 16, demand 6 p. c.; attorneys, Murray, P. & W., 37 Wall St. $4,000

61ST ST, s s, 87 ft e of 3d Av, 17x—; Ginsburg Realty Co. to David L. Haight, agent, 3 West 54th St, Nov. 11, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6 p. c., address, David L. Haight, 132 Nassau St. $1,000

83D ST, n s, 381.3 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Josephine E. Daly to Ella Necarsulmer, 109 East 70th St, Dec. 8, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $7,000

100TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 2d Av, 40x100.11; Isfra Realty and Holding Co. to Isidore S. Faust and another, 788 Prospect Av, Nov. 10, prior mtg $34,500, due as per bond; attorneys, Lockert & L., 51 Chambers St. $2,500

103D ST, 159 West, n s, 220.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x100.11, prior mtg $45,000; George H. Stratton to John C. Stratton, at Ridgewood, N. J., Dec. 7, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway. $5,000

111TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Tillie Schwefelberg to Isaac A. Harris, 180 St. Nicholas Av, Dec. 7, due Jan. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway $10,000

126TH ST, s s, 291.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Emanuel J. Hellner to Abraham Erlanger, 48 West 54th St, Dec. 8, prior mtg $7,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,020

126TH ST, s s, 291.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Emanuel J. Hellner to Farmers Loan & Trust Co., 22 William St, Dec. 8, 3 years, 5 p. c. gu per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place. $7,000

133D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; H. & F. Realty Co. to William Rankin, 119 West 77th St, Dec. 8, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $11,000

Bronx.

HUGHES AV, e s, 100 ft n of Jacob St, 25x87.6; Madalena Ciocca to Domenick Marinucca, 2,384 Hughes Av, Dec. 7, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Domenick Marinucci, 2,384 Hughes Av. $1,000

JOHN ST, w s, Lot 711½, map Elyizabeth R. B. King, City Island, 24.5x332.3 to Eastchester Bay, 310.7; Ernest Johnson to John Wimmer, 661 Jefferson Place, Dec. 5, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Martin & Howe, 265 Broadway. $2,000

LOTS 167 to 169, map Van Nest Park; Carl W. Stern to Johanna Katzenstein and another, executors, 138 Primrose Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

STEBBINS AV, 1,029, w s, 26.2x74.1; Luigi Mignogna to Jess

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Maj. T. O. Murphy, 19 Inf., to Adjt. Gen.'s Dept. Dec. 6 for duty as Adjt. of 6 Brig.

Maj. J. L. Hines, Adjt. Gen., report to cmdg. Gen. 8 Brig.

Col. H. F. Hodges, C. E., from Panama Canal Jan. 1 to this city for duty.

1st Lt. A. E. Brown, 16 Inf., from Rutgers Scientific School, New Brunswick, N. J., to his regt.

Maj. E. N. Jones, Jr., Gen. Staff, to Governors Island, N. Y., for temp. duty.

Col. J. L. Chamberlain, Inspr. Gen. to School of Firs for Field Artillery, Ft. Sill, Okla., for temp. duty, then to his station.

Capt. E. A. Hickman, S. C., from office of Chief Sig. Officer Dec. 25 to Texas City for duty, with station at Ft. Leavenworth.

Capt. F. S. Armstrong, Q. M. C., from that corps Dec. 7 and await orders.

Maj. A. Thayer, 7 Cav., to Q. M. C., vice Maj. I. L. Fredendall, retired.

Orders Sept. 17 as to Capt. J. V. Heidt, 9 Inf., amended to direct him when his services are no longer required with transport Denver to join his station.

Ft. Bliss, Texas, is designated as permanent station of 1st Lt. H. A. Meyer, Jr., 10 Cav.

Orders Nov. 14 relating to 2d Lt. D. C. Gardner, C. A. C., revoked.

The following relieved from assignment to regt. indicated: Maj. 1—Inf.—Lt. Col. C. E. Dentler, 24; Maj. J. T. Dean, 13; Capt. L. W. Caffey, 15; 1st Lts. F. T. Burt and E. L. Field, 24, and 2d Lt. K. E. Kern, 24. Each to the 8 Brig. about March 15 and report to cmdg. Gen. Western Dept.

The retirement of Maj. I. L. Fredendall, Q. M. C., is announced.

Leaves: 2d Lt. C. A. Shephard, 13 Inf., 10 days' extn.; Maj. C. C. Whitcomb, M. C., 1 month; 2d Lt. W. R. Conolly, 24 Inf., 2 months; Capt. R. H. Silliman, 2 months, and Maj. E. D. Anderson, 6 Cav., 11 days.

Navy Orders.

Rear Adm. R. F. Nicholson, from all duty to home.

Comdr. R. K. Crank, Naval War College, to recig. station, N. Y.

Lt. Comdrs. F. R. McCrary, special duty, Grayford, Eng., to temp. duty, Navy Dept.; E. E. Spafford, resignation accepted.

Lt. S. C. Hooper, asst. to Naval Attache, London, to temp. duty, Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

Jr. Lt. H. H. Crosby, to the New York.

Ensign L. D. Pickering, the Nebraska, to the Yankton.

Surgn. J. S. Taylor, the Illinois, to the Rhode Island.

Ch. Mach. F. J. Korte, retired.

Ch. Carp. M. Pate, Norfolk Yard, to the Tallahassee.

Marine Corps Orders.

Lt. Col. L. H. Moses, to command New York Barracks on arrival in U. S.

Majors C. S. Hill, to Lt. Brk., Phila. Barracks, and R. H. Dunlap, Phila., to Annapolis Barracks.

Capts. R. O. Underwood, Phila., to Annapolis Barracks; E. P. Forson, 1st Brig., to Annapolis Barracks; C. C. Campbell, New York to Annapolis Barracks, and W. W. Low, orders Dec. 5 revoked.

1st Lts. E. H. Brainard, from Norfolk to 1st Brig., Phila. Barracks; R. S. Keyser, Tokio, Japan, to U. S.; T. S. Clarke, Norfolk, to Phila. Barracks; H. M. Butler, New Orleans Barracks, to the New York; H. W. Stone, 1st Brig., to Annapolis Barracks; V. I. Morrison, S. P. Budd, Phila., to Anapolis Barracks, and C. L. Gawne, 1st Brig., to Annapolis Barracks.

2d Lts. F. S. W. Erskine, Phila., to Annapolis Barracks; D. B. Roben, Norfolk, to Annapolis Barracks; A. R. Sutherland, 1st Brig., to Annapolis Barracks; F. L. Martin, the Virginia, to Phila. Barracks; F. R. Hoyt, the Louisiana, to Phila. Barracks; H. L. Smith, the New Hampshire, to Phila. Barracks, and C. D. Barrett, the New Jersey, to Marine Officers' School, Norfolk.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Mackenzie, at Tampa; Buffalo, at Mare Island, and the Jason, at Genoa.

Sailed: New Orleans, Salina Cruz, for Corinto, and the Yorktown, La Paz, for Mazatlan.

The Fulton and Neptune placed in commission at the Boston and Norfolk Yards, respectively, Dec. 7.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Examinations have been ordered for Inspector of Blasting, second grade, and veterinarian. For the latter position there will be two lists, one for the Health Dept. and the other to include all the city departments.

The eligible list for pharmacist is announced. It is as follows: Louis Samuels, 82.6; Fred Strauss, 79.80; David Weill, 79, and John M. Monahan, 77.

United States.

The commission announces the postponement to Dec. 29 of the competitive examination for agriculturist and field agent for men only to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Dept. of Agriculture, at a salary of $2,640 a year. The duties will be to take charge of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience in demonstration work in the Southern States, and publications or thesis. A bachelor's degree in agriculture from a college or university of recognized standing and at least three years' experience in farm demonstration work are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

EWING, BACON & HENRY.
Real Estate—Insurance, 101 Park Av.

West Side.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five-story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 18 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c.; one of two elegant homes; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 a month; possession at once; will give big bargain to quick buyer. Address C. MARTIN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

Private party must sell home of 7 rooms, bath, heat, electric lights; fine big plot; have spent considerable money improving same; just newly decorated throughout; will sacrifice for $17 a month. C. Welch, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will trade my $70,000 equity in vacant property and add $20,000 cash, for well located loft building, north of 23d St., between 6th and 7th Avs.; no brokers. Address "Trade," Box 212 Times Harlem.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Tenements to lease in Italian neighborhoods; management of estates. G. Rampolla, 192 Bowery, New York City.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Corner plot in the Borough of Queens, at Rosedale, one-half hour from N. Y. C.; right at station and trolley; all improvements; $20 down and $8 per month; no interest on balance. Room 600, 35 W. 32d St.

If you are looking for a little house and a large plot of ground, near trolley and station, churches and stores, $675 for all; $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. C. Store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Gentleman's farm, 5 to 10 acres, within 25 miles. Owners only send full particulars. N 152 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN, $6,000; easy terms; beautiful home, with garage; plot 50x150 ft., 8 rooms, library hall, fireplace, tiled bath, huge verandas; high, in healthy Orange Mts.; select neighborhood; superb views; every convenience, gas, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors and trim. Address Room 802, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Owner must sell ideal farm; 6 acres; fine house; several buildings; abundant fruit; with stock, $4,800. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Fertile farm, 195 acres, all under cultivation; 2 hours out; on macadam road; $68 per acre; cost just double. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms; 2 baths; $6,800; terms; would rent. Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful all-year home; all improvements; paving farm, modern outbuildings. 100 acres; Eastern Connecticut; cost $30,000; suitable also hotel, sanitarium; send for circular; $12,500; terms. Owner, Z 356 Times.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Money advanced on Rents; First and Second Mortgage Money. R. M. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS. Wm. Winans Moore & Co., 115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 168.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET.

Singly, en suite, entire floors; unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished. OFFICE SUB-LETTING COMPANY, 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant—5786.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Will rent one or two desirable connecting offices in the Woolworth Building to responsible tenant; immediate possession; references required. Phone Barclay 7834.

5th Av., 123, (19th and 20th St.)—Parlor floor store; light extension; desirable in every way; immediate possession; suitable for showroom or light workroom; $1,800.

TO LET, store, basement, and lofts, 50x100, steam heat, sprinkler, elevator; low insurance; cheap rent. Apply 96-98 Grand St. or your own broker.

A very desirable desk room; prices right and modern conveniences; no other tenants; before 10:30, 12 to 1, or after 4. Room 1,018, 220 5th Av.

47th St., 107 West.—Store, show window; extension; steam heat; complete fixtures, mirrors; $1,200; parlor floor; $1,000. Premises.

Three-story, basement business residence; modern heating. Call forenoon, 549 West 159th St.

Loft, with large corner show windows and basement; rent $126 f. 6,000 sq. ft. inc. steam heat. Muller, 129 Patchen Av., Bkn.

Corner 14th, 9th Av.—Three light lofts, 50x103; exceptional opportunity light manufacturing; reasonable. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Lofts, modern, 22 cents sq. ft., with rail and water facilities, 25 cents; make bid. Galbreath, 319 W. 95th.

89th St., 34 West.—Large parlor floor; decorated; desirable any light business; $1,800. Premises.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Basement, high-class business; doctor; will alter. Plaza 2121.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St.
Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

Desk room to let, Marbridge Building, 47 West 34th St., Room 805.

248-247 West 17th to 282-284 West 18th St. Apply 119 West 40th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40. Elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Party leaving city will sublet 7 rooms and 2 baths, newly furnished by 5th Av. decorator, linen, silverware included; bedrooms each have twin beds; in high-class fireproof house, between Broadway and West End Av., opposite Hotel Ansonia; must be seen to be appreciated. Goodman, 237 West 74th St.

A very desirable 9-room apartment for rent at 347 Barrard, 106 Central Park West, completely and artistically furnished; will rent for six months or longer. Apply on premises.

Furnished apartments to rent, 4 rooms and bath to 10 rooms and three baths, for six months or longer. Full particulars Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 70th St. and Broadway.

Riverside Drive, near 96th Subway.—Five all light rooms, facing river; beautifully furnished; $125 month, to June 1; immediate possession; telephone 8392 Murray Hill.

Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment in the 70s, near 72d St.; new building; will sublet to responsible party; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

47th St., 68 and 107 West.—Single and two-room apartments; bath, kitchenette; newly decorated; new furniture; desirable in every way; $40 and $50. Janitor, on premises.

Handsomely furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. E. H. Clark Realty Co., Inc., 30 E. 42d. Murray Hill 5392

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 76th St., corner Broadway.

Beautifully furnished two rooms and bath, Riverside Drive, near 79th St., to desirable couple. S 14 Times.

113th, 507 West.—Two-room apartment to sublet, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

Completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 rooms, 3 and 5 West 104th St.

168th, 601 West.—Five or seven outside rooms, two baths; apartment, 3515 Audubon.

A-A lists of furnished apartments on request. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Two-room suite; bath; kitchenette. Plaza 2121.

Artist's studio, furnished; north light. Particulars, address Z 362 Times Annex.

East Side.

TO SUBLET IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH STREET, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS; ONE OR TWO PARLOR, 2 BEDROOMS AND BATH; THE OTHER OF PARLOR, BEDROOM, AND BATH.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms and bath, furnished, $45 month upward. Three rooms and bath, furnished, $50 month upward. Hotel Oxford, 35 E. 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 E. 32d St.

Lexington Av., 223, Nr. 34th St.
2 rooms and bath, for bachelor, furnished, to sublet at attractive price.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

20 East 69th St.—Two rooms, bath, furnished; service; lease; $45 monthly.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Furnished apartment wanted, 6, 7 rooms, west side; must be handsomely furnished and complete in every detail; if desirable would consider long rental; $125 month. F. J. W., 176 Times.

Handsomely furnished apartment wanted; eight-room apartment for Winter months; east, west side; family four adults; highest references given; immediate possession. S 15 Times.

Furnished apartment wanted, 8 rooms, kitchenette and bath, for 4 months, near 84th St. and Broadway. S 17 Times.

Small furnished apartment for Winter months by two adults; best care taken; references given. Address E. A. W., 2,843 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Broadway and 52d St., The Newport.—Five and six rooms; elevator, steam heat, and electric lights; rental reasonable to desirable tenants. Apply to Supt., on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Two rooms and bath, 7 West 24th; steam, hot water, electric, $34.
GOODALE PERRY & DWIGHT.
Farragut—0404. 1,138 B'way, at 26th.

122d, 500 West, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment; reduced rent; concessions.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

804 West 180th, (Corner Pinehurst Av.)—4-7 room elevator apartments; inducements.

East Side.

A single floor 4 rooms and bath,
130 East 51st St.,
Between Lexington and Park Avs.
All outside rooms;
All improvements, except elevator;
Tiled bath and kitchen;
Rent, $570.
Jas. Kyle & Sons, Lexington Av. and 58th.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Fifth Av. at 30th Street.
At reduced rentals.
Maid and valet service.
Also meals served if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
No. 1 West 30th Street.

36 East 49th St.—Apartments 1, 2, and 3 rooms, with bath and service; also parlor floor and basement. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

Madison Av., 578, (56th and 57th Sts.)—Desirable two-room apartment; private bath, kitchen, heat, electricity; decorated; $40. Premises.

12th, 126 East.—Five rooms, bath; elevator; steam heat; hot water. Janitor.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted, unfurnished, two or three rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette, or large room in private house. H 175 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 219 EAST.—Desirable large, heated rooms; home cooking; table guests; references; telephone.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4276 Stuyvesant.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

36TH ST., 138 EAST.—Excellent home cooking; cosy room; refined location; conveniences; references.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Suite, with bath; also large front room; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

44TH, 260 WEST, (ALLIANCE HOTEL.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites. Times Square.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large room; also single room; heat; water; good board.

50TH, 63 WEST.—Handsome, large and small rooms; parlor dining room; references.

82D, 174 WEST.—Beautiful large room, dressing room; bath adjoining; excellent table; references.

52D, 47 WEST.—Large room; sunny, warm; private bath; small room. Plaza 554.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms; private bath; electricity; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table; white service; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Extra large room; Southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Exceptional board; parlor dining room; double room; private bath; steam heat, electricity; table boarders; reasonable.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; unusually fine table, for refined business men.

72D, 111 WEST.—Single room and board; suitable for gentleman; ideal location.

72D, 131 WEST.—Parlor suite; well heated; other rooms; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; references.

78D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; superior table; also table guests.

78D, 136 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; good table; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Second floor rear room; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Room with bath; also single room; excellent table; fine location.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea-room, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Double, next bath, $15; small, $8; excellent English cooking.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Beautiful second floor dressing rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 134 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet; references.

82D, 19 WEST.—The Kenilworth; attractive rooms; all conveniences; table guests.

82D, 52 WEST.—Sunny room, with bath; single rooms; reasonable rates.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; bathroom each floor; very reasonable.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Desirable, warm room; adjoining bath; attractive house; excellent board.

93D, 21 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; homelike; Park; French cuisine; table guests.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests; reasonable.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated large and small rooms; southern exposure; references.

94TH, 136-138 WEST, (Le Grand.)—Business people; small room; $6.50; excellent meals.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

97TH, 52 WEST.—Private boarding; steam heated single, double rooms; reasonable; telephone.

108D, 250 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable suite; refined, private home; excellent table; references.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Two large rooms, adjoining shower bath; running water; best food. WARD.

118TH, 625 WEST.—Especially attractive large, small rooms; Southern cooking; reasonable. 8136 Morningside.

118TH, 525 WEST.—Private house; large rooms; table guests; home cooking.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; singly or en suite; excellent cuisine.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way. 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Single rooms; excellent table; convenient Subway. Tel. 1159W Main.

175TH ST., 486 EAST.—Large front parlor; use of kitchen, bath, phone; private house; suitable for two or couple.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

AMERICAN family (two adults, nurse, and child, three years) desire rooms and board, west side to Fifty-ninth, east side to Eighteenth St.; refinement and satisfactory references most essential; public boarding houses not considered; write full particulars. Desirable, H 374 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS couple want board on west side, below 96th St.; German cooking preferred. N 140 Times.

Country Board

Twenty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large rooms, running water; also small rooms.

17TH, 180 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; private family; board optional.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

24TH ST., 129 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all improvements; telephone.

34TH, 56 EAST, also 18 Park Av.—Large, handsomely furnished clean rooms; 1 flight; running water; $10 week.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Suite, with private bath; private house; other rooms; phone.

54TH, 130 EAST.—Attractive large, small rooms; select private house; telephone; conveniences; moderate.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Rooms with southern exposure; running water and heat; telephone.

57TH, 47 EAST, (848 Madison Av.)—Large, sunny front rooms; elegant parlor floor; studio.

176TH ST., 486 EAST.—Large front parlor, use of kitchen, bath, phone; private house; suitable for two or couple.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 145, near 32d St.—Handsome, large rooms; private bath; $10 weekly for two; single $4 weekly.

MADISON AV., 302, (Near 42d.)—Handsomely furnished rooms, all conveniences; rent reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large and small room; connecting baths; open-grate fires; telephone.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant, clean, single room; private house; telephone; references.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, clean, steam heated rooms; hot water always; private bath; reasonable.

28TH ST., 11 WEST.—Apartment, piano, $50 monthly; would share, $25. Brown.

32D ST., (Hotel Strand, just east of Broadway.)—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 for week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

41ST ST., (n. e. corner Broadway.)—Rooms with hot and cold running water, $6 to $8 per week; with private bath, $9 to $12 weekly; same price for two in room. Hotel Calvert.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Excellent single room; steam heated; porcelain bath; privilege select home; reasonable.

47TH, 405 WEST.—Attractive front room; running water; all conveniences; gentlemen. Ginger.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room; steam heated; private bath; electric light; select.

48TH, 65 WEST.—Furnished rooms in quiet residence.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Exclusive accommodations for doctor; other rooms; home conveniences; moderate.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Two-room suite; bath; kitchenette. Plaza 2121.

58D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; most desirable doctor's office; also cozy, single rooms.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Large alcove room; newly furnished; private bath; gentleman; references.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Comfortable room; well-kept house; convenient subway, L; telephone.

57TH, 158 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman, desirable location; heat; terms moderate.

57TH, 406 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor; piano; adjoining bedroom; bath; steam. Barrett.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath, electricity, telephone, kitchenette, steam heat; excellent location; $8, $11, $12.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Private family; attractive house; will rent 2 or 3 large or medium sunny rooms to desirable people.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large and small rooms; parlor floor suite; references.

66TH, 47 WEST.—Parlor room for rent; gentleman; private residence; all conveniences.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Desirable floor; two rooms, bath, en suite, separately; private house.

71ST, 75 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; newly furnished apartment; conveniences; Subway, "L," Winton.

71ST ST., WEST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 10106.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, 243 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny front room; suitable two; running water; telephone.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; bath adjoining; $4-$8. 9087 Columbus.

71ST, (Subway.)—Large, sunny room; private house; gentlemen; modern conveniences; bath, Columbus 9925.

72D SUBWAY.—Single room, bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen; references. Columbus 684, Apt. 1C.

73D, 115 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, warm front room; every convenience; reasonable.

73D, 159 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath; continuous hot water; telephone; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive, well-kept home; all conveniences; telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, warm, sunny front room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, attractive, sunny room, bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, southern exposure; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing Museum; board optional. Mrs. B. MacGregor.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable, large and single rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private bath; convenient Subway, elevated.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; running water; small room; Subway.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; back parlor; steam, electricity; Subway.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large front room; electricity; near Subway; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny room; high-class elevator apartment; near Subway, elevated.

82D, 140 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

83D, 311 WEST.—Large room, alcove, beautifully furnished, adjoining bath; conveniences; private residence.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, medium room; refined, private apartment; references. Ochs.

84TH, 147 WEST.—Rooms, suite; another $4; heat; one flight. Le Mon.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium-sized rooms; conveniences; references; reasonable.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Nice, homelike rooms; running water; Subway station; telephone; references.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; private house.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Newly opened large, small rooms; private bath; furnished or unfurnished; reference.

89TH, 140 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

96TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, bath; single room, running water. Runighan.

97TH, 42 WEST.—Beautiful suites; all conveniences; single rooms; private baths. 7984 Riverside.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large, front room; private bath; all conveniences. Tel. 7296 Riverside.

97TH, 67 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large, small; conveniences; running water; moderate.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well kept; reasonable. Telephone 8340 Riverside.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Desirable rooms; telephone, electricity; $4; smaller, $2.50; housekeeping. McNamara.

101ST ST., 215 WEST, corner Broadway.—Room, lavatory, suitable for two; excellent table. Maslin.

101ST, 230 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Beautiful rooms, facing Broadway; private family; gentleman; reasonable. Stofel.

104TH, 232 WEST.—Single, connecting rooms; hot, cold water; steam; subway. 8108 Riverside.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Desirable front room; private family; elevator; breakfast if desired. Bridges.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Delightfully sunny; elevator; New Englanders; reasonable. 1095 Morningside. Foster.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Sunny, attractive corner suite. Inquire hall operator.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny, single, double rooms; conveniences; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Cochran.

113TH, 601 WEST.—Sunny, single, double rooms; conveniences; also housekeeping suite. Walker.

113TH ST., 506 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; elevator, electricity, telephone, shower. Coffey.

115TH, 620 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—Large front rooms, private bath; private; $35 monthly.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite, single room; elevator, shower. Apt. 32.

118TH, 430 WEST.—South rooms; unusual; furnishings, care; low rates. Call evenings.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, facing Columbia campus; modern elevator building. Apartment 61.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Single and double room; large closet; bathroom floor; refined house.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Comfortable light rooms; permanent only; $4.50 up; elevator. Cooper.

121ST, 352 WEST.—Large and small rooms, first-class accommodations; board optional.

122D, 523 WEST.—Single and connected front sunny rooms; $5 up. Sherman.

123D, 387 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; select house; moderate; telephone.

128TH, 215 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen privileges; telephone; hot water; private family.

130TH, 156 WEST.—3-window room, second floor; adjoining bath; $4.50; gentleman. Owner.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

140TH, 463 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, private bath; breakfast optional; phone 7983 Audubon.

142D, 605 WEST.—Newly furnished room, elevator apartment; Drive, Subway; Audubon 6554. (SCOTT.)

149TH, 537 WEST.—Quiet, outside room; elevator apartment; private family; references. Woodland.

161ST, 554 WEST.—Newly furnished room; electric lights; board optional; homelike; reasonable.

166TH, 470 WEST.—Bright, sunny, furnished room; elevator; private family. Apt. 52.

168TH, 604 WEST.—Desirable apartment, double room; two young men, $10; single, $5.

BROADWAY, 2,848, (100th.) — Desirable room, adjoining bath; private family; electricity, telephone. Calder.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful front room, fine view; cafe in house. Apartment 87.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Private party, lovely front room; gentleman. Apartment 53.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (157TH.)—RIVEIRA SOUTHWEST CORNER; UNSURPASSED VIEW; ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED; APPEALING THOSE APPRECIATING REFINEMENT. APT. 11-I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Large warm, sunny, outside room; electricity; shower; gentleman; $5.

SMALL, strictly private family having large residence with beautiful grounds uptown, vicinity Grand Concourse and Fordham Road, will accommodate one or two gentlemen with one or two rooms, well heated and furnished; board optional; 15 minutes to Grand Central. Reasonable, S 13 Times.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent large room, private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; private bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

97TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room; bath; kitchenette; $25; studio or bedroom.

124TH, 356 WEST.—Four large rooms and bath; fine location. Apply on premises or P. A. Gaynor, 55 John St.

Two rooms, heat, service; $12.50 monthly; business people, bachelor. 553 West 129th.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire large room, comfortably furnished; private bath; preferably with private family; 45th to 50th Sts., 5th to 7th Avs.; state rental to Permanent, W 138 Times.

111TH, 536 WEST.—Large front room, bath; clean, quiet; private family; references. Apartment 87.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

CANDY PACKER.—An expert, in exclusive shop, near 42d St. W 29 Times.

UPSTAIRS GIRL.—Neat Scandinavian or German as upstairs girl, in private family and assist with the children; wages $20. 123 West 76th St.

VISITING COMPANION.—Refined young woman to read and walk daily with nervous invalid. Miss R. E. Hutchinson, Linden Av., Englewood, N. J.

WE NEED three women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years, to join company of ladies specializing in selling high-class educational work; commission basis; traveling expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 2-4 P. M. Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed, civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE, (Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

FIELD AGENT to interview business men on civic and commercial development; salary and expenses; security required. N 142 Times.

FURNITURE BUYER.

MUST BE CAPABLE OF MANAGING LARGE DEPARTMENT OF WELL-KNOWN WESTERN STORE; POSITION CALLS FOR BRAINS, ENTHUSIASM, AND PROVEN ABILITY IN BUYING AND SELLING; CONFIDENTIAL. T 157 TIMES.

MERCHANDISE MANAGER

BY LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE IN MIDDLE WEST; ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS, WIDE EXPERIENCE, THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF MERCHANDISE, ORGANIZING AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY, CLEAN, SUCCESSFUL RECORD; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS; COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. MERCHANDISE, T 158 TIMES.

Resident traveling men wanted for different territory by a large ladies' neckwear and ruffling manufacturer on commission basis, without other line. Box T 144 Times.

SALESMEN.—Men of good address can make $100 commissions between now and Christmas selling handsome and useful article which appeals to everybody; full particulars given at interview. Call, between 10 and 12 A. M., E. L. Brown, Room 507, 100 Hudson St., corner Franklin.

SALES

$1,000,000 DAMAGE HERE FROM STORM

Coney Island and Sea Gate Hard Hit—Three Days' Gales Pass Out to Sea.

ANOTHER DEATH REPORTED

Many Jersey Cottages Washed Away—Curtiss Flier Destroyed —Liner Smashes Rudder.

The terrific gales which had been sweeping up along the Atlantic Coast for three days passed on to the northeast last night, centring for a while at Nantucket, and then whisking out to sea. Along sections of the Jersey and Long Island coasts the storm kept up with almost unabated fury yesterday morning and then gradually died down into a drizzling rain, accompanied by a light snowfall. The tides sank gradually yesterday, but were still about two feet above normal late in the afternoon.

The estimated damage increased as reports came in from towns along the coasts, and last night it appeared that $1,000,000 worth of property had been destroyed in this vicinity. At Brighton Beach, Coney Island, and Sea Gate alone, it was estimated, the damage approximated $250,000.

Another death was added to the list yesterday when it was learned that a gunner who had been duck shooting on Barnegat Bay, near Seaside Park, N. J., was caught in the storm Monday evening and drowned.

Manhattan itself got off with comparatively small damage. A large number of cellars near the water front were flooded, and it was impossible to resume work in the Lexington Avenue, Broadway, and Seventh Avenue Subway excavations, in which the water was several feet deep in some places. The police reported in the morning that the pavement had sunk in large spots in South Street, West Eightieth Street, near the North River, and Corlears Slip, near the East River. It was estimated that $10,000 would cover the damage in the city proper.

The vicinity of Coney Island and Sea Gate looked yesterday as though a hurricane had passed over the region. Driftwood, planks, and in many cases heavy spiles that had been considered storm proof were piled up against the shore side of cottages and bathing pavilions. The bandstand between the Brighton Baths and the Brighton Beach Hotel had vanished entirely, as had a large number of small frame booths along the shore. Railroad Avenue was still submerged with about a foot of water.

At the United States Lighthouse in Sea Gate Supt. J. P. Yates worked at the head of twenty men throughout Monday night and until nearly 10 o'clock yesterday morning to save the lighthouse and the fog signal station standing near it. Spiles were ripped out of the sea wall beside it, and during the night there were many tense moments when it appeared that the lighthouse was doomed. The men worked furiously to fill each opening made by the waves with heavy bags of concrete, gravel and sand, however, and neither structure was seriously damaged.

Water over the tracks of the Coney Island elevated line, which were inundated until after noon yesterday, receded sufficiently for the train service to be resumed late yesterday afternoon.

The tracks of the Long Island Railroad from Far Rockaway to Arverne are still inundated. Steam trains were substituted for the electric.

The Curtiss flying boat, with which Lawrence Sperry was conducting tests of his new gyroscope at Little Neck Bay, was destroyed in the storm, along with its hangar.

WIRELESS AIDS D., L. & W.

Wind and Sleet Has Demoralized the Road's Telegraph Service.

Wind and sleet has demoralized the wire service of the Lackawanna Railroad between Hoboken and Scranton, there being more than 100 poles reported down at 7 o'clock last night. As a result of the disarrangement of the wire service the railroad resorted to the use of the wireless telegraph, and between noon yesterday and midnight last night many messages were flashed between the trainmaster's office in Hoboken and that of the trainmaster in charge at Scranton.

The sections of the road where the damage was greatest were at Stroudsburg, Penn., Passaic, and Paterson, N. J.

Practically all communication between Hoboken and Scranton yesterday was by wireless, which, it was stated in Hoboken, had worked perfectly and with entire satisfaction. At other points where there was no wireless apparatus they were reached by wireless to Scranton and then by roundabout wires.

LINER SMASHES RUDDER.

Momus Towed Into Port—Big Seas Again Delay Shipping.

Although the wind was not so strong yesterday outside the harbor it had not veered to the northwest, as promised by the Weather Bureau on Monday night, and the sea kicked up by the northeast gale was very heavy, and continued to cause delay to shipping.

The Southern Pacific steamship Momus arrived at her pier last night in tow of two tugs thirty-six hours late from New Orleans, having disabled her rudder off the Highlands early yesterday morning.

Capt. Maxson said that it took the Momus nineteen hours to make forty miles on Monday.

When he arrived at the entrance to the Ambrose Channel the Captain was not aware that the big acetylene fishing buoy was not burning, and in searching for it the steamship got into shallow water and her rudder hit the sand with a grinding jar, but the ship did not go aground.

When Capt. Maxson found that his rudder was jammed and would not move, he anchored the Momus and in answer to a wireless message to the agents two tugs were sent to tow the Momus into port.

The Russian-American steamship Dwinsk arrived yesterday from Archangel with her bridge and wheelhouse smashed in after being anchored outside Sandy Hook for twenty-four hours waiting.

After leaving Archangel the Dwinsk was chased by the auxiliary German cruiser Berlin, and escaped by putting into Hammerfest, the most northern port in Norway, until the danger was past.

The Cunarder Orduna, from Liverpool with the mails of Nov. 28, has been delayed by the storm, and is expected to arrive early today. Gervase Elwes, the English tenor, who is coming over to sing at Carnegie Hall tonight with the New York Oratorio Society, is a passenger.

The White Star liner Megantic from Liverpool is also twenty-four hours late, but should arrive today.

The Ward Line steamship Seguranca arrived yesterday two days late from Nassau, the Bahamas.

SEABRIGHT COTTAGES GO.

60-Mile Gale Abates, but Sea Continues Running High.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Dec. 8.—The sixty-mile gale of yesterday and last night died down today and the water which had inundated the streets receded, but the sea is still running high and pounding on the bulkheads that were not ripped out during the night. It is impossible to ascertain the total damage done by the storm here. Conservative estimates place it at $150,000.

A number of men and women had spent the night in the hall of St. George's Church, and a few in the church itself. They seemed discouraged when they came back to Seabright today, and some declared that they never would return to their homes here.

It was impossible to get away from Seabright today by railroad except by walking to Highland Beach or Long Branch, the New Jersey Central having temporarily discontinued its service on the seashore branch over this section. Mail was delivered from a rowboat in Seabright this morning. The fishing industry, on which Seabright depends for its living, at this season, is at a complete standstill.

The cottage of John F. Dordon stands shakily on spiles high above the new level of the sand. A squad of men worked on it this afternoon to strengthen its supports. C. W. Hendrickson's cottage disappeared entirely during the night, as did the Murray and several other cottages near the beach.

The heavy bulkhead protecting the ocean-front property of W. D. Wallbridge of 1 Wall Street, Manhattan, was washed away today, and the waves swept away the land almost to the walls of his ten-thousand-dollar cottage. The east wings of the Summer homes of E. O. Anderson, a New York lawyer, and Mrs. W. W. Shipman, at North Beach, near Seabright, were also washed out.

Among the Summer homes of New York men at Highlands, Normandie and North Beach which have been damaged by the storm are those of George Campbell, commission merchant; J. H. Duncan, architect; George Holmes, an attorney for the Jersey Central; Horace McVicker, and Herman Rhodie. Theft of jewelry, valued at $1,500, from the home of H. B. Havens of New York was reported to the police tonight.

$250,000 LOSS AT ATLANTIC CITY

Music Hall on Steel Pier May Have to be Dynamited.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 8.—The storm damage in and near Atlantic City is estimated at $250,000. The damage in the city itself amounted to approximately $80,000, and at Longport, on the southern end of Absecon Island, it was also about $80,000. At Margate it was about $30,000, and at Ventnor $60,000. The music hall at the end of the steel pier is still above water, but probably will have to be dynamited.

SURPRISE FOR H. H. FLAGLER

Directors of Symphony Society Present Benefactor with Silver Vase.

A surprise party was given last night to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler at their residence, 32 Park Avenue, by the Directors of the New York Symphony Society in recognition of Mrs. Flagler's endowment of $100,000 a year for the maintenance of the orchestra of the society.

Mr. and Mrs. Flagler had been decoyed to the theatre for the evening by one of the Directors and in the meantime all the others, with an orchestra composed of all the first instrumentalists of the society, together with Mmes. Sembrich and Gadski and Harold Bauer, Fritz Kreisler, David Mannes, Efrem Zimbalist, and Franz Kneisel, in all about 100 persons, assembled at Mr. Flagler's home. As Mr. and Mrs. Flagler arrived the tune of the minuet from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was played.

Mr. Flagler, as President of the society, was accused by Vice President Paul D. Cravath of having for several years conspired to improve the conditions of the society, his greatest misdemeanor having been the endowment of $100,000 yearly for the maintenance of the orchestra. For this he was sentenced to receive from the society, to hold for life, a large silver vase of Greek design, made of beaten silver and gold, with suitable inscription upon the base.

After supper had been served an impromptu concert was given, in which all of the great artists present participated.

DIES SAVING GIRL FROM CAR.

Danger Hidden in Misty Street—Another Accident in Rain.

When Elinore, the 12-year-old daughter of Mrs. Ella Brinley of 7 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, proposed last night to go to a near-by store, her mother said she was afraid to have her cross Nassau Street alone, and would see her safely over the car tracks.

Mother and daughter started across together, but in the darkness, fog, and rain did not see a De Kalb Avenue car until it was upon them. Then Mrs. Brinley gave her daughter a shove which sent her sprawling, but out of danger. The car struck Mrs. Brinley and dragged her thirty feet. She died in an hour in Brooklyn Hospital.

Another car accident, due to rain, resulted in injury to Mrs. Rose Zimmerman of 94 Powell Street, Brooklyn. An Adams Street car passed so close to her at Willoughby Street that the forward step fractured her knee cap. At Cumberland Hospital it was said she had also received internal injuries and that her condition was serious.

LEVIES ON CITY PROPERTY.

Woman Seeks Collection of Judgment Obtained for Husband's Death

Two Deputy Sheriffs went to the corporation yard in Harlem yesterday afternoon and levied on $10,000 worth of iron pipe belonging to the taxpayers. If the city doesn't pay a judgment of $5,000 and costs of $1,000 pretty soon the pipe will be sold at auction. This proceeding was in a suit begun by Mrs. Engenie Nicholson, whose husband was killed by being struck with one of the carts of the Street Cleaning Department on May 30, 1912.

Louis Boehm, Mrs. Nicholson's attorney, got a $5,000 verdict before Justice Kelly of Kings County, and the city appealed. The Appellate Division affirmed the verdict, and the city was invited to pay up. It held back, and the iron pipe was levied on.

WOODS TO AID THE POOR.

Commissioner Has Plan for Police to Hunt Out the Needy.

Police Commissioner Woods has perfected a plan by which the Police Department will be employed to assist the needy in the city. Patrolmen will take a census of those on their posts who need assistance and of those desirous of assisting the poor. Then the Police Captains will try to bring these persons together and, in precincts where the needy greatly exceed those willing or able to help them, the overflow will be directed to Police Headquarters, where Leroy Peterson of the Educational Committee will bring them in touch with relief.

Mr. Woods said the plan had been discussed with Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury and with many persons interested in the problem of the poor, and had met with general approbation.

Littleton as Grout's Counsel.

Martin W. Littleton is to appear as counsel for ex-Controller Grout in the hearings before the Bar Association into the charges made public by District Attorney Cropsey of Brooklyn that the Judges in the cases connected with the Union Bank scandal in Brooklyn, in which Mr. Grout was concerned, were "hand-picked." Mr. Littleton notified ex-Judge Edgar M. Cullen, Chairman of the committee, that Mr. Grout would appreciate having the proceedings open to every one.

WED FIANCE SHE FREED.

Miss Gibbs Got Writ for Arthur Tate in Sanitarium.

Miss Charlotte Gibbs of 68 West 126th Street obtained by habeas corpus proceedings yesterday the release from the River Crest Sanitarium at Astoria of her fiance, Arthur Tate, a son of the late John M. Tate, President of the Whiting Paper Company, and afterward married him. She went last evening to 68 West 126th Street, where she had been living, and told the landlady that she had just been married and was going then to meet her husband to start with him on a two weeks' trip to Washington. She did not say who was the clergyman who had performed the ceremony or where it had taken place.

When Mrs. Tate, mother of the bridegroom, who according to the application to the Brooklyn Supreme Court, had had her son committed as a confirmed inebriate, was told of the wedding, she refused, at her apartment at 600 West 161st Street, to discuss the matter in any way.

Tate was committed to the sanitarium on Oct. 30, on an order, signed by Supreme Court Justice Donnelly in Manhattan. Miss Gibbs contended that the reason for the commitment was to separate Tate from her. She was the secretary of H. A. Huston of the propaganda department of the German Kali Works, at 42 Broadway, and she met Tate at Pawling, N. Y., on a vacation trip a year ago. He had just come into two-thirds of his father's estate, which was valued at $100,000.

Tate and Miss Gibbs procured a marriage license at the City Hall. Tate giving his age as thirty and Miss Gibbs hers as twenty-four.

The Price Per Cup Advantage

Hotel Astor Guests' Coffee yields so many more cups of good coffee than a coffee of ordinary grade, that its use is true economy.

It not only possesses the strength that means a saving in money, but it has the aroma which invites, and the flavor that satisfies.

Surely, your family will appreciate the coffee that has pleased the guests of the Hotel Astor for the past ten years.

Sold in sealed tins only. Bean or steel cut, chaff removed. Thirty-five cents per pound.

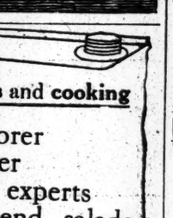
If you would "try before you buy," send us a two-cent stamp, and your grocer's name, for our "get acquainted" tin, enough for five cups of good coffee.

B. FISCHER & CO.
Importers New York City

For salads and cooking

Mrs. Rorer and other culinary experts recommend salads made with

Wesson Oil



30 cents a quart

For your greater convenience also in the new 25 and 50 cent cans

At your grocers'

Miss Pauline Frederick says:

SUTOL

THE PERFECT ROUGE

in the convenient box with puff and mirror, is by far the best I have ever used. It is a pleasure to recommend it most highly."

25 CENTS PER BOX

(Including Puff and Mirror)

Your favorite store sells SUTOL ROUGE and the complete line of Oriental Preparations, INCLUDING LOTUS NAIL ENAMEL, or by mail postpaid.

THE ORIENTAL CO.
53 Ferry Street, New York, N. Y.

A DISTINCTIVE CIGARETTE IN A DISTINCTIVE CASE

20 Cents

MADE for SMOKERS of DISCRIMINATION

BUD CIGARETTE CO. INC. - NEW YORK

An ideal gift—for man or woman,—appropriate for the holidays,—of moderate cost,—yet the best of its kind:——a pair of

FOWNES fur-lined glove

Good retailers carry these celebrated gloves in Capes & Mochas lined with finest, softest fur; also wool-lined, silk-lined and unlined.

Fur-lined from $4.00 upward. Wool and Silk-lined from $2.00; unlined from $1.50.

Elegance, good taste and solid worth united in a friendship gift of rare quality.

"It's a Fownes—that's all you need to know about a glove."

Hart Schaffner & Marx Full Dress Suits

$35.00

THIS is one of the most remarkable instances of value giving you have ever known.

Think of it—a Full Dress Suit lined with rich, lustrous silk and made by the greatest tailors in the world for only $35. Why, a custom tailor would ask at least $75 for such a suit, and even then you would not get tailoring of the quality that is so evident in these.

And, remember, our guarantee of satisfaction includes *fit*, which is all important in a Dress Suit.

Separate garments if you wish.

Coats, $23; Trousers, $6; Waistcoats, $6.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores: Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St.

Holiday Bargains

We have marked many of our $50 and $40 suitings to $25, our $35 and $30 suitings to $20. At old prices, these materials were great value. At the reduced prices, they cannot be approached.

Satin-Lined Overcoats at $25, reduced from $50. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or your money returned. To measure only.

Broadway & 9th St. **Arnheim**

POLITICAL.

The campaign for a Constitutional amendment providing for woman's suffrage in New York State is now on. The undersigned are forming a Men's Campaign Committee to forward this movement, and have called a preliminary meeting to take place at the Lotos Club, 110 West 57th Street, Friday afternoon, December 11th, at 4:45 o'clock.

Citizens sympathetic with this purpose are requested to communicate with Irving E. Burdick, Secretary of the Committee, 100 William Street; telephone number John 3826.

Herbert Parsons, Gilbert E. Roe, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Bertram Cruger.

IRVING E. BURDICK, Secretary.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Last Mats. Today & Sat. at 2:10. LAST 4 NIGHTS AND 2 MATINEES. WILLIAM GILLETTE, BLANCHE BATES, MARIE DORO. In Sardou's Masterpiece, DIPLOMACY. NEXT MONDAY—Seats Tomorrow. DRIVEN. THE HAYMARKET THEATRE, LONDON COMEDY SUCCESS. Cast incl. Alexandra Carlisle, Charles Bryant, Leslie Faber, Haidee Wright, Lumsden Hare.

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST. MATINEE TOMORROW.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38 St. Evs. at 8:15. FIRST MAT. TODAY, 2:15. "A joyous evening"—enhanced by — "The youthful loveliness of Hazel Dawn."—Morning and Evening Sun. Hazel Dawn. AND COMPANY OF 100 IN VICTOR HERBERT'S NEW OPERETTA The Debutante

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. LEO DITRICHSTEIN PHANTOM RIVAL

FULTON 46th Street, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

GLOBE Broadway, at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Saturday 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE. CHIN CHIN

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42D STREET. Evenings at 8:15. Matinee This Week Saturday Only. CHARLES DILLINGHAM presents A Syncopated Musical Show, WATCH YOUR STEP By IRVING BERLIN & HARRY B. SMITH. Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle; Frank Tinney and Company of 100, including: ELIZABETH MURRAY, BRICE & KING, SALLIE FISHER. AFTER THE SHOW VISIT ZIEGFELD'S DANSE DE FOLLIES. Atop this theatre. DUQUE—DUQUE—DUQUE.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER. DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE." A LAUGHING RIOT

HUDSON West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:20. RICHARD BENNETT and co-workers. Farewell Engagement. DAMAGED GOODS

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. LAST 6 Last Mats. Today & Sat. TIMES. INNOCENT. WITH PAULINE FREDERICK

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:10. Last Week. MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL IN G. BERNARD SHAW'S PYGMALION. Last 2 Mats.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK. "KICK IN"

Grand O. H. 23d St., 8th Ave. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25-50c. Last Week. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT—"Heart of Paddy Whack."

NEW YORK BROADWAY AT 45TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Daily Mats. 2:30. UNIVERSAL'S PHOTO PLAY SENSATION. DAMON and PYTHIAS. SIX PARTS. Sat. and Sunday Nights 2 Performances, 7:30 & 9. MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Evenings 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. Today. Billy Watson's Orientals.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. H. B. Warner in "THE GHOST BREAKER." Strand Orch. & Soloists. 10c to 50c. Next Week—"The Cruelsh." "The Cruelsh."

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 and 8:30. REGULAR PERFORMANCE TODAY. CHRISTMAS FUND BENEFIT TONIGHT.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats., 2. Best Seats, $1. "THE LIVING DOLLS" (Singer's Midgets)—new circus acts, novelties and comedy features for the "Kiddies," and "WARS OF THE WORLD."

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tues. & Sat. 2:30. MARIE TEMPEST In Her Great London Success, "At the Barn."

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Phone 7292 Bryant. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. LILAC DOMINO. NEXT FRIDAY AT 3 P. M. Special Performance—Prices 50c to $2. BALLET OF PANDORA'S BOX. Exactly as given at the Seventh Regt. Armory.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. JOSE COLLINS with SUZI with TOM McNAUGHTON and Connie Ediss. in the Big Musical Hit

Manhattan Opera House, 34th & 8th Ave. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2. POPULAR MATINEE TODAY 25c. TO $1.00. LIFE. BIGGEST PLAY EVER SEEN. COLUMBIA NIGHT SATURDAY.

BOOTH 45th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. Today 2:20. EXPERIENCE. Most Wonderful Play in New York. Prices 50c to $2. Good Seats in 1st Bal. 50c, 75c, $1

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy. A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS. All Seats, $2.00.

39TH ST THEATRE 25c 50c. REAL PICTURES OF REAL WAR. BELGIAN BATTLEFIELD. MOTION PICTURES. Daily at 1—2:30—4—7—8:30—10 P. M.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:20. FAVERSHAM. In "The Hawk," with Mlle. Dorziat.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8. Mat. Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50. DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON and Co. of 125, inc. Bernard Granville.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:20. POLYGAMY. "A graphic, thrilling drama—full of warm human feeling and tense dramatic interest. Vibrates with the great spiritual overtones of Dante's poem."—Telegram. BEST CAST SEEN IN YEARS

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Bargain Matinee Today 2:15. JOE WEBER Offers THE ONLY GIRL

48th St. THEA., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS. 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. Popular Price Matinee Today $1.00 and $1.50. "BEST GROUP OF SMILES AND THRILLS EVER SEEN AT THIS FAMOUS THEATRE."—Eve. Telegram.

CASINO 39th & B'way. TWICE DAILY. At 2:15, 25c, 50c; at 8:15, 25c, 50c, 75c. EDWARD S. CURTIS' Native Indian Epic Film Drama. IN THE LAND OF THE HEAD HUNTERS. "Remarkable."—Times. "Wonderful."—American. "Instructive and profoundly attractive."—Sun. "Acted with naturalness and stirring incident."—Herald. "Thrilled. Everybody enchanted."—Press. "Exquisite marine scenes."—World. "Thrillingly absorbing story."—Eve. Sun. "Real innovation in picture dramas."—Eve. Post. "Indian music casts own peculiar spell."—Eve. World.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow 25 & 50c. THE DUMMY. A DETECTIVE COMEDY.

RESERVE YOUR TABLES NOW FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE.

REISENWEBER'S 58TH STREET AND COLUMBUS CIRCLE

DINNER (6 to 9), $1.00. BEEFSTEAK DINNER, $1.25

Sloane & Morgan in Dances at 10:30—Dan Caslar and His Orchestra.

AFTERNOON TEA DANCES 4-7 Direction of S. Mark Minuse. Dancing Instructors

Tonight GYMKHANA NIGHT—Something New! Prizes

CAFÉ DES BEAUX-ARTS *Famous for Cuisine and Service. Atmosphere of Indefinable Charm.* BEAUX-ARTS SUPPER CLUB. Miss Ida Adams & Mr. Louis Sloden. Directors of Floor. "Really Different" SIXTH AVENUE AND 40TH ST. Opposite Bryant Park

BROADWAY ROSE GARDENS WHITE-WAY AT 52ND ST. BEST DANCING DINING TALENT. Sole Management Ed. E. Pidgeon. INSTRUCTION TEA MATINEES EVENINGS 7 TO CLOSING. ADMISSION FREE

SHANLEY'S BROADWAY-43-44 Sts. Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75c. MUSIC.

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street

THOMAS HEALY RESTAURANT BROADWAY AT 66TH STREET. Mr. CLIFTON WEBB and Miss EILEEN MOLYNEUX. In THE BALCONADES BALLROOM, (Third Floor.) Superior Meals a la Carte. Music.

RECTOR'S New Ball Room. Luncheon Dansant 2 P. M. Broadway at 48th St.

If you drop in for the delicious table d'hote from one to two-thirty, or for a cup of tea with trimmings later in the afternoon, you will see instantly why **Chiro's**. Six *East* Forty-sixth *Street* has come to be known as the most charming luncheon, tea, and dancing place in town. For a table today, telephone Murray Hill 6488.

Luchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

NEW HOTEL THERESA LARGEST AND FINEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown. 7th Av. 124th to 125th St. ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR. Absolutely Fireproof. Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up. Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY. All Outside Rooms. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00. We Cater to Dinner Parties. SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH (per year)...$540. 2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year)...$720. 3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year)...$1,200. *Special Rates by Month and Season.* BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK. T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER. 'Phone, 8270 Morningside.

HOTEL HARGRAVE FIREPROOF. 110, 112 WEST 72D ST. Running through to 71st St. Located between Subway express and "L" stations, one-half block from each. Family and Transient Hotel catering only to a Discriminating Clientele. Double room with private bath, $50 per month and up. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $75 per month and up. Superior restaurant a la Carte. Prices Moderate. Good Music.

HOTEL BUCKINGHAM 50th St. and 5th Ave. Handsomely furnished Apartments of any number of rooms desired. By day, month, or season. D. C. JONES, Manager.

Why Pay More? 12 Lessons, Results Guaranteed $5. Wm. L. Loew, Jr. 2,700 Broadway, cor. 103d St. Telephone 7389 Riverside. 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. BALLROOM TO LET. $10 Per Evening, with Music.

Miss Irene St. John, Miss Lillian Lang. Formerly 64 East 34th St. Offer expert personal attention to those desirous of acquiring proficiency in MODERN DANCING. TUITION FEES MODERATE. THE ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO, 30 East 34th St. Tel. 2010 Murray Hill. (Opposite Altman's.)

FOX TROT One-Step, Waltz-Canters. Hesitation, etc.; moderate rates; private instruction. Murray Hill 6534. **WM. J. ETTLIN,** STUDIO HALL, 64 E. 34th. Open 11 A. M.-10 P. M.

MANSFIELD Studios, 247 W. 42d St. Bryant 4674. Est. 1904. Latest modern dances taught private and in class. reasonable. Each pupil has private room with instructor; no one to laugh at mistakes. Circulars mailed.

HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE. John A. Ross, Miss Mabelle Joyce. 10-12 East 38th St. Tel. 8324 Murray Hill.

MISS BOBBY BURNS, 6 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6264. ALL MODERN DANCES. PERSONAL ATTENTION.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 56 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 2623. THE NEWEST DANCES. PRIVATE STUDIO.

MISS CARLO ALVIENE STUDIOS, 225 West 57th Street. 6 PRIVATE LESSONS $10. 'Phone Columbus 4780.

MODERN DANCES TAUGHT IN 9 LESSONS, $5. Private lessons without appointment daily from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Expert lady and gentleman teachers. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1. 3½ Hours Dancing, 25c. Instructors will dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 6 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M. The REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 919 8th Av. (at 54th St.) Phone 4557 Columbus. Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

"Chez" Maurice (Formerly Palais De Danse) B'way & 50th. Phone 9260 Col. Nightly, including Sunday, 10:30 until (Seeing "The Dansants," Saturdays, 4:30 to 6:30 P. M. Free Demonstration by Maurice. MAURICE & Florence WALTON. THE KING'S FAVORITES. TONIGHT—HORSE SHOW NIGHT. FOX-TROTTING PONIES.

JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN Broadway & 50th. (Ent. on 50th.) Phone 1122 Col. Nightly from 10:30 till closing time. Miss Joan Sawyer, Assisted by Nigel Barrie and Geo. Harcourt. Music by New Persian Garden Orchestra. Leo Kohls, conductor. Cuisine International. Thes Dansants, Wed., Thurs. and Sat. Wonderful Prizes.

HOTELS—OUT OF CITY.

Elmwood Hotel 43-45 South Walnut St., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Make your Fall and Winter arrangements now; $20 per week and up for two (2) people in double room; $32 per week for two people in suite of two rooms; $12 per week and up for one; all rooms are elegantly furnished, electric lighted, with private bathroom and first-class meals; palm room, smoking room, and billiard room; house vacuum cleaned; electric lamps on dining tables give homelike effect; 35 minutes from Broadway and Cortlandt St., or Broadway and 33d St. Phone 2,085 Orange.

The Marlborough East Orange, N. J. "30 Minutes from Broadway." A Parlor, Bedroom, and Private Bath, together with table service unexcelled anywhere for twice the money, all for $25 per week for two persons. Exclusive, homelike and comfortable. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel only one block from station. W. L. READE, Prop.

TODAY AND TONIGHT 4 TO 11 P. M. 4 TO 11 P. M.

ARION NIGHT AT THE CHARITY BAZAAR

For the Benefit of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS Of German, Austrian and Hungarian Soldiers, Dec. 5th to Dec. 20th, 1914, 71st Regiment Armory, 34th St. & Park Av.

25c. ADMISSION. 25c. ADMISSION. Concert, Entertainment, Dancing.

CARNEGIE HALL Wed. Eve. at 8:30 Dec. 16. "Fighting in Flanders" Vividly Illustrated War Lecture by E. Alexander POWELL, F. R. G. S. Special Correspondent of the N. Y. WORLD. Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, at Box Office.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight at 8:15. La Boheme. Alda, Schumann; Botta, Scotti, Tegani, Segurola. Cond. Polacco. Thurs. at 8. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Schumann; Sembach, Braun, Gorits, Reiss, Altehouse, Schlegel. Cond., Hertz. Fri. at 7:45. Walkure. Matzenauer, Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz. Sat. at 2. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti; Bada. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. at 8. Sp'l Perf'ce. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Didur. Cond., Polacco. Sun. Eve. Concert. Pablo Casals, Cellist; Bori; Botta, Segurola. Entire Orch. Cond., Hageman. Next Mon. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann; Goritz, Well. Cond., Herts. Wed. at 7:45. Tristan und Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Well, Braun. Cond., Toscanini. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Next Sunday Aft., Dec. 13th. MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK. Mendelssohn, Wagner, Fuchs, Bruch, Liszt. Seats at Box Office. AEOLIAN HALL.

CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT, Dec. 9. Elgar's The Dream of GERONTIUS. Oratorio Society of New York. LOUIS KOEMMENICH, Conductor. 250 Trained Voices. N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Mildred Potter, Gertrude Elwes, Frank Croxton. Seats $2.00. Next Concert: The Messiah, Dec. 29 & 30

Aeolian Hall, Sat., Dec. 12, at 8:15. RUDOLPH GANZ. SWISS RELIEF FUND BENEFIT CONCERT. Helvetia Maennerchor and the Eminent Swiss Pianist. 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50—at Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Tomorrow (Thurs.) Eve. 8:15. Next Fri. Aft. 2:30. Korngold, "SINFONIETTA." Wagner, Overture "Tannhauser"; "Waldweben" from "Siegfried," Prelude "Die Meistersinger"; Good Friday Spell from "Parsifal"; Overture "Rienzi." CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY CHOIR OF 75 VOICES. FRANK DAMROSCH, Director. Christmas Concert Tues., Dec. 15, 8:30. Works by Palestrina, Nanini, Cornelius, Bach, Brahms, Monteverde, Elgar, Leopold Damrosch. Christmas Carols. Tickets 1 W. 34 St. and Carnegie Hall.

ELLEN TERRY Only Appearances in New York. Aeolian Hall, W. 43d St. Wed. Ev., Dec. 16th, at 8:15; Fri. Ev., Dec. 18th, at 8:15, Benefit Legal Aid Society. Boxes, $20; Seats, $2.50, $2.00, $1.00, at Box Office or Legal Aid Society, 239 B'way. "SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE."

CARNEGIE HALL, WED. AFT., DEC. 16, AT 3. MME. FREMSTAD. IN RECITAL. Tickets 50c to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. NOW AT BOX OFFICE. Steinway Piano used. Management of Foster & David.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15. PIANO RECITAL Herbert FRYER assisted by ROBERT MAITLAND (Baritone). Mgt. M. H. Hanson. (MASON & HAMLIN PIANO.)

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 12, at 2:30. Tickets 75c. to $2. Boxes $15 & $18. Now at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano used. Kreisler

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. SONG RECITAL Hamlin. MR. GEORGE. Tickets